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Published Weekly In the Interest of Lorraine and Mitchell County

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

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NOBODY'S BUSINESS

BY JULIAN CAPERS JR.

Austin.—Members of the forty-fourth legislature, who were criticized bitterly for their failure to enact much of the new tax program advocated when the session convened, took comfort from the action of the state automatic tax board in fixing the state tax rate for 1936 at 62 cents, a cut of 15 cents from the present maximum constitutional rate of 77 cents. Excellent condition of the school fund permitted the reduction, this fund absorbing all the cut. The auditors showed the anticipated Sept. 1 balance of the school fund to be \$2,678,978 with an estimated income for the new year of around 22½ million dollars. The board anticipates a net deficit Sept. 1, 1935, of about 7½ millions, but the estimates are ordinarily pessimistic. The actual figures closely approximate the summary published in this column last January, which were used as a basis for the statement that no large sum of revenue from new or higher state taxes were necessary.

The Works Progress administration, newest baby of the federal alphabetical agency family, is the center of interest among public officials of Texas today. Thru it, the government hopes to get employable relief rollers permanently off relief, and back on payrolls. In Texas, 140,000—25,000 women and the remainder men—will be eligible for the work. Political minded local officials have been quick to see in WPA projects a golden opportunity, and they are going after the liberal federal grants vigorously. The extent to which Texas benefits permanently from the enormous spending of tax money which the WPA program involves, depends upon how closely local officials observe—or are forced by H. P. Drought, state WPA director, to observe—one provision of the law, which says that all approved projects, whenever "practical and feasible," shall be done under the contract system.

If contracts are let on construction, road building and similar WPA projects, under which responsible contractors post bonds guaranteeing to complete the jobs at stipulated prices, using relief labor, of course, local communities will finish the program with many roads, buildings, sewage disposal plants, and other permanent improvements, paid for out of the huge federal relief appropriation, that will serve them for generations to come. If, on the other hand, local authorities are unwilling to be satisfied with the political capital they can make by obtaining liberal WPA appropriations for their communities, but are greedy and want to parcel out the jobs on a day labor basis for political purposes, the Texas landscape is almost certain to be decorated for years to come with the skeletons of half-finished projects which will do no good for anybody except the people who collect wages for a few weeks or months.

The efficacy of the Contract system, as opposed to the political force-account system, was beautifully demonstrated last year by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, which had a \$200,000,000 road-building appropriation to spend, and made an actual test in every state in the union. Thomas H. MacDonald chief of the bureau, testified before a house committee that the 48 test jobs, where a contract job and a force-account job were done side-by-side in every state, showed it cost an average of 30 per cent more to build roads by the political system than it did by the contract system. Citizens and editors who hope to see their communities profit by the WPA program should investigate the method favored by their local officials

Tramp Gets Pastors Watch

An old tramp who pretended to be very religious attended church at the tabernacle Monday night and when he left he took the pastor's watch with him. Mrs. Meador had the watch at prayer meeting and when she went to the tabernacle she laid it on the pulpit thinking Bro. Meador would pick it up before he left for home, but it was forgotten and when he returned for it the watch was gone. The tramp was under suspicion at once and officers put on his trail. He was overtaken near Westbrook and brought back to Colorado. He had the watch with him.

TEACHERS MEETING TO BE HELD AT LUBBOCK

A conference of school teachers and school officials is to be held at Texas Technological College in Lubbock on Friday, August 9. Principal speakers for the occasion are Dr. Bradford Knapp, President of Texas Technological College, Dr. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. M. Elwell, State Department of Education, and S. O. Murdock, State Department of Education.

Subjects to be discussed include classification of schools, standardization of schools, new school laws, transportation, high school tuition, state music program, what the college can do to help school officials, and vocational education.

Superintendent Clyde Bennett plans to attend the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Callahan left Tuesday for their home at Canton after having spent two weeks here with their son, A. Callahan, and family.

before the money is spent.

Col. E. O. Thompson, chairman of the railroad commission, is a master of gentle sarcasm. He likes the opposite view to that of public utility officials, as he frequently does. At the recent hearing in Austin to fix an allowable gas production for Texas as well, following enactment of the law to halt gas waste, a gas company attorney was cross-examining "Cap" Stanley, ex-chief of the commission's oil and gas division. Stanley had filed a long and technical affidavit, containing his findings concerning gas potential in the Pandhandle field. It disagreed with the claims of the gas companies, and the attorney tried futilely to get Stanley to admit the affidavit meant certain things that it didn't say. Everybody was tired and bored by the cross-examination. Finally Thompson asked Stanley: "Is the affidavit written in the English language, Mr. Stanley?" "It sure is, Colonel," answered Stanley.

The hearing promptly broke up.

This column salutes John Boyle, of San Antonio, who has proved over and over again that he is the friend of the press of Texas. He did it when the Texas senate tried to penalize a reporter who printed secrets that a member of the senate revealed to him, by a brilliant speech in defense of the reporter's right to print news that he had a right to print. Boyle did it again, when he resigned from Walter Woodul's Centennial commission of control, declaring he would not remain a member of a commission that appointed an advertising advisory committee, "without a newspaperman on it." To the press gallery in Austin, John Boyle is the No. 1 hero, and he rightfully deserves to be.

Mrs. West Honored With Shower

On Thursday afternoon, July 18, a reception was held at the home of Mrs. J. L. Johnson honoring one of Lorraine's recent brides, Mrs. Arnton West (nee Miss Emma Kate Spurger).

As the guests arrived they were served delicious punch by Mrs. Woodrow Pratt and Miss Edith Wilkerson. Miss Nell Meushaw presided over the bride's book in which all names and gifts were registered.

The guests were then ushered into the living room where an interesting program, rendered by Mrs. West's former pupils, was enjoyed. Following is the program: Tap dance by Wanda Mae Smith. Reading by Gypsy Ted McCollum. Solo by Gloria Martin. Reading by Mary Love Walker. Dance by Maxine and Patricia Hooker, and a reading by Ronel Thomas. Mrs. W. R. Martin accompanied at the piano.

At the close of the program the guests were invited to follow the hostess to the west room where a great number of beautiful and useful gifts were presented to the bride, placed there by her host of friends.

There were more than one hundred guests in attendance and their hearty good wishes will ever follow this popular young couple.

John Griffin suffered a stroke of paralysis Wednesday morning. His condition had improved during the day.

J. C. Steel of Roscoe was a business visitor in Lorraine Tuesday.

Misses Hazel Ruth Ray and Geneva Nelson are visiting in Odessa this week.

Mrs. I. J. Pierce is spending her vacation in Big Spring with her niece, Mrs. Williamson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chancel Gunn have as their guest this week Mrs. Gunn's brother from Santa Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jacobs and daughter, Lola Faye, of Inadale spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Callahan.

Mrs. F. B. King and daughters of Mesquite visited Mrs. W. E. Honea and Mrs. J. W. King Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Tartt and sons and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tartt visited their sister and daughter, Mrs. Oscar Mustin and family of Snyder Sunday.

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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.

"I Saw It in the News Review"

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

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

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

Small Boy Buried Saturday

Kenneth Wayne Montgomery, small son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Montgomery, died at the family home last Friday after an illness of several days.

Funeral services were conducted at the home Saturday afternoon at two o'clock with Rev. A. C. Hardin, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiating. Arrangements were in charge of G. W. Hendrick.

Kenneth Wayne was born April 17, 1933, and died July 26, 1933, at the age of two years, three months and nine days.

He is survived by his parents and several brothers and sisters at home and four married sisters who were all present for the funeral.

REVIVAL AT WHITE CHURCH TO START FRIDAY

Bro E. C. Fuqua of Fort Worth, editor and owner of "The Vindicator", a publication devoted to the church and its cause will begin a meeting at White Church, 8 miles northwest of Lorraine, Friday night, August 2, to run for two weeks. We invite the public to attend these services to be held twice daily, at 10:30 in the morning and 8:00 in the evening. The services will be held in the open where everyone can be comfortable. —H. L. Baker.

WEEKLY COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORT

The report released today by the Division of Cotton Marketing at Austin, Texas, giving the quality of cotton produced in Texas shows that ginning is sufficient to make a report on quality of cotton ginned in only soil district 11, ginnings from other districts being combined into the State total.

The report indicates that no Extra White grades have been produced to date. There was less than one-fifth of the cotton that graded Strict Middling this week and less than 17 per cent to date. Slightly over one-half of the cotton ginned to date graded Middling White and about 23 per cent was Strict Low and Low Middling White. No cotton was classed as below Low Middling to date. Strict Middling Spotted grades estimated this week to be less than 8 per cent, with Middling Spotted grades estimated at less than 4 per cent. Less than 1 per cent was graded lower than Middling Spotted. These estimates indicate that over 73 per cent of cotton ginned to date was Middling White and below in grade.

The report states that cotton shorter than 15-16 inch is negligible and that slightly over one-third is 15-16 inch long to date. Slightly less than two-thirds of the cotton classed to date is one-inch and 1 1-32 inches long. Less than 1 per cent was longer than 1 1-32 inches. 99.7 per cent of the cotton classed this week, and to date, is tenderable under Section 5 of U. S. Cotton Futures Act.

FIRST GENERAL UPTURN IN VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY IN 10 YEARS

The index of farm real estate values of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics had increased to 79 on March 1, 1935, compared with 76 on March 1, 1934, and 73 on March 1, 1933, according to the most recent report. The period 1912-15 equals 100. Values increased in 30 states in the past year, remained unchanged in 13 and were barely lower in five states, all in the drought area. General improvement the country over was attributed to increased farm income, lessened pressure of forced liquidation due to Government refinancing and in some sections reduced taxes. The Bureau noted that "the farm real estate situation of the past year brought the first upturn in values in more than a decade."

Dorn Coming Friday Lamesa Here Sunday

A baseball team from Dorn is to be here Friday afternoon for a game with the Lorraine team. It is said that Dorn has a good team and the game should be an interesting one.

Big Spring will be here for a game Sunday afternoon. Iraan is scheduled here for next Wednesday and Thursday.

Clyde was here last Sunday afternoon but the game had to be called in the fourth inning on account of rain. The score at the end of the fourth inning was 4 to 0 in favor of Lorraine.

COLORADO MAN BURIED MONDAY

Funeral rites for Robert N. Gary, who died Saturday at 11 o'clock, were held Sunday at 4 p. m., with Rev. Cal C. Wright officiating.

Mr. Gary was born at Cottonville, Limestone County, December 14, 1855. After his marriage in 1880 he and his bride moved to Mitchell County where they have made their home.

Mr. Gary was the father of Mrs. Chas. C. Thompson of Colorado.

JUNE SALES INCREASE OVER JUNE YEAR AGO

Austin, Texas, July 29.—Reports from 93 department and specialty stores in Texas indicate an average increase in dollar sales during June of 4.4 per cent over June a year ago but a decline of 12.1 per cent from the previous month, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. The average decline is 14.5 per cent.

"Sales during the first six months of the year averaged 3.5 per cent above those of the corresponding period last year," the Bureau's report said.

"The different types of stores varied considerably in relation to the two comparable periods. Men's clothing stores made the best showing followed in order by women's specialty shops, large department stores, small department stores and dry goods apparel stores.

"Cities in which sales for June and the first six months show more than the average increase over the corresponding periods last year are: Austin, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, Temple, and Tyler."

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS GAIN 34%; A 14YEAR RECORD

Internal revenue collections broke all records for 14 years during the fiscal year which closed June 30, according to the latest Treasury Department report. Taxes paid amounted to \$3,299,435,572, the largest since the 1920-21 fiscal year when, due to the continuation of war-time incomes and excess profits taxes, collections aggregated \$4,500,000,000.

The 1934-35 collections showed a gain of \$627,196,378, or 23 per cent over the year 1933-34. The largest single source of revenue in the year just closed were income tax collections. They yielded \$1,099,230,382, as compared with \$817,025,339 the year before, a gain of \$282,205,043, or 34½ per cent.

More than 60% of income tax increase was due to improved collections under the corporation income tax. These amounted to \$572,117,87, a gain of \$174,632,024 over the year before. Individual income tax payments amounted to \$572,117,876, an increase of \$107,603,018. Liquor taxes in the 1924-25 year totaled \$411,021,772, as compared with \$258,911,332, a gain of \$152,110,440. Processing taxes showed a gain of \$154,799,472 during the fiscal year and cigarettes alone in the tobacco group a gain of \$36,000,000.

Actuaries estimate the increase of 282 millions in payment of income taxes indicates increased national income during the past year of nearly six billion dollars.

CCC Boys Asked To See Administrator

Austin, July 29.—Young men throughout Texas eligible for Civilian Conservation Corps enlistment have been advised by State Enrollment Supervisor Neal E. Guy to make themselves known to their county administrators if they are interested in being among the 16,000 to be enrolled by August 31.

Guy advised county administrators of their quotas and asked that they examine their relief rolls for probable enrollees, with the possibility that quotas will be increased when administrators show enough CCC candidates to warrant.

An eligible candidate is any single man between 18 and 28 whose family is on the relief rolls.

While administrators were asked to search their rolls for probable enrollees, Guy suggested that the young men themselves notify their administrator if they are eager to enroll in the CCC.

Approximately 16,000 Texans are to be enrolled by August 31, with about 10,000 expected to be sent to out-of-state camps, Guy said. Out-of-state assignments are made because Texas camps already have their quotas, while camps in some of the other states have not, he explained.

Enrollment will be made at intervals during the next month, and enrollment instructions have already been issued to the first allotment of 3224.

Forty-three new camps are being built in Texas, bringing the total in this state to 96. Approximately 30,000 Texans will be in the CCC by August 31.

