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Christoval, Tom Green Co., Tex.

Poisonous Principle in Loco Weed Isolated

The poisonous principle in the loco weed has been isolated by Dr. G. S. Fraps and E. C. Carlyle, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, who have been engaged in research to determine the identity and nature of the poisonous principle which causes horses, cattle, and many other animals eating the weed to become "locoed". Fraps and Carlyle have been working in cooperation with Dr. Frank P. Mathews, in charge of the Loco Weed Research Laboratory at Alpine, conducted jointly by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A., and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and have pursued their studies by the simple method of making separations of the extract by various chemical methods and testing out each of the separations to determine whether it carried the toxicity and each time the harmless portion was discarded and a further separation made of the part carrying the poisonous principle, which Dr. Fraps has named "locoine." This work of separating and testing the extract is a tedious process as each separation has to be fed to animals to determine whether or not it will produce locoism and the feeding normally requires three to four months. Dr. Fraps has been able to reduce the cost of testing by using rats as they have been found to react to loco poison, whereas rabbits and other small animals do not appear to be affected by the poison and domestic livestock would have been expensive and cumbersome to use as laboratory animals. Locoine tartrate has been prepared as microscopic crystals. Locoine oxalate and locoine citrate as well as locoine chloride has been prepared. Locoine is related to alkaloids and forms salts with acids.

The loco weed is widespread in the United States throughout the Rocky Mountain grazing region to the Mexican border. It extends into parts of Texas and is a hazard to livestock producers. The isolation and identification of this poisonous principle may be an important clue to devising practical means of control, but it will require analysis and further study of the nature and character of this particular poisonous substance.

Texas holds second rank to New York as the greatest export state in the Union. Texas leads oil others in export of raw materials, New York being the leader in manufactured goods,

A Long, Hard March.

In obedience to the orders of General Beauregard, commander in chief of our troops along the coast of the Carolinas, General Hardee, our corps commander, withdrew from Charleston all the Confederate troops within and near that city February 17, 1865, under cover of night. That was also the fatal night of Columbia, S. C., the capital of the State, burned by Sherman's army without mercy, apparently, for women and children and helpless old men were left, in some cases, without a shelter, food, or lodging.

At twilight, the lights of the Signal Corps on James's Island began to wave, and with sad, but brave hearts the various companies and regiments heard and answered the call, "Fall in! Forward! March!" How little did we know then of what awaited us for the next three months about the conditions in Columbia and along the cruel trail of Sherman's horde on their tramp from Savannah through the State!

As the pall of night fell, Sergeant S. M. Sanders, with a small detail of Company G, 2nd South Carolina Artillery, by special orders, "spiked" the cannon in "Battery One," and heaved the caissons into the pitches around the fort. Fa'ewell, old guns. You stood immovably by us, daring the charge of Yankees for nearly four years! But now we must part forever, as is often true of faithful friends, especially in times of war.

The ten companies of Lamar's old regiment of some fourteen hundred men, hitherto separated in groups to guard the sand forts on the "west line," of James Island stretching over a distance of 8 or 40 miles, now came together in the march of months at the pontoon bridge over which we crossed the Waggon Cut to the mainland.

Armed with American rifles, muzzle loaders, good for only a few hundred yards in battle, with knapsacks and haversacks and but slim rations, we began to plod. We marched all night and all next day, via Summerville, and spent the second night in the woods just north of Goose Creek.

Without tents, with but few overcoats or blankets, we moved on and on and on, up the Carolina coast, by way of Monk's Corner to the St. Stephen's Depot on the Santee River, and there for two or three days we remained in camp.

While there, some of Colonel Colcock's cavalry, who had dashed around the rear of Sherman's army, brought to some of us letters from home folks, south of Columbia, telling us of the shameful devastation of the country and of the hungry and impoverished conditions abounding throughout the land.

We were transported in old, unclean freight cars across the Santee, and on by Kingstree, Florence and Darlington to Cheraw, S. C., where we bivouacked for some forty-eight hours. While there, part of Lamar's Regiment was ordered to move rapidly to a creek two or three miles west of the town, to meet a coming detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry, which, however, did not really appear.

Efforts were being made to cut off Hardee's troops at Cheraw, thus preventing them from crossing over the great Pee Dee

river and going on northward. Some fighting took place between Hampton's Cavalry and the enemy, who tried to capture the long wooden bridge that spanned the river. On and on still we marched, each day, and sometimes at night, through the rain and shine, often through mud and water, wet and chilled and hungry, sleeping at night along the route and around our camp fires in the woods and the fields, wherever the darkness overtook us. Sometimes drenched by the rainfall, cold, and wishing for something more and better to eat, we lay down to sleep, and often so tired were we that we slept soundly in spite of hunger and other hardships.

Our route was from Cheraw, S. C., through Rockingham, N. C., and Fayetteville, and across the Cape Fear River, on to Averysboro and to Bentonville, N. C., at both of which places severe and bloody battles were fought on March 16, 17, 20, and 21. (Of these conflicts I hope to give some account later.)

After Bentonville, Johnston's army remained in camp at Smithfield some weeks, while Sherman's forces took a rest at Goldsboro; Hampton and Kilpatrick opposing cavalry commanders, all the time watching between the two contending armies.

By this time, General Lee's situation in Virginia had become very precarious. We were all anxious for news from him, but could hear nothing, although we inquired of our officers, who said they could give us no definite information.

Some of our soldiers were now becoming "ragged" and now and then you could see one barfooted, while all of us, at times, were indeed hungry. We had occasional slim rations before leaving Charleston, but it had become far worse with us some days while "on the march." And yet our soldiers were usually cheerful and hopeful; and at Averysboro and Bentonville they were as brave and determined as any men of the Confederacy could have been at First Manassas or Shiloh. The return of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to our command, the news of which came to us at or near Cheraw, was a most welcome event, although we had all confidence in General Beauregard, whom we loved and honored and trusted to the end. But of all the great and skillful generals of the Confederacy, Johnston was regarded as the best one for us on this march, and we were proud of his wise and adroit command of us in his last two battles, Averysboro and Bentonville. He reviewed his small army at Smithfield and his men always cheered him to the echo.

Only little remnants of his former great Western army however, were now with us.

When the tidings reached us at Smithfield that Sherman was again moving toward us, we were ordered to pass on by way of Raleigh, Hillsboro and Company Shops [now Burlington] to Greensboro, N. C. While we were camping near this last place General Lee's men began to pass by us, having been paroled at Appomattox. Johnston's surrender came nearly three weeks later. We claimed to still have about 35,000 men, while Sherman was said to have 110,000. Grant 180,000, Canby, coming through Tennessee, 60,

000—a grand total of 350,000. With only one man therefore against ten, Johnston realized that to fight longer would be only to go down defeated. Indeed, said he: "it would be but murder." Hence, his negotiations and final agreement of terms with Sherman on the 26th of April at the Bennett House.

With the oft circuitous and rambling routes of our march from Charleston, S. C. to Greensboro, N. C., I should estimate that we had walked at least 500 miles. And those of us who hailed from the southern portion of South Carolina had to go on foot some 300 to 350 miles to get back home after Johnston's surrender.

Along the way on our return home we met little else than tender words and kind treatment. This was especially so on the part of our noble, true, and gloriously patriotic women, who were ever ready to share with the Confederate soldier the last morsel that they were able to give. Everywhere they were ready to cheer and cherish, to feed the hungry and emaciated Confederate, and in spite of our rags and dirt, the dear old "mothers" along the way would insist on our sleeping on the best beds at their command.—Robert W. Sanders, Greenville, N. C.

Newsreel to Show Allred's Signing of '36 Fair Bill

First nation-wide publicity for the Centennial will be through a news reel of Gov. James V. Allred signing the \$3,000,000 appropriation bill while various exposition officials congratulate him.

Mayor George Sergeant, Centennial Director Walter Cline and Chairman R. L. Thornton drove to Austin Wednesday, where they were to be actors in a news reel drama with the governor. Cullen Thomas, Centennial commission president, was also to appear in the film.

At request of the news film company, Governor Allred was to receive his Centennial guests at 11 a. m. Wednesday while cameras clicked of him signing the celebration bill. Each official was to make a short talk telling purposes of the Centennial.—Dallas Times Herald.

Wooden Flywheel.

After an accident to the flywheel in a large European electric station the superintendent designed and had constructed a flywheel of wood which has a diameter of 65 feet and a rim width of ten feet. The thickness of the rim is about 12 inches and it is made up of 44 thicknesses of beech planks with staggered joints. The boards were glued together and then bolted. The inside consists of a double wheel, the 24 spokes of which are fastened to two hubs. Spokes and hubs are operated at 76 revolutions a minute, which corresponds to a peripheral speed at the rim of 129 feet a second.

After High School, What Then?

Hundreds of young people will enter business college this month. Those who enter now will be placed in positions this fall. Don't waste the summer months. Plan to enter our school immediately. We can place you promptly when you finish your course. Co-educational. Reasonable boarding rates. Pleasant surroundings. Write for our Annual. It's free.

Mail this Name _____
Coupon: Address _____

TYLER Commercial College and School of Business Administration

Tyler, Texas.



NOW GOING ON AT OUR SHOW ROOM

Frigidaire's Spring Parade

BEAUTIFUL NEW MODELS • EVERY ONE WITH THE SUPER FREEZER • GREATER COLD-MAKING POWER
MORE ICE FREEZING CAPACITY • REMARKABLE NEW CONVENIENCE • GREATER ECONOMY

Right now we are holding a Spring Parade of Frigidaire's 16 beautiful new models—each with the marvelous Super Freezer.

The Super Freezer makes possible a complete refrigeration service. It provides the right kinds of cold for every purpose—all in the same cabinet. There's fast freezing for making ice cubes and desserts; frozen storage for meats and ice cream; extra cold storage for keeping a reserve supply of ice cubes; moist storage for vegetables and fruits; and normal storage under 50° for foods requiring dry, frosty cold.

Visit our show room and let one of our salesmen demonstrate the new Frigidaire '35 to you.

Do you know that your increased use of Electric Service is billed on a surprisingly low rate schedule... and adds only a small amount to your total bill?

West Texas Utilities Company

Southwestern Texas has one of the largest natural springs to be found in the world. Ten notable springs flow almost one billion gallons of cold spring water daily. The largest, Pecan Spring in Val Verde County, flows 245,000,000 gallons daily.