REVIVAL MEETING STARTS AT LANDERS SATURDAY

Ted Morton of Huntsville will begin a revival meeting for the Church of Christ at Landers Saturday night of this week. The meeting will continue through Sunday, August 11. Everyone is invited to attend the meeting. There will be plenty of good gospel singing.

JEFF PARKER BUILDING NEW PLACE FOR CAFE

Jeff Parker has a new building under construction between the Ohlenbusch building and the Foy building in which his cafe will be housed after it is completed. The building is 10x14 feet and will make a nice place for a cafe.

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

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

There's No Excuse



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

AUGUST 01 1935

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Way of Ending Virgin Islands Row Arouses Criticism—Senator Black Probes for Truth About Utilities Cigar Box.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

THAT row over the administration of the Virgin Islands was so unpleasant that President Roosevelt felt impelled to settle it himself. So he removed from office the two chief batters, Gov. Paul M. Pearson and Judge T. Webster Wilson, had other jobs found for them, and nominated as Pearson's successor Lawrence W. Cramer, who was serving as lieutenant governor of St. Croix island. Confirmation of this appointment was not immediate. The senate committee investigating the islands affairs was slow in making up its mind about Cramer, and from St. Thomas came the news that the foes of the Pearson administration there, together with a delegation from St. Croix, were protesting vigorously against the President's selection of a new governor.

The Emancipator, opposition paper, said editorially:

"The Islanders would about as soon have Pearson, for under Cramer no change of policy can be expected. Poor and unknown as the humble people of the Virgin Islands may be, they are entitled to an example of honor and courage from the President of the American Republic."

The disposal of Pearson and Wilson also aroused criticism in Washington. The former had been attacked steadily by Pat Harrison of Mississippi and other Democratic senators, but Secretary of the Interior Ickes had defended him warmly, so he was given a job under Ickes, being made assistant director of housing in the PWA at \$8,000 a year, a place not previously filled.

In order to provide a job for Judge Wilson, a former congressman from Mississippi and a protégé of Senator Harrison, a woman was forced off the federal parole board. Attorney General Cummings requested and obtained the resignation of Dr. Amy A. Stannard, a psychiatrist who has been in the government service 12 years with a civil service status and had been a member of the parole board since 1930. Wilson was sworn in as her successor. Since Wilson's qualifications for the place appeared to be chiefly political, observers in Washington noted sadly that the parole board was getting back into political hands.

WHAT was in the cigar box wrapped in a newspaper? That is what Senator Hugo Black, chairman of the senate lobby committee, wanted to know. Before the committee for questioning was John W. Carpenter of Dallas, president of the Texas Power and Light company. He admitted freely that he and other utility men had hotel conferences, dinners, and a trip down Chesapeake bay with congressmen during the fight over the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, and that he himself had centered his efforts on Texas congressmen. But of the mysterious box he could or would tell nothing. Black probed and probed, and finally asked:

"Do you still say that in the morning (of the day before the vote on the utilities bill 'death sentence') you didn't give a congressman a box wrapped up in a newspaper?"

Carpenter replied quietly: "I don't think I did, unless it was a few cigars."

Senate and house conferees met to consider the utility control bill, but there were small signs that they could get together, and one session ended abruptly in a real row. Two administration lobbyists, Benjamin Cohen and Dozier A. De Vane, were brought into the executive session by Senators Wheeler and Barkley and though Representative George Huddleston protested, their continued presence was insisted upon. Whereupon the fiery Alabama congressman and his fellows from the house walked out and broke up the meeting. Cohen is generally given credit for writing the measure.

After leaving the committee room, Huddleston said flatly that the house conferees would not recede from the position that the "death sentence" must be eliminated.

OPPOSITION to the AAA amendments designed to strengthen the powers of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace decided to let the basic act go up to the Supreme court, so the administration bill was passed by the senate with only 15 adverse votes. Both Republican and conservative Democratic foes of the AAA are confident that the Supreme court will hold the basic act unconstitutional and an early test is desired by a senate amendment permitting suits to recover processing taxes that have not been passed on to producers or consumers. One of the major purposes of the amendments was to close the courts, but the senate rejected this scheme by a vote of 41 to 23. As a result, the Roosevelt Mills case, in which the Bos-

ton Circuit Courts of Appeals held the AAA unconstitutional, will not be thrown out and the highest tribunal will have a chance to pass upon it.

Amid so much adverse criticism, the action of the Midwest farm leaders gathered in Chicago must have been soothing to Mr. Wallace. Resolutions were passed praising the secretary and congressional leaders for their efforts in behalf of "agricultural equality."

The farm leaders urged senate approval for the commodity exchange bill, passed by the house, and asked re-establishment of the Pacific Northwest Wheat Export corporation under the AAA to prevent wheat surpluses in that area from competing with Midwest wheat and other grains.

The meeting voiced opposition to the plans for transportation co-ordination, suggesting farmers would profit more by competition among carriers.

PERMANENT federal control of the liquor business is provided for in a bill which was passed by the house and sent to the senate with prospects of early adoption by that body. The measure, which creates within the treasury a new agency to be known as the federal alcohol administration, was asked by the President to replace the FACA killed by the Supreme court's NRA decision. Mr. Roosevelt wanted the new agency to be an independent office, but the house decided otherwise.

IMMEDIATE convocation of the League of Nations council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian question was demanded by Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. On his behalf the demand was telegraphed to the league secretariat at Geneva by Taché Hawariat, Ethiopian minister to France and delegate to the league.

He insisted that the council proceed to the examination of the situation under article XV of the league covenant, Ethiopia invoking this article because of the "threat to her independence from Italy."

British dispatches said Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and leading members of his cabinet were believed to favor full league action, if other nations agreed, as a last resort to avert the threatened conflict. Diplomatic quarters in London heard that the British government probably would alter its policy and permit the export of arms to Ethiopia. The emperor's new minister there, W. C. Martin, had a conference at the foreign office and came out smiling happily but saying nothing.

Previously Mr. Martin had admitted that Ethiopia was short not only of arms but also of money. "At the moment we have very little money," he said. "I am doing all that is possible to raise loans in London, but thus far I have not met with a great measure of success."

PARTIAL investigation of the milk industry by the federal trade commission was said to have revealed deplorable conditions and the administration asked for \$200,000 to continue the inquiry. The senate committee in considering the deficiency appropriation bill cut out that item altogether, but when the measure came before the senate Duffy of Wisconsin moved an amendment adding the sum asked. After a hot debate this was approved by a vote of 51 to 18 and the bill was then passed. The numerous senate amendments had added a total of more than \$80,000,000 to the house measure, so the \$200,000,000 bill was sent to conference.

FARMERS in the Middle West, ready to harvest their crops, found they couldn't get hands to do the work. The idle men ordinarily counted on for this were on the relief rolls and declined offers of farm labor for two reasons: The wages paid by the farmers were less than the sums received from the relief organization or for government works, and if the men went off the dole they feared they would have trouble getting back there when the harvest was over. The situation was desperate and emergency relief commissions were urged to take action. This they did in the states affected and it was announced the "revolt" was under control.

The Illinois commission stopped all relief works in the rural areas until after harvest. In Kansas persons refusing any temporary employment were removed from the relief rolls. In Nebraska 26 counties were cut off from federal relief allotments and in 15 others the allotments were cut in half. In nearly a score of Iowa counties officials denied relief and able-bodied men on relief rolls were admonished to accept employment in the harvest fields.

In North Dakota all but specialized projects were halted and the state administrator announced that as soon as the harvest was over the new works program administration would take care of unemployed.

CHIEF of Police of Joplin, Mo., previously shocked when they were shown this classified real estate advertisement in the Globe of Joplin, Mo.: "Dandy way to make money: Buy this 13 acres for hog raising. Sign up with the government to not raise, say, 500 hogs. It will pay you \$1,000. That will pay for the acres and have some left."

"It's preposterous!" exploded Mr. Davis. "It's at least preliminary to fraud. It's deliberate misrepresentation and not in any way possible. I shall begin an investigation at once."

DETERMINATION of the Nazis to put an end to "political Catholicism" in Germany and their consequent drive against Catholic youth organizations may bring on results more serious even than has the Nazi anti-semitism.

General Goering, head of the secret police, gave out a warning to Catholic priests to be careful in their comments from the pulpit, and Franz Guertner, minister of justice, issued a decree threatening prosecution for any priest violating his priestly vows.

Goering's injunction. Throughout the country generally the Catholic clergy was cautious, but in Freiburg, Baden, where the Goering order had not been published before Sunday, the priests read in their pulpits a letter from the episcopate calling the Nazi action a violation of the concordat with the Vatican. To this charge the Nazis replied that the Catholics were the first to violate the concordat by making attacks on the Hitler youth movement in their parish papers.

This new "purge" by the Nazis includes a renewed crusade against the Jews and dissolution of the Steel Helmets, veterans' organization, in various provinces. The Jews are helpless and, if Julius Streicher has his way, will be all driven out of Berlin or segregated in ghettos. But the Steel Helmets, whose chief is Minister of Labor Franz Seldte, are likely to cause the Hitler government a lot of trouble. The organization's weekly paper is using language that is not often heard in Germany these days, and Seldte is demanding the reason for suppression of the local divisions.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA of New York has created an international incident all by himself. He backed up License Commissioner Paul Moss in his refusal to license one "Mr. K" to work in the metropolis as a massage operator because he is a German. The German diplomatic officials were preparing to complain to the State department that the city was violating the German-American commercial treaty of 1925. But Mr. La Guardia declared the treaty is null and void "because Germany has discriminated against American citizens of Jewish origin."

He indicated that not even the State department can force him to back down.

"This order shall be carried out until such time as we are directed to do otherwise by the courts," he said.

The German question also threatened to come up in the senate, for Senator King of Utah said he would ask an investigation to determine whether the United States would be warranted in "severing diplomatic relations" with Germany.

THAT wholly un-American procedure, the general strike, was tried out by organized labor in Indiana and the 67,000 inhabitants of Terre Haute were deprived of all food supplies. The local authorities of Vigo county called on the governor for help and Mr. McNutt promptly ordered 14 companies of the National Guard to the scene. Brig. Gen. Gray De Prez, in command, promised the merchants who had been bullied into shutting their shops would be given protection, and said his first endeavor would be to restore the milk and ice service. This had been cut off even from hospitals.

The general strike was called by 48 unions without warning, because labor leaders had been unable to reach an agreement with the Columbian Enameling and Stamping company. Some 600 of that concern's employees went on strike in March and the plant was closed down, but the union leaders thought it was about to be reopened by strikbreakers.

Conciliators from the Department of Labor arrived and within 48 hours the general strike collapsed and was called off by the union officials in charge. The strike at the stamping company, however, continued in effect and several times the troops were forced to use tear gas bombs to disperse riotous mobs.

Terre Haute merchants estimated that the two days' strike cost them at least half a million dollars. The state spent probably \$50,000 in maintaining order by use of the troops. The state federation of labor asserted the sympathy walkout was unauthorized.

DROPPING all their rebellious indignation, the Democrats of the house did everything the administration wished in considering the social security bill as altered by the senate. The conferees had settled all differences after two weeks of hard work, but one of the amendments they accepted was that permitting private pension systems to function under the measure. The majority members of the house were informed that President Roosevelt was opposed to this, so they refused to accept it. The senate would not permit the elimination of the amendment, so back to conference went the bill.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

**A Tough Old Bird
Five Billions More?
News of Hogs
Submarines Wanted**

Amos R. E. Pinchot, who has leisure and thinks, utters profound truth writing to one of the "professors."

"Capitalism is a tough old bird, that will live a good deal longer than any of us will."

Capitalism, which means government by organized dollars and industry, instead of organized soldiers, will last longer than the present generation, longer than this century. Capitalism is the new financial feudalism that replaced military feudalism. There is no reason why it should not last as long as military feudalism lasted, many centuries.

Senator Borah, one of the senate's able men, predicts that congress will sit until November 1, and that five thousand one hundred and twenty millions more will be appropriated for immediate spending. That would make about an even ten billions in extra appropriation for this year.

Two thousand one hundred and twenty millions of the money would be used to take up mortgages on farms.

"Hogs sell up to \$10.10, best price since September, 1930." That comes from Kansas City—ten dollars and ten cents for a hog weighing one hundred pounds. That may not mean much to you; it means much to the farmers that raise hogs. It also has meaning for housekeepers that buy sausages.

For some mysterious reason, when pork prices go up 10 per cent sausage prices go up 100 per cent.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commanding Brooklyn navy yard, says America needs long-range submarines to protect our interests in the Pacific.

Since 1918, when sweet peace returned, wise Japan, according to Admiral Stirling, has built 64 submarines, including 27 of long range, each carrying six torpedo tubes, powerful guns, able to cross the Pacific and return without refueling. Japan has also a special fleet of eight submarines for

placing destructive ocean mines, four of them able to operate 5,000 miles from their base. Each could place 45 bombs in the path of enemy shipping.

Newell P. Sherman, choir singer, Boy Scout master, fell in love with a girl sixteen, admits that to make his way clear he upset a canoe, throwing the mother of his two children into the water, kept pushing her away from the boat until she sank and drowned. This young gentleman is 6 feet 4 inches tall, but the electric chair can doubtless be arranged to fit him.

You will hope that no tender-hearted parole board will say, "He ought to have another chance." One chance to drown the mother of your two children seems enough.

Rome reports Fascist excitement because "Japan assumes the role of Abyssinian champion."

Mussolini's press says Japan "sets herself up as leader of Asiatic and African peoples, 'against the civilization and culture of the white race.'"

A Fascist newspaper calls Japan "the enemy of Europe and America, dreaming of world conquest." That seems to be a keg of powder with only a spark lacking.

Scientists experimenting with guinea pigs take one or ten or a hundred guinea pigs, never all the guinea pigs at once.