The famous King ranch, close to Kingsville, Texas, is larger than the entire state of Delaware; This ranch, covering several counties and operated as a unit since the early fifties, has recently been divided among the King heirs.

The deepest oil well in the world is the world is in Reagan County, Texas. It reaches a depth of 2 miles.

Sammie Hoerster of Mason county took his calf 502 miles to enter him in the El Paso Show. Sammie declined hotel reservations in favor of sleeping near the calf. He won first place.

Texas has always been famous as a cotton State; but in recent years this crop has taken second place to another "crop." In 1932 the value of the oil business was \$50,000,000 more than cotton.

Railroad Service in Holland.

Of the railroad in Holland E. V. Lucas writes: "The trains come in to the minute and go out to the minute. The officials are intelligent and polite. The carriages are good. Every station has its waiting room, where you may sit and read and drink a cup of coffee that is not only hot and fresh, but is recognizably the product of one berry. It is impossible to travel in the wrong train."

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

PEEK THINKS UNITED STATES NO LONGER IS THE BIG CREDITOR NATION.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union

GEORGE N. PEEK, in his capacity of advisor to the President on foreign trade, has just made public statistics that tend to show the United States is losing its position as the world's chief creditor nation, and makes recommendations that are in accord with the growing trend against internationalism in the administration and in conflict with Secretary Hull's program of removing barriers to international trade by reciprocal trade agreements.



George N. Peek

Stating that whether or not this country still owes less to other nations than they owe to it appears to depend on the true value of defaulted war debts, Mr. Peek recommends these immediate steps:

"1. The inauguration of a detailed study of our direct investments abroad and foreigners' direct investments in the United States, to supplement the studies now in progress of capital movements.

"2. A review of all national policies based in whole or in part upon our international creditor status."

The proposal seems to lead toward high tariffs and a policy of allocating our foreign trade among other nations, as is done by many of the European countries.

Figures compiled by Mr. Peek indicate that the United States is a net international creditor by \$16,897,000,000, but this includes \$10,304,000,000 principal amount of war debts owed by foreign governments, and also foreign bonds held by private investors in the United States invoiced at their face value, and a pre-depression estimate of the value of American branch factories abroad and other direct investments in foreign countries. Mr. Peek strongly infers that a re-estimation of these "assets" will result in such a scaling down that this country will no longer be a creditor nation and need not act as such.

By his recommendation for a review of all our national policies based in whole or in part on our international credit status, Mr. Peek unquestionably means that there will be no further validity to the argument that as a creditor nation we must open our markets to imported goods, and that imports need be only sufficient to balance current exports, taking into consideration such invisible items of international trade as shipping services and tourist expenditures.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT strongly represented the criticism of his New Deal policies by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and retorted by calling to the White House Secretary Roper's business planning and advisory council for an endorsement of NRA extension and the social securities program. Then to the newspaper correspondents Mr. Roosevelt scored the action of the chamber, asserting that in too many cases so-called business organizations misrepresent the business men for whom they claim to speak, and that he did not believe a single speech made at the chamber's meeting contained any mention of the human side of the picture. He declared the business organizations were not indicative of the mass belief and that he would go along with the great bulk of the people.

Several members of the business advisory council were also members of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is said they resented the President's action in seemingly using them to offset the attack by the chamber. Some of them were on the point of resigning from the Roper council, but were placated by Mr. Roosevelt who assured them their views were highly valued.

IN THE crash of a transport plane of Transcontinental Western Air near Atlanta, Mo., Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico and four other persons fell to their death. The pilot was unable to land at Kansas City because of a dense fog and his fuel gave out before he could reach an emergency landing field at Kirksville. Besides Mr. Cutting those killed were Miss Jeanne A. Hillias of Kansas City, Mrs. William Kaplan of West Los Angeles, and Harvey Bolton and K. H. Greeson, pilots, both of Kansas City. Eight passengers were seriously injured.



Senator Cutting

Bronson Cutting, a millionaire of an aristocratic family, was a radical Republican and was one of the outstanding members of the senate. He supported Mr. Roosevelt for President in 1932, but when he came up for re-election last fall he was not given the endorsement of the administration. His victory was contested by Dennis Chavez and the case is still before the senate elections committee. Mr. Cutting was born on Long Island in 1888, graduated from Harvard and thereafter went to New Mexico. In 1902

World war he was an infantry captain and assistant military attaché at the American embassy in London. He was appointed to the senate in 1927 to fill a vacancy and was elected next year to a six year term.

The senate on being advised of the tragedy adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Cutting, and the house cut short its session.

AFFIRMING a decision of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, the United States Supreme court held unconstitutional the railroad retirement act, ruling that many of its provisions are invalid. The act provided for a system of old age pensions for all railroad workers. The decision was read by Justice Owen J. Roberts. It condemned many provisions of the law as "arbitrary," placing an undue burden on the railroads and having no relation to safety and efficiency in the operation of the railways.

The act was passed by the Seventy-fourth congress just before it closed, and had the tacit approval of the new administration, although President Roosevelt said he believed it would have to be perfected by amendment. It set up a compulsory pension plan, requiring contributions by both the carriers and the benefited employees. The District of Columbia courts held that the law went too far when it included intrastate as well as interstate employees and when it gave workers retirement credit for the time they had spent in the service prior to passage of the act.

ALL the vast British empire celebrated the silver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary—the twenty-fifth anniversary of their accession—and for three months there will be a continuous series of fetes in the United Kingdom and all the dominions and dependencies. London, of course, was the scene of the chief celebration on the opening day, and the metropolis was thronged with visitors. Hotels and rooming houses were overcrowded and the king ordered that Hyde Park be kept open so some of the overflow thousands could sleep there.



King George

There were seven state processions the first day. The first was that of the speaker of the house of commons, Capt. Edward A. Fitzgerald, with five ancient gilded coaches; the second, that of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, with six coaches in which rode the dominion prime ministers. Then came a two-coach procession of Lord High Chancellor Sankey, and one of the lord mayor of London, Sir Stephen Killik. The fifth procession was that of the duke of York, from Buckingham palace, two carriages with a captain's escort of the magnificently appareled royal horse guards.

The prince of Wales, as heir to the throne, came sixth. He had with him a captain's escort of the Life Guards and two carriages, in the first of which he rode with Queen Maud of Norway and his brother, the duke of Gloucester, like him, a bachelor.

Finally, in the most gorgeous parade of all, came George and Mary, and as their ornate coach, drawn by the famous grays, passed, the voices of all loyal Britons rose in a roar of "God bless the king and queen." The rulers, accompanied by all the other notables, went to St. Paul's cathedral to give public thanks to God.

DISREGARDING the wishes of President Roosevelt, the finance committee of the senate adopted and reported for passage a simple resolution continuing the national recovery act until April 1, 1936, and at the same time making these provisions:

1. No price fixing shall be permitted or sanctioned in codes, except in those relating to mineral or natural resources which now have price fixing provisions.
2. No trade engaged in intrastate commerce shall be eligible for a code.
3. The President is given specified time in which to review present codes to carry out the conditions laid down in the first two exceptions to the resolution.

Both President Roosevelt and Donald Richberg, head of the NRA, had urged the passage of a new two-year NRA bill which would set up a stricter dictatorship over business and industry. The senate finance committee, however, would not consent to this and instead passed the resolution, which was drawn up by Senator Clark of Missouri and approved by Chairman Pat Harrison. Twelve senators first called at the White House and the President seemed willing to accept the continuing resolution until Mr. Richberg came in and protested urgently; whereupon Mr. Roosevelt turned it down. The committee then took the action noted by a vote of 16 to 3, defying both the President and Richberg.

BAHIA, third city of the republic of Brazil, was overwhelmed by furious storms and torrential rains, and the destruction was extended to all the surrounding country. Communications were demoralized, but fragmentary reports told of terrible scenes of death and devastation. It was believed that at least 400 lives were lost and probably 2,000 persons rendered homeless. Rescue and relief work was being carried on as well as possible by hundreds of soldiers and the government agencies.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—A new gold strike in Alaska, old-timers who know that territory insist, is the only thing that will save the pioneers who are now being taken to that distant land by a benevolent government in the hope of giving them a fresh start in life and making them self-supporting.

For the simple truth is that Alaska, while a most interesting part of the world for tourists, is not precisely the sort of Cannan that our forefathers who came over in the Mayflower, or earlier with John Smith, were seeking. Nor is it the agricultural paradise that the later pioneers found along the Ohio and Missouri rivers. There is plenty of evidence to support this contention, but it is an old saying that no one, much less any government, is willing to profit by another's experience. The cruel facts have to be discovered afresh for each generation.

Warren G. Harding dreamed the same sort of future for Alaska that the Relief administration envisages for the down and outers it is sending to the frozen North. When a small boy in school, he had read about the acquisition of this marvelous territory for only a few million dollars. He had read how more gold than the purchase price had been taken out. Yet there remained marvelous natural resources, coal, lumber, furs, water power without end—and salmon. Not to mention an agricultural domain so rich that its products, put up in glass jars, had played an important part in inducing congress to vote \$50,000,000, in the early Wilson days, for the construction of a railroad to open this marvelous territory up to one and all.

The railroad was built, but the expected results did not follow. The population of the territory was actually declining instead of increasing. Harding was told what was the matter. It was that governmental red tape snarled up every effort for advancement. Everything had to be transacted via Washington, which was a long way off, both in miles and time.

Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, was also impressed. He grew fond of the story of the three bears, one variety being under the Department of the Interior, another under Commerce, and the third under Agriculture! He made speeches about the absurdity of it.

What Harding Found

So Harding took the three secretaries to Alaska, intending to listen to the various problems and difficulties by day, and sit around the table each night with the three cabinet members involved, snipping away the red tape. Beautiful! But what did he find? That if he cut away this red tape, and the red tape winders went back to the states, Alaska would lose its chief industry—red tape winding! The clerks and officials whose jobs depended on this same red tape would return to "civilization" and the white population of Alaska would be reduced by just that number.

Which is no joke at all when it is considered that the total population along the fifty-million-dollar government railroad, from Seward to Fairbanks—longer than from Washington to Boston, just the distance from San Francisco to Los Angeles—is 6,000, including Eskimauks!