College professors, union labor leaders convinced of their ability to invent a better government, gentlemen who believe in no government at all, and other experimenters, should select a definite number of American guinea pigs for experiment, not practice on the 130,000,000 all at once.

Miss Margaret McDermott, spinster lady of Chicago, left \$25,000 for an old spitz dog. Many wrote to the executor saying they simply "adore animals," especially spitz dogs, and would like to take care of "Pet" in return for the income on \$25,000.

That interests men that leave large fortunes to daughters or sons. Fortune hunters from abroad are always ready to spend money left to daughters, and scheming ladies, foreign or native, are ready to help a young gentleman spend his inherited money, as recently illustrated in a certain Ryan case.

Moscow dispatches say the Soviet's north polar flight from Moscow to San Francisco may start any day. If three Russian airmen make that 6,000-mile flight, nonstop, from Moscow to San Francisco successfully, San Francisco will be interested, and Washington, D. C., ought to be interested.

The government might even interest itself in building some long-distance planes.

Washington Digest

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

Washington.—President Roosevelt knows and those close to him realize that sometimes something more than a laugh is required to kill off a rumor. That

is one of the reasons why the President is planning if and when congress adjourns to make an extended tour of this country. He knows of rumors going about the land that his health is not up to par and he is taking this method of disclosing to the American people by action rather than word the answer that he is physically fit.

Whoever occupies the White House is continually subjected to whispered rumors as well as open assertions of one kind or another. Some, as in this instance, reflect on the health of the chief executive. Others, as happened within the last quarter of a century, reflected on the personal habits and practices of the President. Still others have related in times past to personal fortunes and financial dealings of the man in the White House. Usually these "whispering campaigns" are of a derogatory character. No one ever knows exactly how they start nor is it ever possible for observers to put a finger on the rumors as they float by. It is a condition that seems to be bred by prominence of the individual about whom the rumor mongers can operate because people are always interested in what a President of the United States is doing.

In the current instance the "whispering campaign" was largely unknown to Washington until summer resort residents began returning to the city. They brought back all sorts of stories that were being circulated in distant places concerning Mr. Roosevelt's health. The gossip, for that is what it appears to be, spread like wild-fire in Washington and became so much concern that it crept into one of the White House press conferences.

"Mr. President," one of the 200 correspondents present asked, "are you in a little bad health?"

The chief executive's answer was the laugh which has endeared him to many people. He was just back from a short cruise aboard a yacht in Chesapeake bay. His face was sun-tanned. He leaned back in his chair and demanded to know what the correspondents thought about it. I think that the news dispatches from Washington that night indicated rather clearly what the correspondents thought about the state of the President's health, for surely none of these dispatches indicated any particular alarm.

Nevertheless, the rumors continued to go and a good many thousand people apparently believed that Mr. Roosevelt had broken down under the strain of his New Deal presidency. So, before the summer is over millions of Americans probably will have an opportunity to see for themselves just as the correspondents saw at the press conference that the President still has his smile; that his hair is no more gray than when he took office in 1933, and that his countenance shows no earmarks of the strain which every President of the United States finds an inherent part of that job.

One trip upon which Mr. Roosevelt has set his heart is a tour to the Pacific coast and return. It will provide an opportunity for several millions of Americans to see him and a lesser number to hear him speak. It will carry him through territory which contains probably about half of the nation's population.

It is well recognized in Washington that no amount of denials by informed persons or any amount of second-hand testimony is sufficient to quell malicious stories of the kind that have been circulated about the President. The eye witness is the only one who is prepared to discredit such stories and, unless present plans are revised, the eye witnesses will be many this summer. The President probably will make other trips during the late fall and early winter as well. Plans for these are still in the making and their length and number depends somewhat upon the date of congressional adjournment.

The program fits well into the Roosevelt methods. In the 28 months of his tenure the President has done a considerable amount of travel. He has made three cruises on the yacht owned by Vincent Astor, two of which lasted more than two weeks each. He traveled to the east coast of Canada in June, 1933, aboard the craft, Amberjack, and returned two weeks later aboard a navy ship. Last year, it will be remembered, he visited Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Colombia, the Panama canal, Clipperton island, and Hawaii. On his return from that cruise he crossed the Northwest, making several speeches before reaching Washington.

In 1933 and in 1934 he visited Warm Springs, Georgia, the colony where victims of infantile paralysis are nursed back to health and with which the President, because of his own affliction, has had much personal connection. In returning from the 1934 visit to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt stopped at Muscle Shoals, Norris dam, and Birmingham for personal visits to points and things which interested him. All of these trips have been in addition

to periodical visits to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., and, apparently, all that he needs to add to his mileage this summer is a period of comparative calmness in Washington.

If superficial appearances count for anything, the administration is actually making moves designed to reduce the federal treasury's deficit. It is yet too early to tell definitely what the plans are and administration spokesmen are strangely quiet about them but there are certain signs and portents which may be examined in the effort to determine which way the government is headed in respect of the gigantic expenditures for public works, relief, and general government costs.

While congressional committees continue to examine tax questions with a view to enactment of legislation that will increase federal revenue, the President and his advisers have taken steps to cut down the drain on the treasury.

The first and probably the most important of these moves is the announcement that on November 1 federal aid to those people unable to work will cease definitely. Relief Administrator Hopkins announced after a conference with the President that the relief policy will be changed on November 1 and that the various states, counties, and municipalities will be expected after that date to look after that segment of the population known as the unemployables. These are people who for one reason or another cannot earn their own living by work.

Previously Mr. Roosevelt had directed his fiscal advisers to make a thorough study of relief requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936. While this is almost 11 months away, the President told newspaper correspondents that he desired to know as early as possible what the burden of relief would be in the future. His announcement was interpreted as having a connection with budget requirements and prospective revenue under the proposed new tax legislation.

Earlier, Public Works Administrator Ickes had made known that the program of public works expenditures for improvement of the Mississippi valley and its rivers had been abandoned. It will be recalled that the National Resources board had recommended extensive improvements to be carried out from public works funds in the hands of the public works administrator. These involve vast sums. Now, it is made to appear that the PWA and the administration have in mind some restraint on expenditures of that character and that hereafter gigantic allotments of a public works or improvement character may be expected to be fewer in number.

The result of this will be, of course, to hold in the treasury some of the total of the \$5,000,000,000 public works appropriation.

Reduction of the outgo for direct relief necessarily will be reflected in the remainder of the public works-relief fund and it is reported that other plans are in the making which will have as their prospective end a restoration to private employment of greater numbers of idle workers than heretofore have been contemplated.

Then, as another indication of administration intention to restore funds to the treasury and thus reduce the difference between income and expenses was an announcement by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation. Mr. Jones made known that hereafter the RFC will not make loans to banks. He declared that the banking structure was in an excellent condition and that further aid was not required.

The fact which Mr. Jones did not mention in his announcement is, however, that the banks are exhibiting no particular desire to borrow from the federal government. The RFC already holds preferred stock in almost half of the banks in the country, and these banks, according to RFC records, are liquidating their obligations as rapidly as they can do so. This is significant.

I have reported to you previously how slowly the administration plans for spending the \$5,000,000,000 works relief fund were progressing. In connection with the Hopkins' announcement on relief and the President's relief survey order, it was disclosed that only approximately fifteen thousand persons have been given jobs since the money was made available. This figure does not include the additional list of recruits for the Civilian Conservation corps whose numbers have grown from 800,000 to 400,000. It will be recalled that provision was made in the \$5,000,000,000 appropriation resolution for an increase of the CCC from 800,000 to 600,000. Thus, in two months, the CCC has had only about one-third of the total increase which was expected. Frankly, CCC enlistments have been so disappointing that the responsible authorities have changed the age limit in order to permit the maximum of entries into that service. Those in a position to know and who will speak candidly about conditions entertain some fear that the total ever will approach the 600,000 to which enlistments are restricted.

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CHAPTER

The quarter-breed flying grip on his said. "Look here, I got me wrong. I me very good—Kentucky—I swear ing you the truth with Campo all He's got no more to get me, than get you. Listen, meant to shoot Ragland, do you at the Bar Hook I'd have stuck through it, too; play any way he I will yet! Cam on earth to be a "Afraid of you "That's what's Godforsaken out There was a fana which he held "That man has sisted. "That m I wouldn't have all, only pretty was getting sca That man was Marie reiterated that the man talking for hi knows anything the same coun Maybe you're n you know. But to G-d Raglan about me, even rock; and he h reason to put h head-me off fro now—or was t shot my horse "And just wh to do?" "All I want country. When I was saving the have pushed the hours ago. All is out." "I expect y "But you're to Joe." "What diffen deep I'm in, so mouth shut, an I—" "A lot of diff him. "I d—n back." "St. Marie ap ed. "Take me "What did y do, murder yo St. Marie sta he said at las Kentucky ro sidered. "We to eye in this, the first place and by Campo R even know yo so far as I k to take you w guess I'll ask for a change. St. Marie s take heart. the wrong an altering subtl "Then, say you'll go righ let me stop yo "Hang? F "For the ki For an inci move. Then and let it go don't know w he said. "G Kentucky s "I'm going t he said. "T a blue-barre piece split of glee. The s begin with Kentucky tol ber. "That's m "Or anywa. "I know I found that Waterman. exactly wha gun into th "I never ders," said Kentucky yourself re got no time "Tell me Marie plead track of this "The gun tucky said, as he lay pump house The bron you're tryi thing by wi up the wro in a crap months bac man that w they'll swe Baylor will one he wo



CHAPTER IX—Continued

The quarter-blood seemed to take a flying grip on hope. "Look here," he said. "Look here! Campo Ragland's got me wrong. I know you don't know me very good—but Nombro de Dios, Kentucky—I swear before God I'm telling you the truth. I've shot square with Campo all along, and all the way. He's got no more reason to send you to get me, than as if he sent me to get you. Listen, Kentucky—if I hadn't meant to shoot square with Campo Ragland, do you think I'd have stayed at the Bar Hook as long as I did? And I'd have stuck with him right on through it, too; I'd have backed his play any way he wanted. Yes by G—d, I will yet! Campo Ragland had no call on earth to be afraid of me."

"Afraid of you?" Kentucky repeated. "That's what's gone haywire with the Godforsaken outfit," St. Marie said. "There was a fanatic intensity in the stare which he held upon Kentucky's face. 'That man has gone to pieces,' he insisted. 'That man isn't right any more. I wouldn't have left the Bar Hook at all, only pretty soon I seen that Campo was getting scared, and scared of me. That man has gone to pieces,' St. Marie reiterated. Kentucky perceived that the man believed himself to be talking for his life. 'Nobody that knows anything about this is safe in the same country with him any more. Maybe you're not safe yourself, for all you know. But look, Kentucky, I swear to G—d Ragland had no call to worry about me, even if I stayed in the rimrock; and he has a thousand times less reason to put me out of business, and head me off from what I'm trying to do now—or was trying to do, when you shot my horse out from under me.'"

"And just what is this you're trying to do?"

"All I want is to get out of this country. Where I made my mistake, I was saving the d—n horse. I should have pushed through this here gap two hours ago. All I want of this business is out."

"I expect you to," said Kentucky. "But you're too deep in this business, Joe."

"What difference does it make how deep I'm in, so long as I can keep my mouth shut, and disappear out of here? I—"

"A lot of difference," Kentucky told him. "I d—n well mean to take you back."

St. Marie appeared to be dumfounded. "Take me back?" he repeated.

"What did you think I was going to do, murder you?"

St. Marie stared at him again. "Yeh," he said at last.

Kentucky rolled a cigarette and considered. "We don't seem to see eye to eye in this, St. Marie," he said. "In the first place, I wasn't sent after you by Campo Ragland. Campo doesn't even know you've left the Bar Hook—so far as I know, I've come out here to take you back on my own hook. I guess I'll ask you a couple of questions for a change."

St. Marie shivered, but appeared to take heart. "And what if I give you the wrong answers?" he said, his tone altering subtly.

"Then," said Kentucky, "I suppose you'll go right ahead and hang. Don't let me stop you."

"Hang? For what?"

"For the killing of Zack Sanders."

For an instant St. Marie did not move. Then he drew a deep breath and let it go again. "I sure as h—l don't know what you're talking about," he said. "Give me a cigarette."

Kentucky tossed him the makings. "I'm going to describe a gun to you," he said. "The gun I'm thinking of is a blue-barreled .45. There's a little piece split off the wooden part of the grip. The serial number looks like it begins with a 3, but it's really an 8." Kentucky told him the rest of the number.

"That's my gun," said St. Marie. "Or anyway, it was my gun once."

"I know that," said Kentucky. "I found that out from the gunsmith in Waterman. Now I want to know exactly when and why you shoved that gun into the hand of Zack Sanders."

"I never did give it to Zack Sanders," said St. Marie.

Kentucky Jones lost patience. "Get yourself ready to walk," he said. "I got no time to listen to you lie!"

"Tell me just this one thing," St. Marie pleaded. "Where did you get track of this gun?"

"The gun was talking about," Kentucky said, "was in Zack Sanders' hand as he lay dead near the Bar Hook pump house."

The bronco rider swore softly. "If you're trying to hook me into something by way of that," he said, "you're in the wrong cooee. I lost that gun in a crap game in Waterman four months back. I can name you every man that was in that crap game, and they'll swear to what I say; and Ted Baylor will tell you that gun is the one he won from me that night."

"Ted Baylor in a crap game with a bunch of saddle bums? That's a hot one!"

"He was drunk, and he just stopped for one pass as he went through," Joe St. Marie insisted. "The lucky stiff got my gun on that one pass."

"If that's so," Kentucky said, "that can be checked up later. For the time being I'm taking you back."

"If you aim to take me back, I can just as well kiss myself good-bye right now. I ain't got a Chinaman's chance of living to see trial—and well you know it! I thought you swung with Campo Ragland. I even thought you were thick with Ragland's girl. You sure had me fooled."