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, father of the present incumbent, discovered that the rich agricultural land so much boasted about has a normal rainfall less than that of eastern Colorado. It would grow good crops the first year the frozen land was plowed, and after that would really need irrigation! Secretary Hoover discovered the salmon industry was suffering from too much activity. They were killing off the fish. Secretary of the Interior Work was distressed to learn that the coal, which had been thought so valuable it had been protected into a naval coal reserve, was of such poor quality and cost so much to get on shipboard, that down through the panhandle, including Juneau and Sitka, they bought coal from British Columbia instead!

All discovered that the boys who had gone to war from Alaska did not come back. They stopped off somewhere in the states where opportunities looked better. So let us hope for the sake of those now pilgrimaging up toward Skagway that a new gold field is discovered!

New Commerce Head

Despite the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has picked a new president who happens to be a very close personal friend of President Roosevelt—a classmate at Harvard, both of old upstate New York families, and all that sort of thing—prospects remain that the chamber will continue to have just as little influence in Washington as it has since Hoover left the White House.

If anyone could be calculated to "get somewhere" with the White House, it would be Harper Sibley. In the first place, the personal relation of the two families is so close that Mrs. Roosevelt, when stopping in Rochester with Mrs. Caroline O'Day last fall, stayed at the Sibley home. In the second, Mr. Sibley's economic views are by no means as far removed from those of the President as the news dispatches about the chamber's meeting would have one believe. A very close friend of many years standing tells the writer that he is one of those rich men who regard the rich as being "trustees" not "holders" of wealth! Which sounds very New Dealer, indeed.

There is another angle, however, on which his fellow members of the chamber, in picking him for president, relied rather than on their misinformation about his economic views. This is his ability to work out a compromise, and to induce those with whom he is working to co-ordinate. He is said by those associated with him, either in his lines of business, charitable or church interests, to be marvelously persuasive, though no one claims that he is an orator.

But the whole picture is wrong—meaning the picture viewed by those who think that Mr. Sibley is going to be able to steer the President tactfully away from the New Dealers and brain trusters, and back into safe and sane economic channels. President Roosevelt is just not that kind of person, and there is no club, whatever, in Mr. Sibley's hands which rouses any fear, whatever, in political minds.

Can't Scare 'Em

It is not possible for an organization like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to frighten politicians. It is a collection of very potent figures. In business, but their potency is too diffuse, too scattered, spread out too thin, to bother men running for the house or senate. Or even for President.

Two accomplishments very dear to business hearts have been put over in the last few months, but the machinery that accomplished it was not the chamber, nor any other huge aggregation of widely diversified and spread out business interests.

One of these was repeal of the pink slip publicity for income tax returns. This was done by two agencies, working independently. One stirred up the newspaper editors of America. Practically all of them began writing editorials against income tax publicity, many of the editorials advising people to write to their senators and representatives. Later they carried extensive stories about the effect of letters and telegrams on congress, which naturally provoked more.

The other was the Pitcairn organization, which circulated repeal slips, and worked up the people to write to Washington. It was this resulting avalanche of letters which did the trick.

Then there was the modification of the public utility holding company legislation. This was made possible, despite the power of the President on Capitol Hill, by the utilities inducing their stockholders to write to their senators and representatives. Most of the legislators were amazed to find how many utility stockholders were among their constituents. And when they saw these stockholders were watching the legislation, the picture changed.

In the old days big business leaders controlled political bosses. Their whippers were respected. Politicians are just as timorous as ever, but they have to be shown that voters in their states or districts are on the warpath. Then they break records flopping.

Bailey's Big Fight

Two generations ago Arthur Pue Gorman, senator from Maryland, won undying fame, and nearly attained the Presidency by conducting a filibuster which killed the famous so-called Force bill.

Today North Carolina's senator, Josiah W. Bailey, is conducting a fight just as dear to southern hearts—the battle against the anti-lynching bill.

The cleavage is along practically the same lines—almost strictly geographical. The chief difference is that in those days northern Democrats and western Democrats—though there were mighty few of them in office—stood shoulder to shoulder with the southern wing of the party. Today the bill so obnoxious to southerners is actually sponsored by a New York Democrat, Senator Robert F. Wagner. Both Kentucky senators are voting with its advocates. (Kentucky has a lot of negroes voting!)

Maryland, though its percentage of negroes voting is as great as that of Kentucky, stands firm by the Gorman tradition. There's a reason, too. Remember what happened to Governor Ritchie?

Boosters of the anti-lynching bill insist the spirit is entirely different from that of the bill talked to death under Gorman's filibuster, despite heroic attempts to force it through by Henry Cabot Lodge. They say anyone who opposes the bill condones lynching. Southerners point to the statistics, which prove that lynchings have decreased amazingly, and ask why the federal government should trample state rights to intervene in a situation which is fast correcting itself.

Object of Bill

If the proponents of the bill will consider the merits of the Force bill controversy, they will find less difference than is at once apparent.

The object of the Force bill was, avowedly, to insure honest elections, honest polling lists, and honest ballot counts in the various states. Actually, it was aimed at preventing, by federal troops, disfranchisement of negroes in the South who wanted to vote for the party of Lincoln; aid coming from leaders of that party who wanted their votes—who had to count their votes, honestly or not, in Louisiana and Florida, to elect their President in 1876.

The object of the present anti-lynching bill is to prevent mobs interfering in the administration of justice—avowedly. Actually its chief purpose is to carry favor with negro voters in the northern, western and border states of those fighting for the bill. It is as purely a local interest bill as a tariff measure, liked in communities where products are protected, hated in communities which as a result may have to pay higher prices.

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

MOST HISTORIC THREE R'S

SPEAK of the Three R's and you naturally think of those you learned in the little red schoolhouse—readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic. But more historic are those which kept James G. Blaine out of the White House. They were Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.

Blaine, twice denied the Republican nomination for the Presidency, had won it in 1884. Despite the attacks made upon his character, he seemed a certain winner over Grover Cleveland, the Democrat. Republican leaders, to counteract those attacks, staged a reception for their candidate by a group of Protestant clergymen.

Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, a Presbyterian minister, acting as spokesman for the group, said to Blaine: "We are Republicans and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion." Blaine, tired out from a long speaking trip, was paying little attention to the speaker and did not catch those three fatal words. If he had, there is no doubt that he would have repudiated them.

But he didn't and the news leaked out. Immediately the Democratic press took them up. Soon Dame Rumor whispered that Blaine himself had uttered the Three R's. They were a direct slap in the face, not only for the people of the South but more particularly for the large body of patriotic Roman Catholic voters.

In vain the Republican candidate repudiated this slander. It was too late. As the campaign drew to a close it became apparent that the state of New York would decide the issue. Cleveland carried New York by only 1,140 votes.

Had it not been for Doctor Burchard's "three little words," it is probable that Blaine would have had that narrow margin and with it, the election.

A BOX OF PILLS

JUST before sunrise on June 22, 1918, a train en route to Hammond, Ind., stopped just east of the little town of Ivanhoe, because the conductor had noticed a hot box on one of the cars. It was the second section of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus train.

The trainmaster, dozing in the caboose, awoke suddenly to see the headlight of a speeding locomotive boring through the dim morning light. It was an empty troop train—21 steel pullmans drawn by a powerful locomotive. It had not slowed down for a caution signal two miles back; it had passed the next one set on the red; it had ignored a flagman from the circus train, frantically waving his red lantern, and as a last resort—he had tossed a lighted fuse at the engine cab window as it roared past.

In another moment the big engine had plowed into the rear of the circus train. Wooden coaches crumpled like cardboard boxes and almost immediately burst into flames from the shattered oil lamps.

Hours later when they cleared away the wreckage and counted the toll, it was 68 dead and 127 injured—clowns, bareback riders, trapeze performers, acrobats, animal trainers, veterans and internationally known stars of the "big top."

An investigation followed. The engineer of the troop train admitted he had been dozing at his post and hadn't seen any of the warning signals. Was his health good? Yes, it was all right except—well, just before starting on his run, he had taken some pills!

The pills left in the box were sent to chemists who found in them drugs which produced unavoidable drowsiness. Because of them, there had occurred the worst disaster in circus history!

A COUGH AND A MASSACRE

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE wanted to be emperor of France, as his uncle, Napoleon Bonaparte, had been.

The revolution of 1848 gave him his first chance, for it resulted in his being elected to a seat in the national assembly. His popularity grew and he secured the office of president.

But Louis Napoleon wasn't satisfied with this. He wanted his term of office extended to ten years and a residence in the Tuilleries. Then on December 2, 1851, he staged his famous coup d'etat. The assembly was dissolved and 180 of its members were placed under arrest. At once there was an uprising in the French capital.

An excited young aide dashed into the palace with news that a mob was on the way to storm the gates. He gave the information to Count de St. Arnaud who happened to have a very bad cold. Between his fits of coughing, he heard the aide's news and, in apology, said "Ma sacre toux!" (My d-d cough!) The aide misunderstood him, and thinking he said "Massacres tous!" (Massacre them all!) ran outside to give the order to the troops.

Several hundred people were killed and before the day was over the fighting in the streets of Paris was a bloody slaughter—al because of a bad cough!

Would Silence Church Organs for Five Years

Church music comes in for severe criticism at times, and the latest suggestion for improving it is that organs should be silenced for five years.

This isn't the first time that church organs have been regarded with suspicion. When they were first introduced in Scottish churches Presbyterians of the old school disapproved strongly, and called them "kists o' whistles." One old lady, after hearing an organ and choir for the first time, pronounced the service "verra bonny, but oh, what an awful way o' spending the Sabbath!"

Even in the Church of England organs haven't been popular among those who like the old plainsong or Gregorian chants. But opinions have always differed as to the beauties of plainsong. A bishop once confessed that when he heard it he wanted to "lie down and howl like a dog."

And when a country parson, who had revived the Gregorian chants, remarked to a visitor: "It was plainchant in which David sang the Psalms to Saul," he received the reply: "No wonder Saul threw a javelin at him!"

Plainsong, however, seems to be creeping back into favor, partly because the B. B. C. has helped people to rediscover old English music.—London Answers.

MONDAY, DINGY SKIN

SATURDAY, NEW BEAUTY

MAGIC SKIN Beautifier

FAMOUS CREAM ENDS FRECKLES, BLACKHEADS—RESTORES CLEAR, LOVELY SKIN

Now you can quickly restore the fresh, lovely skin of youth. Just let wonderful NADINOLA Cream gently smooth away the mask of dull gray skin, freckles, blackheads. All you do is: (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 coarsened skin becomes creamy-white, satin-smooth, adorable! Nadinola Cream is a famous beautifier tested and trusted for nearly two generations. Fine results positively guaranteed. All toilet counters, only 50c. Or write NADINOLA, Box 35, Paris, Tenn.