"What makes you think I don't swing with Ragland?"

"If you swung with the Bar Hook, the last thing you'd want to do would be to drag me back into this case."

"Then come clean and come quick—I'm cold, and I'm stiff, and I'm ready to ride!"

The bronco rider was beginning to crack under the strain. "I don't know what your side is," he said hoarsely, "nor who you think you're working for, or why. But if you're fool enough to think you're helping out Campo Ragland, you're making one h—l of a blunder."

"Answer me this," said Kentucky. "and if I figure you've answered me with a lie, we're going to start back right now without any more talk. What do you know about the killing of Sanders?"

"I swear I never knew Zack Sanders was dead until Lee found him," St. Marie said passionately.

"Then tell me this," said Kentucky again. "You saw the killing of Mason?"

"No," said St. Marie violently. "No! I wasn't anywhere near it."

"It's pretty well known," said Kentucky, "that you weren't where you were supposed to be that day."

"What if I wasn't? That Campo is a driving fool. I figured I'd done enough work for one week, and I took me a layoff on my own hook."

"And where were you when you saw the shooting of Mason?"

"I never seen it, I tell you! I was riding in, but I was away half a mile off and beyond the ridge when I heard the shots. I didn't even suspicion anything then. I went up to the house for grub. All I ever seen, when I went by the kitchen window was Campo Ragland cleaning his gun, his deer rifle. I never even knew Mason was dead until Lee Bishop found him that night. And I never knew that deer rifle killed him until the sheriff come out to see about Zack Sanders' killing, and told us Mason was killed by a small caliber. I swear—"

"You recognized the caliber of the gun he was cleaning as you walked past the window?"

"I went on in the kitchen. He'd put it away from him by then. It was clear over on the other side of the room. But it was the only rifle in the room, and I knew that that was the one he'd had in his hands. I—"

"How come you to take such close notice of what was the caliber of the gun?"

"How can a feller help knowing the different guns around a place by sight? I've used that gun myself."

Kentucky Jones said slowly, "Was there anybody else at the ranch house then?"

"Campo's girl was there. She was in the kitchen talking to her father. They'd been having a fight about something. But they cut it off quick when I come in. The girl looked like she wasn't feeling so good."

Kentucky leaned forward, and his voice sounded as if it could saw chunks out of the frozen rock. "St. Marie, is that all you know?"

"All I know!" His voice rose in insolent revolt. "What the h—l do you think—" He checked. Kentucky Jones had cocked his gun, and the small metallic click tamed the bronco rider more effectively than as if Kentucky had downed him with a rock. "H—l, Kentucky," he cried. "I can't tell you anything more! Sangre! It's enough to get my head shot off as it is!"

"You're giving me this as the whole reason for stealing a horse and going over the hill tonight?"

"In G—d's name, why wouldn't I go

THE STORY FROM THE OPENING CHAPTER

At the inquest into the death of John Mason, banker, Jean, daughter of Campo Ragland, owner of the Bar Hook ranch, where Mason met death, was reprimanded to Kentucky Jones the bullet which had killed Mason. Kentucky goes to work on the Bar Hook ranch. The Mason verdict is accidental death. Bob Elliot, owner of the adjoining range, drives his cattle on the Bar Hook land. Lee Bishop, Ragland's ranch boss, expostulates, and Bill McCord, Elliot's foreman, insults him and Jones are astounded at Ragland's indifference to Elliot's action. Bishop urges Kentucky to try to influence Jean to arouse her father. He does so, unwillingly, and her reaction mystifies him. Zack Sanders, Bar Hook cook, is found dead, murdered. Sheriff Hopper announces his knowledge that Mason also was murdered. Jones seeks to trace the ownership of a gun found on Zack Sanders, as having a bearing on the mystery. Jean sells him her share in the Bar Hook ranch, thus giving him a free hand with Elliot. In a gun fight with riders of the "H" ranch Jim Humphreys, Bar Hook cowboy, is killed, and his partner wounded. Jones sends for fighting cowmen, but Ragland countermands the order. Jones finds proof that Jean has concealed evidence connected with Mason's death. A gunsmith whom he had engaged to trace Sanders' gun says he sold the weapon to a Bar Hook cowboy, Joe St. Marie.

over the hill? Here's Campo with a killing on his hands that's stirred up it up before. Here's me, maybe the only man that knows a thing that would hang Campo higher than a buzzard. Is that reason for going over the hill or not? But I tell you I'd have stayed through if I hadn't seen him going to pieces right in front of my eyes. When fear comes into a man nobody's safe."

"I'd give a thousand dollars," said Kentucky, "to know if you're telling the truth."

For a moment Joe St. Marie dropped his gesticulating hands and said nothing. Then suddenly—"Give me my saddle," he babbled, "and let me go! I can keep my mouth shut, I tell you! I can forget I ever worked for the Bar Hook! I can forget I ever set eyes on the rim! Let me get out of this Godforsaken country and you'll—"

"For G—d's sake shut up!" said Kentucky. "He was feeling not less than two thousand years old, and very weary of the world. But he did not hesitate over his decision. 'Have you got any money?' he said in a dead voice."

"No."

"Take your saddle on your back," he told St. Marie. "How far is it to the nearest place where a man can borrow a horse?"

"Nine—eleven miles."

"Take your saddle on your back and walk. And your bed-roll, too. Borrow you a horse. See that that horse dies running—and never let me set eyes on you again."

For a moment St. Marie sagged, the steam taken out of him by the sudden realization that he had got out of his box. But true to that dark strain in his blood, he had no word of thanks, no word for his luck; his next remark was in the form of a complaint.

"I can't walk all that," he said. "That's a long day's walk. And carrying a saddle and a bed-roll—"

"You've got better than two hours before morning," said Kentucky. "You'll borrow that horse as the sun comes up. Have they got a phone there?"

"No."

"Good."

"But look—if they ever catch up with me they'll have me back here for horse stealing."

"Yes," said Kentucky. "I wouldn't trust you loose if I didn't know there'd be h—l on your heels as you go."

Kentucky pulled off his gloves and looked through his pockets. He found six dollars in silver coin, and he tossed them out to St. Marie's blanket.

"I've got just one more thing to say to you," he said. "If ever I see you in this country again—go for your iron. Because I'm going to gun you down. And if ever Campo Ragland is tried for murder, no matter on whose say-so—even if you've kept your mouth shut—I'll hunt you down if it takes a lifetime. You hear me?"

"You'll have to come deep into Sonora," said St. Marie, "if you want to see me again."

"I don't. Help me get this horse off the trail. That bullet through his withers is going to make him draw unfavorable notice, if he's found."

Kentucky got the steel-dust pony; he put his lass-ropes on the dead horse, and with the assistance of Joe St. Marie on foot dragged the carcass to a point from which it could be pitched over a drop, out of sight of the trail until the coyotes had time to do their work.

"Give me my gun," said St. Marie. "I'll have to tell them I broke my horse and had to shoot him—what will they think if I have no gun?"

"Tell them you had to take your rope and hang him!"

Kentucky wheeled his horse to the trail, and began the long return plod to the Bar Hook; and the first faint grayness of another day was showing at the earth's edge as he came out of Hightman's gap.

It was noon when he got back to the Bar Hook. When he had unsaddled and fed, his ridden-out pony he lost no time in heading for the kitchen. Here he was wolfing cold meat and equally cold potatoes, when Jean found him.

The pallor of fatigue increased the look of fragility that had altered her since the death of Mason; but her self-sufficiency seemed to have returned overnight.

Perhaps she had been able to present that illusion to the others all along. For a little while she had allowed Kentucky to see what a blind drift of doubt, fear, perhaps despair, had possessed her; but now the bars were up, shutting him out again.

She said in a flat, incurious voice, "Have a good ride?"

That stopped him for a moment. Last night he had held this girl in his arms—not momentarily, but for what might have been an hour; and later, in a burst of smoking temper, he had left her standing in the snow with tears upon her cheeks. He had ridden all night after a fugitive—perhaps a murderer; she did not know whether he had found the man, or killed him, or what he had learned of St. Marie was taken alive. Yet the indifference of her voice suggested

literally that Kentucky might have been the horse he had ridden—or some other horse.

"I rode through mile after mile of button hole bushes," he told her, "all blooming in the snow. And it looks as if it might not rain, I hope. Did your father get back?"

"No. He's still in Waterman. So is Harry Wilson. Doc Harper came out. They've brought Billy up here already."

"The devil? Where is he?"

"Here, I said." Her voice took on a falset tone. "Do you want to see him?"

"Where's Lee Bishop?"

"He rode out again."

He gulped down the remainder of his coffee in silence. And when he had finished she led him through the house to the room where Billy Petersen lay.

He was propped up in a four-poster bed that must have been hauled into the rimrock long ago, in the early days of the brand.

It could have belonged to no one but Jean's mother; and the room it occupied was obviously the most favored room in the house. The walls were hung with pictures, and a gayety of hooked rugs and crocheted curtains was augmented in warmth and color by the crackling blaze in the fireplace.

The cowboy looked out of place as if he not only had been put here against his will, but felt pretty sure that he would be kicked out as soon as the old boss got back. A book, face down in a chair by the bed, told Kentucky that Jean had probably been reading to Billy. Undoubtedly, the youngster was mystified by all this attention. Kentucky, however, was not mystified; the whole thing suggested that Jean had been moved to try to make up to Billy Petersen what could never be made up to Jim Humphreys, who was dead.

"What are you doing up here?" Kentucky demanded. "Doc Hopper should have left you down on the Bake Pan!"

"It wasn't Doc Hopper," Billy told him. "About four o'clock this morning I made Lee saddle up and bring me. About half way I wished I stayed where I was. It sure didn't do me no good."

There was a moment's pause while Kentucky Jones waited for the inevitable question about how he had come out with Joe St. Marie. Yet the question did not come; and Kentucky abruptly recognized that Billy Petersen had not been told anything about where Kentucky had gone.

"Do you know where Lee went?" he asked Billy.

"He's gone gunning after Bill McCord."

"Gunning after—" Kentucky turned on Jean. "Why didn't you tell me this as soon as I came in?"

"I didn't know it," she said, the flat indifference of her voice unchanged.

Billy Petersen said, "Lee told me not to say anything about it until he was long gone. I wouldn't say anything now; except I sure don't like this business. Kentucky—I thought maybe you'd want to go and side him, or something."

"Dear G—d!" Kentucky exploded. "Right into their hands! How long has he been gone?"

"About two hours."

"Was he going straight to the SS?"

"No; I don't guess he was going to the SS at all. He figured he'd go over in the West Cuts. He figures Bill McCord has been over working in there. Naturally, he was hoping for a chance to get McCord alone."

"And I'm supposed to be able to go over and pick him up in the West Cuts," Kentucky raved.

"Well, he didn't ask no one to pick him up."

"Next thing we'll be trying him on a pack mule," Kentucky growled, and went out like a long-horn bull on the prod.

Going through the kitchen Kentucky Jones caught up his sheep-lined coat with one hand, and a handful of cold french fried potatoes in the other, for he was wolf-hungry yet, and didn't know when he would get a chance to eat again. Out at the corral he picked out a blocky zebra dun horse, dropped his rope on it, and swung his saddle aboard. Two minutes later he was riding westward at a light trot.

In that country of canyon-slashed rimrock no part of Wolf Bench could be called unbroken; but to the stranger the branching and forking canyons of the West Cuts presented a discouraging maze. The abrupt walls of the canyons, dropping sheer hundreds of feet from the levels of the bench, offered a series of appalling barriers, repeatedly demanding detours of uncanny length. Riders long in the rimrock learned a thousand ways to get into those canyons and out of them again; but to the rider who did not know them it too often appeared that there were no ways at all.

Kentucky Jones was anything but familiar with the intricacies of the West Cuts. But he knew the general lay of the land and the typical tricks of canyons; and he knew what men were likely to do who were working stock. He estimated that he had one chance in ten of coming upon either Lee Bishop or the men Lee Bishop sought.

This one chance in ten was, as Kentucky saw it, Lee Bishop's chance for life. He did not believe that Lee Bishop could out-gun Bill McCord, nor that McCord's men would award Bishop an even break. Unhurriedly, Kentucky Jones set out to find Bishop if he could.

For three hours he followed Bishop's trail. At last a smother of cow tracks blotted out the trail for a quarter of a mile, and Jones never found where it branched off. He cast ahead, trusting to the general lay of the country to bring him across it again.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Uncommon Sense

By John Blake

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There never has been a great or even a successful man who did not have abundance of a Will. You can do nothing worth while unless you try, and keep trying.

Read the lives of men who have succeeded greatly. Every last one of them had strong wills, and kept them exercised.

They met with discouragements, of course. Everybody has. They had moments when the future looked black, and the attainment of their purposes impossible.

Washington at Valley Forge had as much reason to be discouraged as any commander who ever lived.

His troops were starving and ill clothed. There were desertions. Many of his followers believed that success could never be attained—and they had abundant reason for that belief.

But the calm, imperturbable commander, even though he himself may have harbored doubts was patient and cheerful. No man under him so much as dreamed that he too may have had misgivings.

Those were probably the darkest days in the story of the winning of American independence.

But because the great general always was outwardly cheerful and serene, his men took heart, and you know what was the result of the war.

If you find yourselves distrustful of your own capacity, buck up and make a new start.

Put your mind on the job. Think things out. Look discouragement in the face and do not be afraid of it.

Bear in mind that there has never been a great man in this world who had not sometimes had doubts of his ability, not one who was not at one time or another a bit afraid that all his efforts might prove vain.

But they summoned up their resolution, worked and thought harder, inspired others with the faith that they had in their cause, and won out in the end.

The world is gradually working its way out of an extremely bad situation.

It is doing that because great leaders in many lands are putting all their thought, all their faith into getting this wobbly old planet running smoothly once more.

Already there is evidence that they are winning. They cannot fail to win as long as they have courage and determination.

Keep up your grit, keep up your hope, and don't be afraid to use your brains a little more than you have been doing. They can stand the strain.

A next door neighbor of mine who had a beautiful lawn used to say that every time he found a weed in it he pulled it up and sowed a handful of grass in its place.

I have often thought that one might do the same thing with bad habits. I am not going to set down a list of the bad habits that ought to be dug out and replaced with good ones.

But most people have some of them, so I am going to suggest that the same thing might be done with them as my neighbor did with his lawn.

Why not? Supposing you are one of the husband species who is always picking on his wife about little things—such as dinner a bit late, or your coat stowed away in a closet where you can't find it the instant you want to put it on.

Why not, instead of making a row, find your coat yourself, and get into the habit of putting it in the same place every time so she won't be compelled to look for it?

Suppose you have been complaining that dinner wasn't ready the instant you want it.

Why not get into the habit of remembering that a household is quite a complex institution, and that, inasmuch as you are always fed, stop making a racket when it is fifteen or twenty minutes late.

Why not get into the habit—return to it, if you once had it—of complimenting her when she gets you a good meal. You may not think that the cook is deserving of praise for that, but there is not one cook in a hundred who can prepare a man's meal the way he wants it if she is not instructed in advance exactly the way to do it.

Naturally, if your wife has any spunk, she is not going to listen to your complaints without complaining back now and then.

But you are more likely to be in the wrong than she is; husbands usually are.

Husbands ought to remember that life around a house is much duller and wearier than life around an office or wherever a man happens to be while he is earning his bread.

He is free to go where he likes, and to do what he likes. He is not bound by the responsibility of looking after children all day long. Let him think this over and become a husband of good habits, and he will find that such complaints as his wife may make about him will diminish.

He may grouse about his troubles. But he has them only occasionally. His wife is never free from them.

Housewife's Idea Box



For Your Playing Cards

Playing cards of all kinds become sticky after long use or in damp weather. You can easily correct this condition: Spread your cards out flat on a piece of paper. Sprinkle them lightly with talcum powder or cornstarch. Thoroughly rub it into the cards. They will feel as good as new.

THE HOUSEWIFE.
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Fatal Omission

The warning spread by an anthropologist, that the American blond is passing, is no help. He doesn't say which way she went.—Atlanta Constitution.



In Permanent Discard
Remember, people do not change seats in a canoe. It simply isn't done.



Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts. Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

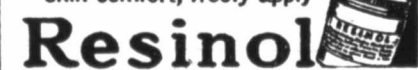
Milnesia Wafers—pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 35c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.



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WNU—L. 31—35

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The Mitchell County News

Published Weekly on Thursday
By Callahan and King

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

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

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

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

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SIX MONTHS 50c

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ONE YEAR \$1.50

SIX MONTHS 75c

In Advance

Member Texas Press Association

MARTIN DIES TAKES EXCEPTION TO NEWS ARTICLE

Recently there appeared in your paper an article written by Julian Capers, Jr. of Austin, Texas, which is so inaccurate and misleading that I think it should be answered. It is immaterial what he thinks or says about me, but it is important that this propaganda, which is designed to hurt the great cause that my bill represents, should be exposed. This article seems to be a part of a well planned and highly financed scheme to propagandize the county in opposition to my bill. I have heretofore secured possession of canned editorials and I have a letter from the international Migration Service, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, which was sent to all cooperating agencies urging them to influence Members of Congress and to get favorable material in local newspapers.

Since my bill is essential to stop the millions of aliens who are ready and anxious to enter the United States and to get rid of the thousands of gangsters, racketeers and other criminals that have infested this country, I feel it my duty to expose every type of propaganda which will injure the cause.

Mr. Capers desirably mentions the fact that I wrote an article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, a Republican Magazine. While it is true that I am perhaps the only member of Congress who was requested to write a special article for this magazine, it is also true that the Democratic Members of the Cabinet have written articles recently for the same magazine, and Mr. Capers might as well cast aspersions on Attorney General Cummings for writing in this magazine as to create the impression by innuendo that there is something sinister about the article which I wrote. As a matter of fact, the Saturday Evening Post calls upon Democrats and Republicans to write articles upon subjects of National importance, concerning which the author is a recognized authority. The reckless statement made by Mr. Capers that I made a radio speech on a network program sponsored by a Republican newspaper in Washington demonstrates the character of propaganda that is now being used against me and my bill. I never made a radio speech at any time that was sponsored by any newspaper. I did make a radio speech under the auspices of more than 100 patriotic societies and organizations, with such people as the official heads of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion and veterans of Foreign Wars upon the program committee. These organizations are nationwide and are strictly non-partisan, with both Democrats and Republicans in their membership. Mr. Capers' statement that "His speeches have frightened some ignorant aliens, to the extent that the U. S. Immigration office in principal cities have felt called upon to issue reassuring statements", is likewise untrue. It is true that Commissioner McCormack, contrary to the law, sent statements to the immigration officers and instructed them to get such statements in the newspapers. These statements were misleading, as I have shown, and newspapers, such as the Houston Chronicle, who opposed my bill, denounced Colonel McCormack for using the government employees to disseminate his arguments against my bill.

As a matter of fact, Colonel McCormack and the Labor Department have always opposed my bill, and have sponsored the Kerr bill. This Kerr bill has the support of all anti-restriction forces and foreign societies, and if it is passed will go a long way in nullifying and destroying our naturalization and deportation laws. Now I am willing to meet anyone in the open in a frank discussion of the merits of my bill. I concede that everyone has a right to his own opinion, but I deny that it is fair for Mr. Capers to take advantage of the splendid newspapers of Texas by slyly inserting the propaganda of the foreign societies and the anti-restriction forces unless he is willing to state who is financing his activities.

His statement in connection with my radio speech that "His press agents sowed down Texas newspapers with flattering notices and an unflattering photo in advance of the speech" is a reflection on the splendid newspapers who cooperated with these patriotic societies in this radio program. There was no press agent connected with this program, and Mr. Capers' statement is an unwarranted affront to these great patriotic orders, whose only interest is to preserve the principles of Americanism and to combat the un-American doctrines that are flooding our country.

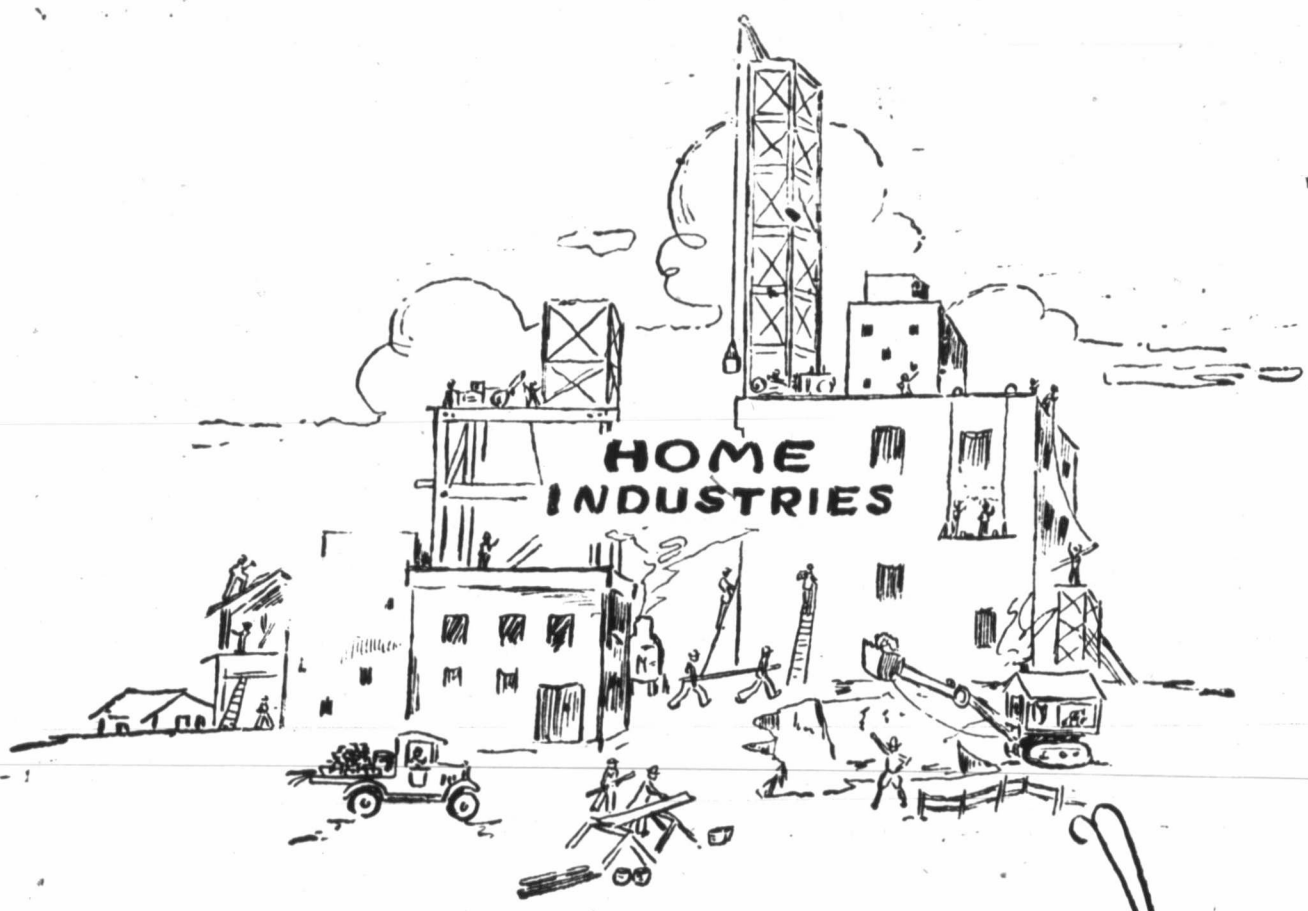
When I entered this fight, I knew that there were many powerful forces that would oppose me and would seek to misrepresent my views and motives, and to raise religious and radical issues. Ever since the first fight was made for restriction, this has been the strategy of the opposition, with a view of deceiving the people and drawing a red herring across the trail. Running true to form, they are doing the same thing now on a larger scale. When I get through with this fight, I will show conditions that will startle this Nation. The gigantic smuggling and racketeering in connection with illegal entry of aliens, the wholesale dumping of criminals and other undesirable aliens upon our shores and the millions of aliens that are holding jobs and, in many instances, voting, will be a revelation to all citizens whether of native or foreign stock, naturalized or native born, whose first allegiance is to this, our country. With no numerical restriction against immigration from the Western Hemisphere, and with a mere handful of men to patrol the thousands of miles of our borders, and with our immigration and deportation laws wholly inadequate, unless something is done in the near future, we will be over-run in the next decade with millions of undesirable aliens.

I have at all times made it clear that my bill is not based upon religious or radical prejudice, and is not aimed directly or indirectly at the foreign stock American citizens and the naturalized citizens. In fact, it is distinctly in their interest. I know that the policy of your paper is to be absolutely fair and to give your readers both sides of every question, and I am appealing to you to publish this letter in the interest of justice and fairness. I do not ask this for my self, because I am unimportant in this controversy, but for the sake of the great cause which I represent, and which is of tremendous importance to the American people.

When all the facts come to light it will be found that my figures in reference to the number of aliens in this country will be too small, and that instead of seven million aliens being here, there will be a larger number. I regret that Senator Shepard's name has been linked with this alien propaganda, and I feel sure that he will repudiate this statement as soon as it is called to his attention, and disavow any sympathy or connection with this effort to discredit and defeat my bill.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am Sincerely yours,
Martin Dies.

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Austin, shadows cast the Civil War the wrongs ery, have not the racial pr come nation pointed out whose thin cences of "T and Their County, Tex few years ag

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Early Texas History Revealed In Bexar Archives

SERIES II, No. 12

Austin, Texas, July—The shadows cast over the South by the Civil War, purported to end the wrongs engendered by slavery, have not yet faded away, and the racial problem has instead become national in scope, it was pointed out by Abner J. Strobel, whose thin volume of reminiscences of "The Old Plantations and Their Owners of Brazoria County, Texas," was published a few years ago.

"I make no apology for slavery," he wrote. "It was not originally a Southern institution. Several of the Southern states at a very early period prohibited the importation of slaves. But slavery in the South to the negro was a blessing and not a curse." Whether Mr. Strobel's opinion is substantiated by fact with regard to the mass of plantations in the South is a moot question. But surely, had all the slave owners of the South been as considerate of their slaves as one Texas planter, Elbert Tait, of Columbus, the taking up arms in defense of negro rights would have been his imperative.

It was not long after Austin's colonization project that the foundations were laid for large cotton and sugar plantations in Texas. Plantations that in time grew to immense proportions, of thousands and tens of thousands of acres. All these were worked by slave labor. But care was taken to provide adequate living quarters, food, working hours, and in many cases, churches and places of recreation.

A manuscript of plantation rules for the administration of slave labor, prepared years before the Civil War by C. W. Tait, a plantation owner of Columbus, Texas, is deposited in the family archives of the University of Texas library. In these regulations, overseers were instructed to be firm yet mild, reasonable yet just. They were warned not to be too rigid in discipline, and to be considerate of infirmities. Profanity was not to be allowed, and clean clothes were required every Monday morning.

This list of rules is as follows.

PLANTATION RULES General Rules

1st Never punish a negro when in a passion. No one is capable of properly regulating the punishment for an offense when angry.

2nd Never require of a negro what is unreasonable. But when you give an order be sure to enforce it with firmness, yet mildly.