Odious Household Tasks
Washing dishes is ranked as the most irksome task, laundering second, and housecleaning third, according to interviews with a number of housewives.

Use only one level teaspoonful to a cup of flour for most recipes.

Efficient and Economical

KG BAKING POWDER

Same price today as 44 years ago
25 ounces for 25c

Manufactured by Baking Powder Specialists who make nothing but Baking Powder.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

SONGS WANTED
Can You Write One?
Write for Particulars
MILTON WELLS MUSIC CO.
54 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS!
If your kidneys are not working right and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, swollen feet and ankles; feel lame, stiff, "all tired out" . . . use Doan's Pills.
Thousands rely upon Doan's. They are praised the country over. Get Doan's Pills today. For sale by all druggists.

DOAN'S PILLS
WNU—L 20—35

SWEETEN Sour Stomach

—by chewing one or more Milnesia Wafers

MILNESIA WAFERS

The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

TYPE OF DRESS ALWAYS CORRECT



Ad 2029

Here is a dress with real character. Its nice simple lines are made interesting by an original jabot, cut in one with the soft shoulders. Gathers relieve any tendency toward severity while vertical seams, released into pleats below the knees, define the skirt and give an illusion of slenderness. It's the type of dress you can wear and wear—every place. So, for a smart spring season, select a matelasse crepe—or one with definite surface interest, of which the shops are full—and choose a lovely new color. Gray and greige are important now, as are navy blues and shades of brown. Sleeves may be made long.

Pattern 2029 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth street, New York City.

Smiles

WHAT HE LIKED

Proud Author—So glad you like my new play. Was it better than you expected?
Frank Friend—No; shorter.—Stray Stories.

From Exam Papers

"Skyscrapers are the men who study the stars."
"If the British Isles were submerged 100 fathoms, trade might be helped in England, as the sandbanks at the estuaries of the important rivers would be submerged."
"An antiquarian is one who does not drink water."

Polished

Young Man—She certainly is polished—doncha think so?
Girl Friend—Yeah. Everything she says casts a reflection on some one.

Nary a Word

"Who gave the bride away?"
"Nobody said a word."—London Tit-Bits.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

Smart Daytime Fashions of Lace

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



A LACE epidemic is raging throughout the realm of fashion. You couldn't escape wearing lace if you would and you wouldn't if you could, not after you have seen the charming, smart and flattering apparel designers are creating of lace this season.

Not in all the centuries past has lace played so versatile a role as it is now playing. Fashion has decreed that we are not only to dine and to dance and attend functions of high degree clad in filmy, exquisitely patterned lace but we are to wear tailored lace in the daytime, go swimming in lace bathing suits, make our smartest sports clothes of lace tuned to the occasion and if we keep pace with the mode our lace-gloved hands will carry handbags of lace.

The idea of lace used in a fabric way has been welcomed by designers as a new avenue of expression for their talents. The outstanding gesture of the moment is the shirtwaist dress which is tailored of fabriclike lace. It is smart in navy and other dark colors and it is adorable in the new pastels. We predict that the new season will not be far spent ere the majority of us will be going about in these flattering lace shirtwaist fashions. For a summer of travel and week-end visits a lace shirtwaist is ideal, for it packs without creasing or wrinkling and it looks smart wherever one goes in the daytime.

Lace has been shown in beautiful striking creations at every Paris

collection this season and our own American designers are equally as enthusiastic and exciting in their use of it. While lace is fashionable for every hour of the twenty-four, the big news about lace is its acceptance as a medium for practical daytime clothes.

One of the most distinctive daytime lace costumes of the Paris season is shown to the right in the illustration. It is a Martial et Armand creation in answer to the call for an ensemble that would be appropriate for the races without having to resort to a formal full-length gown. A beautiful pattern of ecru in cotton lace was selected to pose over; black silk. Both the dress and jacket are made of this combination of black all-silk crepe and lace. The black crepe is used also for the belt which ties like a sash.

While the all-lace theme is vastly important, it is not any more so than is that of lace used in a trimming way. Lace edgings and trimmings cannot be left out even in tailored things. For instance Dikusha tailors a blouse (pictured to the left) of navy blue linen using narrow white val lace on the sleeves and the cuffs and in rows up and down the front. In fact, all of the French designers are making voluminous use of val lace for trimming this season.

Speaking of lace sports fashions, you will be wanting one of the new jacket-wraps made of cotton lace in the color you like best. They are to be worn over your linen and pique frocks this summer.

© Western Newspaper Union.

GRAY IS MODISH

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Among best dressed followers of fashion gray is proving a favorite. Gray woollens fashioned into coats, suits and tailored street dresses make special appeal. The gray woolen dress here pictured is typical of the sort of costumes worn by the smart set. The stunning cape is lined with red woolen and is detachable, in that it buttons on to the sleeves.

Smart Sport Suits

Little tailored jackets with detail of pleats and fullness at the back in men's suiting, flannel or gabardine worn with odd skirts will constitute smart sports suits this spring.