3rd Always attempt to govern by reason in the first instance, and resort to force only when reason fails, and then use no more force than is absolutely necessary to procure obedience.

4th In giving orders always do it in a mild tone, and try to leave the impression on the mind of the negro that what you say is the result of reflection.

5th In giving orders be sure that you are understood, and let the negro know that he can always ask for an explanation if he does not understand you.

6th When you are under the necessity of punishing a negro, be sure to let him know for what offense he is punished.

7th Never act in such a way as to leave the impression on the mind of the negro that you take pleasure in his punishment, your manner should indicate that his punishment is painful.

8th A regular and systematic plan of operation is greatly promotive of easy government. Have all matters therefore, as far as possible reduced to a system.

9th Negroes lack the motive of self-interest to make them careful and diligent, hence the necessity of great patience in the management of them. Do not therefore notice too many small omissions of duty.

10th The maxim of making haste slow in plantation operations, is equally applicable as in ordinary vocations of life. The meaning of which is not by attempting to do too much, to overwork and consequently injure your hands. Recollect that the journey of life is a long and at best, a tedious one. The traveller who wishes to make a long and safe trip, always travels in regular and moderate stages. Do not kill the goose to obtain the golden egg.

Particular Rules

1st Always require the negroes to eat their breakfasts before they go to work.

2nd From the 1st of October to the 1st of April they must be ready to go to work at daylight, stopping at 12 M. long enough to eat their dinners, or as long as one hour according to circumstances.

3rd From the 1st of April to the 1st of October, they must be ready to go to work by sunrise, stopping at 12 M. and resting from one to two hours & a half according to circumstances.

4th Never require field-work of a woman, until the expiration of four weeks after confinement, & then permit her to come home to her child, between breakfast & dinner, at dinner, & between dinner & night, until the child is seven months old. After that once a day, until the child is a year old or weaned.

5th Serve out to every working hand once a week from two & a half to three and a half pounds of bacon according to circumstances. If milk & butter is plenty then less meat; if molasses is served out then one quart in place of one pound of meat. Of

dried-beef five or six pounds is the weekly allowance; also one peck of meal. When potatoes are served then less meal. Living-in women to be allowed one quart of coffee and two quarts of sugar, and fed from the overseer's kitchen 2 weeks.

6th The negroes are to be allowed to commence using the potatoes and sugar-cane on the 1st of October.

7th In clearing land, always cut and belt the timber within one foot of the ground; and cut down as much timber as can be got rid of.

8th In making rails get them ten feet long, and never heart a tree that is less than a foot in diameter, always pile the rails on the stump of the tree before leaving.

9th In making fences, lay the worm four feet and a half wide, make it five feet high, & then stake with Post-Oak or Mulberry rails well set in, with a heavy rider.

10th Pork-hogs to be penned in September, and fed on corn previously shelled, and soaked in water two or three days—Pumpkins—sugar—cane &c.

11th In planting corn, mix pumpkin seeds with the corn for every fourth row.

12th Potatoes when dug to be housed or banked the same day.

13th The woman to commence in November spinning thread at night to make plow-lines.

14th The corn to be gathered as soon as it is dry enough.

15th No profane or obscene language to be allowed among the negroes.

16th Every negro-cabin to be inspected every Sunday morning to see that it is kept clean. Every negro to appear in the field on Monday morning in clean clothes.

17th The negroes are never to be allowed to leave the premises, unless by special permission, and a written pass stating where they are permitted to go.

18th No strange negro to be allowed to visit the plantation, unless by permission of the overseer, & a written pass from his master.

19th Every overseer on taking charge of the plantation to take an inventory of the effects & on the place & to do the same before leaving.

ON TEXAS FARMS
Minnie Fisher Cunningham
Service Editor

Trench silos are getting filled this month in Texas. Corn, red top cane, seeded ribbon cane, hegari, kafir, milo, and a few more such crops are going into them.

E. R. Eudaly, Extension dairyman, says these crops had better be ripe because if they are cut too green the silage will contain a surplus of acid and as a result scour the cattle if fed liberally.

He says that the leaves on the upper half of the stalk should be green—but the riper the crop the greater the feed value of the silage.

A trench silo six feet wide at the top, four feet wide at the bottom, five feet deep and 100 feet long will hold 30 tons of silage. That makes three tons per cow for a ten cow herd. Eudaly says three tons is just about what a dairy cow needs.

But that isn't all. Each cow should be supplied with one ton of hay and one of feed per year. He says cannily, "Remember, the more roughage the cow will consume, the less of grain mixture will be required. Hay and silage are cheaper than corn and cottonseed meal."

On a recent trip to the Gulf coast territory, spreading the gospel of trench silos or "canning the cow's winter food supply," Eudaly found that Refugio county had only one trench silo. Since he spoke there two months ago, 100 silos have been dug and filled.

GET YOUR CHILD READY FOR SCHOOL

Austin, Texas, July 29—Now is the time, according to Dr. John W. Brown, State Health Officer, that every parent should ask himself if his child is physically ready for school. A visit to the family physician and dentist will answer this question and give time for the correction of minor defects before time for school to open.

A child with defective vision cannot be expected to do the required work in school until this handicap is removed. Inflamed, watery eyes, granulated lids, chronic styes, nervous actions as

RUPTURE

SHIELD EXPERT HERE
H. M. SHEVNAN, widely known expert of Chicago, will personally be at the Settles Hotel, Big Spring, Wednesday only, Aug. 7, from 9 A M to 5 P M.

Mr. Shevnan says: The Zoetie Shield is a tremendous improvement over all former methods, effecting immediate results. It will not only hold the rupture perfectly but increase the circulation, strengthens the weakened parts, thereby closes the opening in ten days on the average case, regardless of heavy lifting, straining or any position the body may assume no matter the size or location. A nationally known scientific method. No under straps or cumbersome arrangements and absolutely no medicines or medical treatments. Mr. Shevnan will be glad to demonstrate without charge or fit them if desired. Add. 6538 N. TALMAN AVE., Chicago. For 15 years assistant to F. H. Seeley famous rupture expert of Chicago.



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habitual winking, may be caused by defective vision and should be attended to immediately.

The far reaching effect of infected tonsils on the system has been recognized by health workers for many years. Many of the ills of later life, as heart disease, arthritis, deafness, etc., are directly traceable to tonsils that became infected during childhood and were allowed to remain untreated.

Dental defects are found in more children than any other imperfection, and for this reason children should be taken regularly to the dentist for examination and cleaning of the teeth. This precaution keeps the mouth clean and makes it possible to discover dental defects as soon as they appear.

Postural defects appear in the life of a child much sooner than we formerly suspected. Have your family physician see if your child's shoulder blades project and if his arches are low. Simple exercises, diligently adhered to, when the child is young, will prevent later serious developments in many cases.

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

CARD OF THANKS

It being impossible to see each and everyone we wish to take this method of thanking each and everyone who so ably assisted us during the illness and death of our darling little Kenneth Wayne. We also thank the ladies for the nice food and consoling words. We pray that when such sorrow comes your way that you will be surrounded with just such friends as you were to us.

We wish to especially thank Mr. Hendrick, Dr. Hester and Mr. Hardin for their kindness to us.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Montgomery and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Reed and family; Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Williams and family; Mr. and Mrs. Dock Taylor and family; Mr. and Mrs. Pete Willingham and family.

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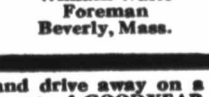
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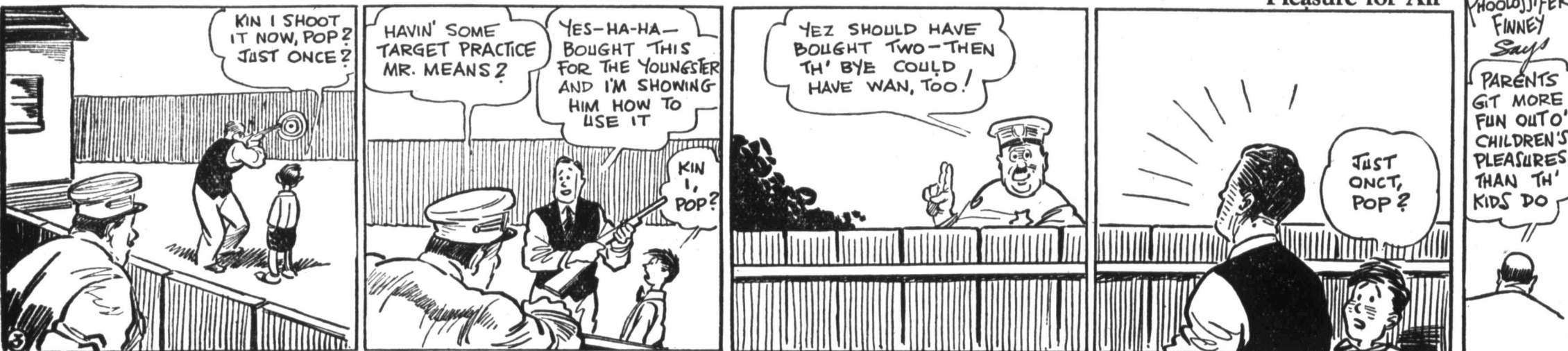
THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
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FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin
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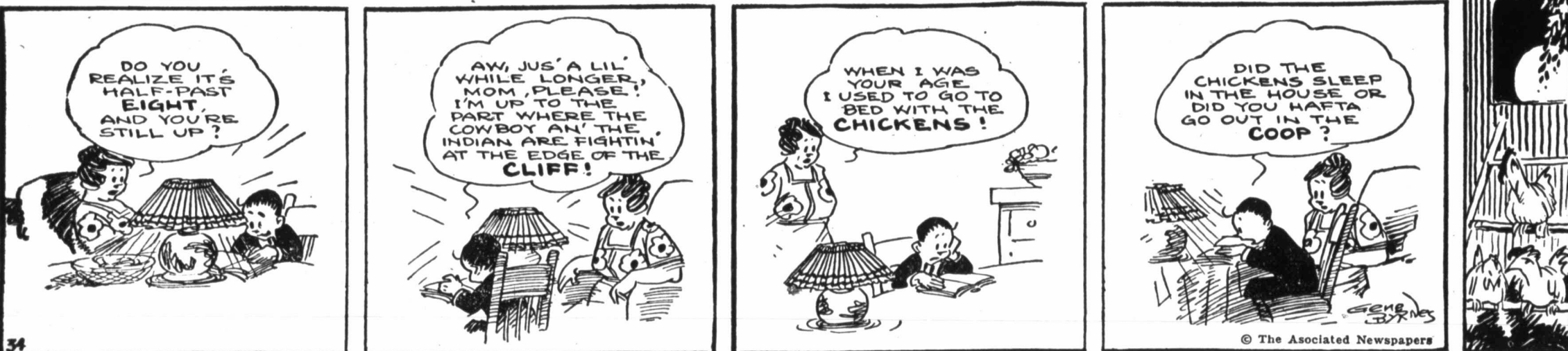
SMATTER POP— And He'll Catch Something Else When Maw Hears This

By C. M. PAYNE



"REG'LAR FELLERS"

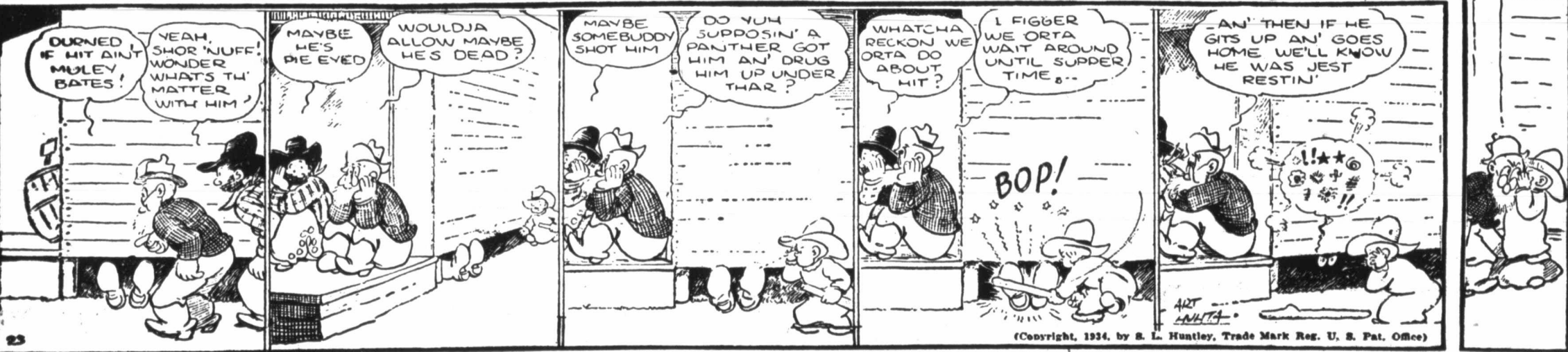
Not Eggsactly



MISCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY

There's No Telling About Muley

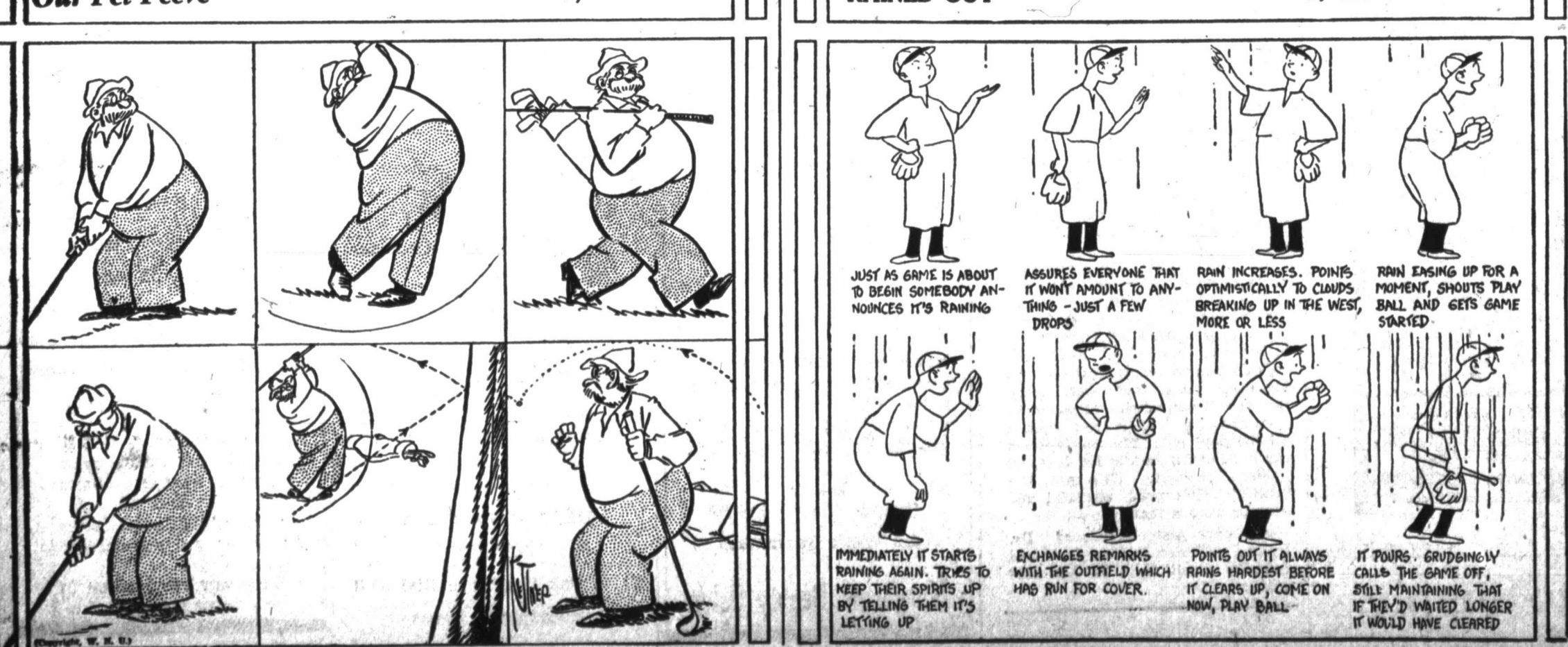


Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETNER

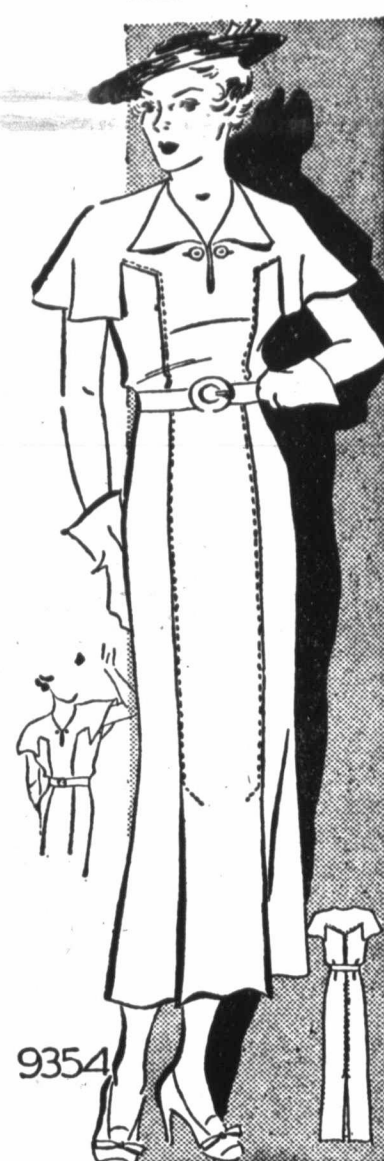
RAINED OUT

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



WITH AN EYE TO COOL SIMPLICITY

PATTERN 9354



The smart girl has one eye on the budget and the other anticipating a rise in temperature—and makes a cool decision to include several summer sports in her wardrobe right now. It took a lot of ingenuity to design that clever yoke-cape-panel in one. It makes sewing so easy, and briefly, that cape is much cooler than a sleeve. Pattern 9354 sports an action pleat back and skirt just to help you "get places." If you find a simple flat neckline becoming, omit the dashing revers (but we like 'em). Very correct for spectator sports, of flee wear or week-end jaunts. Make it up in washable sport silk or shantung. Try a novel "cork" buckle and buttons.

Pattern 9354 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 yards 36 inch fabric.

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

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighth Street, New York.

SMILES

ON THE FLY PAPER

Manager—Where is the Human Fly?

Fat Lady—He got into an argument with his wife and she swatted him.—Answers Magazine.

Numeration
"Remember," said the earnest counselor, "that the hairs of your head are numbered."

"That's not so important in case of a crime wave," said Cactus Joe, "as to remember that every \$20 bill is numbered."

Trial Marriage

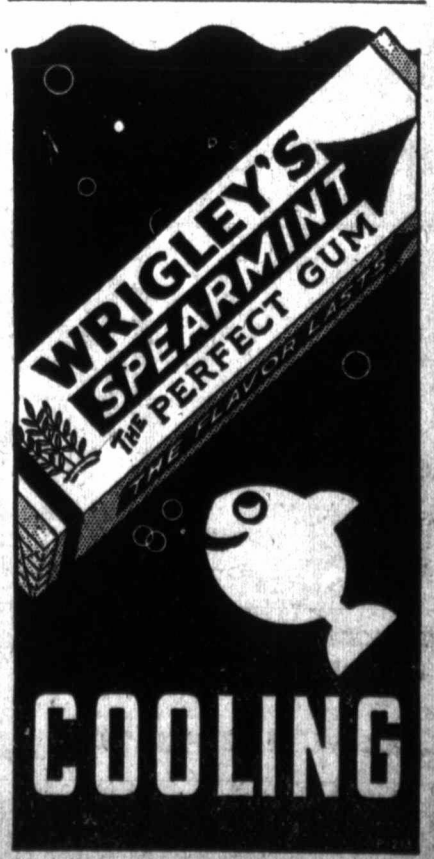
Willie Weems—Honey, don't you think you could manage to live on \$25 a week?

Dora Shultz—Get the license. I'll try it a week.

Just Dreadful

Edith—Did you suffer much when you had tonsillitis?

Ethel—Awfully. I couldn't speak a word for two days.



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for August 4

JOSIAH

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 22:1-5, 21-23.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.—Matthew 4:10.
PRIMARY TOPIC—When a King Read the Bible.
JUNIOR TOPIC—When a King Used the Bible.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Things That Keep God Out.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What Our Religion Owe to Reformers.

I. Josiah, a Godly Young King (II Kings 22:1, 2).

"He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left." About one hundred years elapsed between the reformation under Hezekiah and that of Josiah. Sometime during this period the Book of God's Law had been lost. Two wicked kings had reigned in this interval. It was incumbent upon the king to have the Law of God at his command and faithfully to read it. A country's highest well-being can only be attained when it has godly rulers, and rulers and people not only read the Bible, but order their lives and conduct according to its teachings. Not until rulers and people return to God and conform their lives to the standard of his Word can we hope for return of permanent prosperity.

II. The Book of the Law Found (II Kings 22:3-10).

1. The occasion (vv. 3-8). It was while restoring the temple during Josiah's administration that the Law was found. In clearing out the dark corners to make repairs and to find a place to store the subscriptions made by the people, many lost things were found.

2. The book read before the king (vv. 9, 10). Upon making a report of the work to the king, Shaphan informed him of the finding of the Book of the Law of the Lord, and he read the Book before the king.

III. The Effect of the Reading of the Law Upon the King (II Kings 22:11-20).

1. He rent his clothes (v. 11). As the Law was read before him he was led to realize the awful extent of the nation's departure from God. The reading of the royal robes indicated the king's penitence and sorrow.

2. The king sent a deputation to make inquiry of the Lord (vv. 12-20). He included himself in the guilt before God (v. 13). His sense of sin was so keen that he sent to inquire of the Lord as to whether there was any means of diverting the divine judgments.

3. The message of Huldah the prophetess (vv. 15-20).

a. Confirmation of what the Law said (vv. 15-17). She said that all the curses written in the Law must fall, for the sins had been so flagrant that God's wrath could not be restrained. It was not too late, upon repenting, to obtain mercy from God, but outward consequences of sin must be realized.

b. Acceptance of Josiah's repentance (vv. 18-20). Because of his tenderness of heart and deep penitence, the Lord said he was to be gathered to his grave in peace and should thus escape all the evil brought on Jerusalem and its people. What Huldah said was true, even though Josiah died in battle (II Chron. 35:22-25).

IV. The Reformation Instituted by Josiah (II Kings 23:1-25).

1. The king read the Law (vv. 1, 2). He gathered together the inhabitants of Jerusalem, including the priests, Levites, and elders and read unto them the Law. What a happy scene it would be if the President of the United States would call the representatives of the people together to hear God's law read.

2. The king made a covenant before the Lord (v. 3). In this covenant he pledged himself:

a. To walk before the Lord. This meant that he would get personally right with God.

b. To keep God's commandments, his testimonies and his statutes. This obedience was to be a heart obedience.

c. To perform the words of covenant which were written in this Book. The king not only entered into this sincerely but caused all who were present to "stand to" it.

3. The king took away the abominations (vv. 4-20). He not only broke down the places of idolatrous worship, but slew the priests who officiated at the altar.

4. The Passover kept (vv. 21-23). So fully and heartily did they enter into this reformation that this Passover was unlike any that had been held since the days of the judges.

5. Workers of the occult driven out (vv. 24, 25). All the days of the king they departed not from following after the Lord.

Payment

The universe pays every man in his own coin; if you smile, it smiles upon you in return; if you sing, you will be invited into gay company; if you think, you will be entertained by thinkers; and if you love the world and earnestly seek for the good that is therein, it will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth.—Elmer R. Murphy.

Reputation

How many people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made.—O. W. Holmes.

Linen Suit a Midsummer Favorite

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



THE present vogue for linen is nothing short of sensational. Whether you go dining, dancing, swimming, flying, motoring, golfing or shopping, or play tennis, there's a linen for every occasion from rustic crashes and peasant weaves and colorful Tahitian prints to alluring novelties in stripes and plaids and in sheer lovely effects for high-style evening wear.

Midsummer days are proving that linen suits, especially in white and natural tones, are of first interest among the best dressed women for about-town wear. A linen suit and a wardrobe of blouses and the problem of being smartly appareled during the daytime hours is solved not only for the immediate moment but for well on into the fall, since the very newest linens are in wine shades, in Dubonnet red, in beetroot, purple and orange tones.

Just now, while the weather is warm, it's the white and natural linens that are lending their immaculate and well-groomed appearance to the summer scene. The trio of stunning suits pictured represent the very creme de la creme in linens as now featuring on the style program.

The young woman seated shows that she knows fashion in that with her suit of moiré linen, in natural color, she is wearing a dark blouse, the same being brown with white polka dots. You are doing the right thing this season if to wear with your white and natural linens you choose dark accessories. The coat is single breasted with buttons all the way up to the collarless neckline. A novel idea is introduced in the placement of deep large pockets above the belt line. Raglan sleeves add a final touch of smartness to this linen classic.

The other two suits are also of moiré linen. It is rather inter-

esting to know in this connection that King George sends the flax grown on his royal estate at Sandringham, England (supposed to be the finest flax in the world) to Moiré, Ireland, there to be woven, because the workmanship is so fine—quite a royal pedigree for these linens.

The two-piece centered in the group has a light-fitting blouse coat with no belt to disturb the natural line. It is of white linen with navy buttons and tie. The double binding to the coat which gives a vestee effect is new and smart. The sports flap pockets are chic, too.

Handstitching around the notched collar and the pockets gives a distinctive touch to the white linen suit to the right. The stitching and the belt are in matched coloring. The coat is double-breasted, and a polka dot shirt is worn under it.

A very fashionable thing to do is wear a bright colored linen coat or jacket with your white linen skirt. Lilac colored linens for these coats are the rage with beetroot or Dubonnet red close second.

Then, too, novelty linens with nubby surface or loose porous weave are in good style for suits and for coats. These heavier suits are mostly in oyster white. Very "raffy" ones are shadow-checked in gray and some stunning weaves are in herringbone patterning flecked with brown.

There are lovely embroidered linens shown for dressier wear and sheer striped linens are made up into fascinating evening gowns, as formally as if they were stately silks. With the new fall trends designers are creating clever blouses of fine handkerchief linens in colorings related to the costume entire.

© Western Newspaper Union.

SMART BEACHWEAR

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



This beach ensemble is out of the ordinary. It is fashioned of purple fishnet lace over a linen foundation. Which again proves that lace goes everywhere this season. The ensemble consists of a pair of shorts and blouse with a wrap-around skirt. The large hat is of purple straw.

SHOE COMFORT IS MOST IMPORTANT

To be footloose and free during the season of pleasant week ends and after-dark breathing spaces, one must have foot comfort.

Cool shoes with flexible construction are a likely way of getting this comfort, with preference given lightweight numbers, and those that are ventilated by perforations, lattice and cut-outs.

Novelties in shoes are always at their peak in the summer season, and they are usually far more moderately priced than the novelties thought up for evening shoes to complement formal winter costumes.

Sandals of printed linen or crash, slippers covered with gay flowered chiffon, oxfords of splendid supporting strength, perforated into lacy prettiness, plain cotton or linen shoes of any color you can name, plaid linen in natural tones, checked gingham in kitchen apron designs, lightweight suede in gay pastel hue or any flag hue and crocheted string shoes are just a few of the kinds you can choose from in the shops.

Oriental Influence Seen in Evening Clothes Styles

The Hindu influence, inspired by the Maharanee of India, has initiated a definite swing away from fitted, bias lines to softly draped designs in evening clothes. Allied influences, such as Persian, Arabian, and a new version of Grecian folds, contribute to the same effect. These flattering, age-old drapery details are difficult to make and hence are not easily copied, a point being stressed now in high style circles.

All, the Parisian couturiere, has turned out a thrilling array of Oriental formal gowns. Most of them are topped with seductive saris, those long, scarf-like affairs which start out by wrapping around the body and then proceed to cover the head in the manner of a monk's hood.

Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH

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

NEW PROBLEMS IN RURAL HEALTH

Something new has been happening in this country since 1930. We are having a back-to-the-land movement. Before this, ever since we became an industrial nation, we had an on-to-the-city urge. The new movement is giving the rural community a lot of new problems. There are more children to go to school, for instance, and so new school rooms must be built. And then an influx of more people means that the community health problems are greatly increased.

We were an agricultural country during Colonial times. Almost every one got his living from the land, and practically the only industry was home industry. The only power, outside of the muscle power of man and beast, was the power of a few water wheels in the streams along the New England coast. It was at these sites that our first industrial towns and cities grew. Then came steam power, and since steam power could not be transported easily, the workers flocked to where the boilers were. And then came electricity. Electricity can economically be transported long distances, and hence the development of industries using electrical power, could be spread over a wide geographical area.

This led naturally to the rediscovery of small towns as ideal factory sites. But whether in city or small town the industrial worker did not till the soil.

During the last 40 years the population of the United States has almost doubled. For every 100 persons living in the United States in 1890, there were 195 in 1930. But for every 100 farmers in 1890, there were only 124 in 1930. In other words, there was an actual decrease in the farm population in those four decades. On the other hand, the population of towns of 25,000 to 500,000 inhabitants increased 300 times as compared to a general population increase of 200 times. The figures are still more striking in the larger cities of half a million to a million in population. Here the increase has been 700 times what it was in 1890. We were in 1930 a decidedly more urban than rural population.

Now, due to the depression, we are in the midst of a redistribution of population. It has been estimated that more than 100,000 persons a month are moving from the cities to the land. Many city homes have TO LET signs on them, but it is difficult to find a vacant farm house almost anywhere. Likewise it is difficult to find a vacant house in a small town. I heard of one town the other day of about 2,000 population. It was in the iron mining district of Upper Michigan. When the mine shut down 15 years ago because the ore had run out, half the population moved away. But a newly married pair recently could not find a house of any sort to live in. So many former residents had come back, or people from Milwaukee or Chicago, who had loaded their families into cars, hunting for cheaper living, had decided to stay in this town. The newcomers figure they can raise food, if they can't do anything else. And this condition is duplicated all over the country.

Many of these people will stay permanently in the small towns and on the farms, although the probability is that only a small proportion of them will continue farming as an all time occupation. The majority are still machine-minded. Great industrialists, such as Henry Ford, hold that the solution of manufacturing slack is for the factory to be situated in the country, with the employees working their home gardens on off days to supplement, with homegrown fruits and vegetables, their factory income.

Be that as it may, the present fact is that the rural districts have had wished upon them an influx of population that has been trained to city ways. Is the migration going to be for the health benefit of every one? We believe it is. It is better for children to be brought up surrounded by green grass than by concrete pavements.

On the other hand, the city-born people have been accustomed to better sanitary health guards than the country-born people have. They have, for instance, been accustomed to safe drinking water, while in some country communities the well water is not safe.

In the cities typhoid fever has been practically wiped out. It is in the country districts that this disease now persists. Medical officials are watching to see whether there will be any flare-up of this disease among the back-to-the-land settlers.

Health authorities generally believe that this spreading out of formerly congested population will have a very good influence on the public health of this country. The city people will learn some valuable health lessons from the country people, while the country people will learn from the city. Many cities have established infant welfare stations; it may be that the country districts will now deem it essential to have these, too. Anyway, one thing is certain: there will be more children brought up with the benefits of sunshine, fresh air, and direct contact with Mother Earth.

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SHEEP BREEDING ONE OF NATION'S BIG INDUSTRIES

The growth of the wool industry in the United States has been phenomenal, says the National Geographic Magazine. Two years after Capt. John Smith and his followers landed on the Virginia coast the first sheep were introduced into America at their settlement. Twenty-one years later a shipment of the fleecy animals from Europe was landed on the Massachusetts coast. Indians' appetites, predatory animals and severe winters made serious inroads on the Colonial flocks, so most of the animals were kept inside town walls, on islands and on peninsulas fenced off from the mainland. While Indians no longer are a menace to wool growers, predatory animals, parasites and poisonous plants still cause great losses to the industry.

As cotton clothed the Colonists of the South, wool clothed those of the North. Private homes then were America's woolen factories. The American wool trade began when sheep-owning families exchanged their wool and surplus homespun for other commodities. With the increase in Colonial population the demand for wool cloth rose and the federal government as well as local governments encouraged wool-growing.

By 1810, just two centuries after the first sheep arrived from England, there were 7,000,000 sheep grazing over the settled area of eastern United States. Four years later there were 10,000,000. About this time foreign wool flooded the United States markets and the wool industry was as hard-hit as other industries in the panic of 1819.

As large American cities and towns took form, demand for homespun waned and factory-made wools took their place. Prices paid for wool by manufacturers encouraged sheep raising so that by 1840 the range of the animals had spread from the Atlantic to every state east of the Mississippi, as well as to Missouri and Louisiana.

With the western migration in the middle of the last century went sheep. By 1860, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, California and the areas that now are Oregon and Arizona, joined the wool-growing regions.

Who Got the Hams?

Among the many gifts showered on Calvin Coolidge when he was President, nothing seemed to give him more trouble than the big White House hams.

"They worried me most of all," he said to the friend who tells the story in Good Housekeeping Magazine.

"A big one would be brought to the table. Mrs. Coolidge would have a slice, and I'd have one. The butler would take it away, and what happened to it after that I never could find out."

HUMMING BIRDS IN ALASKA

Most people think you are just telling another if you mention humming birds as residents of Alaska. Yet this northern territory is a favorite feeding ground of these feathered mites. They are most often found in June when they leave the Northwest and southern British Columbia for the blueberry blossoms of southeastern Alaska.



FAMOUS CREAM ENDS FRECKLES, BLACK-HEADS—RESTORES CLEAR, LOVELY SKIN. All you do is this: (1) At bedtime spread a thin film of NADINOLA Cream over your face—no massaging, no rubbing. (2) Leave on while you sleep. (3) Watch daily improvement—usually in 5 to 10 days you will see a marvelous transformation. Freckles, blackheads disappear; dull corned skin becomes creamy-white, satiny-smooth, adorable! Fine results positively guaranteed with NADINOLA—tested and trusted for nearly two generations. All toilet counters, only 50c. Or write NADINOLA, Box 43, Paris, Tenn.

Not for the Adult. One can outgrow making practical jokes. It is usually a defect of youth.

SOLVE BAKING PROBLEMS
CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER
Try a Can TODAY

Cuticura OINTMENT
will aid in removing that itching dandruff, assisted by shampoos with
Cuticura SOAP
to keep your scalp clean.

LET'S CHEER

IT'S HERE

CRISP AND SWEET

IT'S A TREAT

RACKETY-RAX SWELL FOR SNACKS

GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES!

ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer, too! Crisp, sweet, golden-brown flakes with plenty of real nourishment. One dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.

J. B. MAHON

Grocery & Market
Phone 50

Let us sell you your

Binder Twine	ball	65c
Toilet Paper, 4 large rolls		25c
Primrose Corn No. 2 can		15c
CORN FLAKES, Jersey Large Box		10c
Mackerel, tall can, 3 for		25c
Vacuum Whipped Salad Dressing or Spread		
ElFood	quart	40c
Mustard, Gold Star, quart jar		15c
Coffee, All Star, lb pkg.		19c

N. J. Briens has been real sick at his home here for the past several days.

H. B. Davis spent last week visiting relatives in Midland.

Calvin and Dennis Evans of Brownwood are visiting their cousin, Jimmie Coffee, this week.

J. B. Mahon was in Abilene on business Monday.

CITY GRO. SPECIALS

FLOUR, Mighty Good, 24 lb	85c	48 lb	\$1.59
PANCAKE FLOUR			11c
FOLGERS COFFEE:			
1 lb	31c	2 lb	60c
5 lb			\$1.49
MILK, 3 small cans			10c
RAISINS	2 lb	13c	4 lb
			26c
SALMON, Chum, per can			10c



Large pkg. **21c**
P and G 3 bars **23c**
Camay 3 bars **14c**

See Our Store For Additional Specials



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

3 lbs **57c**
6 lbs **\$1.13**

Classified Ads

MAN WANTED for Rawleigh Route of 800 families. Good profits for hustler. We train and help you. Write today. Rawleigh Co., Dept. TGH-456-SA2, Memphis, Tenn. 13-5tp

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

Typewriter ribbons, a new stock at The News Office.

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

Wanted—I would like to buy a few pure blood English White Leghorn pullets or year old hens must be good stuff. See A. Callahan at News Office.

Mrs. L. B. Walker and Mrs. Jack Walker visited in Abilene Tuesday. J. M. Baker, Mrs. L. B. Walker's father, returned home with them to spend the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Callahan and daughter Iona and Mr. Callahan's father and mother Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Callahan visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Baker of the Longfellow Community last Friday afternoon.

Mrs. M. C. Green and children of Duncan, Oklahoma, are visiting Mrs. Green's sister, Mrs. R. B. Cope.

79c Lee Play Suits 59c. \$1.29 boys white pants 98c. \$1.95 mens summer pants \$1.29. \$1.49 mens summer pants 98c. Fred B. Ison Dry Goods.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Secord and Misses Lucile Jones and Edna Lois Walden of Austin are visiting their aunt, Mrs. D. K. Nelson, this week.

Mrs. Wallace and daughter, Louise, of California, and Mrs. Perkins and son of Winters are visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Barna Haney and daughter, Julia, of Roscoe visited Mrs. Haney's sister, Mrs. R. A. Edwards, and family Wednesday.

Miss Edna Lois Walden of Austin visited Miss Princess Martin Tuesday night.

Rev. J. L. Elliott of Denton is visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Martin, and family for a few days.

Miss Leona Naylor of Fort Worth visited Miss Oza Gunn Tuesday, returning home Wednesday. Miss Gunn returned with her for a few days visit.

Jack Lankford has returned to his home here after a visit with relatives in Denton.

Patsy Ruth Terrell of Sweetwater is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Lucy Britton, this week.

Ottis Muns and Eldon Mahon returned Wednesday from Detroit with some cars for Wimberly Motor Company of Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Faulkner and son, Fred Weldon, of Big Spring visited in the G. K. Baker home Friday.

Mrs. M. M. Page and children have returned to their home in Lubbock after a two weeks visit here with her sister, Mrs. G. K. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Waylie of Odessa visited in the home of Mrs. J. E. Spikes Sunday.

Milton Templeton of Dublin spent Monday here with his sister, Mrs. O. I. Griffin, and family.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

L. W. Rhodes and Bill Swafford left Wednesday for Cross Plains on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Poe of Cisco visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Trott and family Saturday night.

Miss Betty June Trott visited in the home of Rev. Lawrence Trott at Sweetwater Sunday and Monday.

W. D. McCarley, Jim Manly and Roy Baird are on a fishing trip this week.

Trade At Your Red & White Store

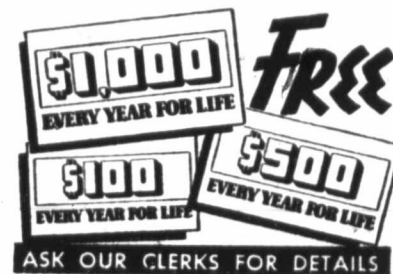
Extra Specials For Friday and Saturday July 26th, 27th



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

3 lb

Can

59c

ASK OUR CLERKS FOR DETAILS

THE SOAP OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

CAMAY

SOAP

1 bar

5cSOAP, P & G 4 large bars **19c**FLOUR, 48 lb sack Red & White **\$1.95**MEAL, 10 lb sack Red and White **37c**

OXYDOL
Large Package **21c**

TOMATOES, No. 2 cans 3 for **25c**LETTUCE Head **5c**PRUNES, large size, 2 lbs **19c**

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES

H. E. THOMAS
PHONE 198

GEORGE & NARRELL
PHONE 11

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Norman and children of Abernathy spent the weekend here in the home of Mrs. W. A. Jarratt.

B. L. Taylor of Colorado spent Saturday and Sunday here with his mother, Mrs. Annie Taylor. Mr. Taylor has been in Austin attending a radio school.

'Uncle' Jeff Ison returned last week from a trip to his old home in Alabama. He reports that conditions are good all along the route.

\$1.29 wash frock, 89c. Fred B. Ison Dry Goods.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Callahan returned to their home Tuesday after spending two weeks here visiting their son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Callahan and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Martin and children visited in Abilene Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jacobs and daughter Lola Fae of Inadale spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Callahan and family.

\$2.95 and \$3.95 ladies' white shoes \$1.98. Fred B. Ison Dry Goods.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Piguet and children have returned from a visit with relatives in Oklahoma.

Chesterfields "go to town"

They Satisfy

—that's just the 1935 way of saying what Chesterfields have been saying for years...

Chesterfields do about everything a cigarette ought to do.

Chesterfields have TASTE—yes plenty of it. But not too strong. And Chesterfields are MILD—but they're not insipid or flat.

Chesterfields "go to town"