Wrist Ruffles

Wrist ruffles are haunting their graceful folds on some of the new and dressier blouses. They usually occur with jabots or ruffled collars.

NEW BLOUSES HAVE FEMININE ACCENTS

When considering blouses, remember they have gone feminine. Some of them are even made of chiffon. Soft lines, delicate colors, ruffles, all the typical feminine accents, make this season's styles.

For example, shirring is smart and new. Shirred collars, cuffs and pockets, shirred shoulders, even shirred sleeves, are among the most popular style notes. One of the smartest of these is shirred in black at the neckline, just as a peasant frock. But it doesn't stop there. Three rows of shirring are used to set the sleeves into the blouse.

Monograms to Be Popular

The ultra-smart maid and matrons will bear labels this season. Handsome monograms in the new modernistic letters are available for handbags and vanity cases. There are brooches in beautifully-wrought metal or wood or rhinestones for scarfs and the lapels of tailored suits.

There are broad metal bracelets with an open side into which initials may be slipped, and a smart metal fob on the same principle. Even pull-on gloves are being lettered with small initials especially designed for gloves.

Cellulous Tissue Fabrics All Glitter Like Metal

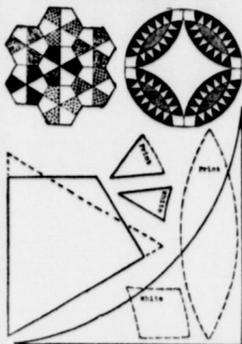
Wonders no end! The new "glass fabric" heralded earlier in the year has been duplicated in several cellulous tissue fabrics for the style-right spring wardrobe.

The fabric is much like the tissue used in wrappings and has a mystifying effect when first seen. It is stiff as moire but very light in weight. It is durable, and glitters like metal cloth.

You'll find it in black, white and rainbow colors, and wear it in glamorous evening gowns, formal blouses and collar and cuff sets that lend a formal note to the street clothes for afternoon.

CORRECT GUIDES TO QUILT MAKING

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



The cutting diagrams for Colonial quilt No. 97B and Indian Wedding Ring No. 99B are offered to quilt makers who are particular to have the patches cut out right. These cutouts include the seam allowance. It is necessary to cut the patches out right if you want neat results. The Indian Wedding Ring has five different pieces to be cut out and the Colonial Garden only one. The triangle shown is sometimes used when the Colonial quilt is set together, leaving a running vine between units. The Indian Wedding Ring is identical with the Double Wedding Ring, only more patches are used to produce the effect.

Send 10 cents to our quilt department and we will mail both of these cutout sets postpaid.

Address—HOME CRAFT COMPANY, DEPARTMENT D, Nineteenth and St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Wisdom in Old Saw

"If the brain sows not corn, it plants thistles," says an old proverb.

SEEK BAN ON BIBLE

The Freethinkers of America and Joseph Lewis, president, have instituted a suit in the New York State Supreme court "to stop the reading of the Bible and existence of religiously controlled societies in our public schools" in order "to uphold the American principle of the separation of church and state."

The complaint recites that Protestants, Catholics, and Jews disagree, and that "for several centuries the said three sects hated and murdered each other in their controversies over said Bibles, but now are not allowed by secular law to murder each other, though the controversies and religious hatreds are quite as vocal as ever."—Literary Digest.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Laws Protect Cactus

The cactus has gained such favor for indoor and western garden use that several southwestern states have passed laws to prevent wholesale removal of desert plants.

IRON THE EASY WAY

IN ONE-THIRD LESS TIME WITH THE

Coleman SELF HEATING IRON

Reduce your ironing time one-third... your labor one-half! Iron any place with the Coleman. It's entirely self-heating. No cords or wires. No weary, endless trips between a hot stove and the ironing board.

The Coleman makes and burns its own gas. Lights instantly—no pre-heating. Operating cost only 1/2¢ an hour. Perfect balance and right weight makes ironing just an easy, gliding motion.

See your local hardware or house-furnishing dealer. If he does not handle, write us.

The Coleman Lamp & Stove Company
Dept. W-10, Wichita, Kans., Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles, Calif., Philadelphia, Pa., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (509)

GARDEN'S HIGH VALUE

Gardening was the first occupation to which man turned his hand. That a garden is as pleasant a place to work in as is easily to be found, and gardening a job pleasant enough for a holiday, has been sung by poets and learned writers through generations unknown.—Exchange.

Overcame Her Nervousness

"A few years ago," writes Mrs. Charles Sivill, of Hartshorne, Okla. "I was weak and run-down. It seemed that nervousness was about to get the best of me. My mother told me about Cardui and that is what I decided to take. After I began taking Cardui, my appetite was better. I gained strength and was less nervous. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt fine."

First, better appetite, and then more strength and a feeling of well-being! Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

KILL RATS

USE STEARNS ELECTRIC PASTE

ONLY 35¢

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-gists. Hilsco Chemical Works, Patheogue, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Mrs. A. L. Turnbull of 112 Roosevelt St., Hot Springs, Ark., said: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used in our family over a period of years. Both my grandmother and I found it an excellent system builder. Before using the 'Prescription' I was so weak, but after taking this tonic I felt just fine." Sold by druggists everywhere.

New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00.

54% MORE TREAD RUBBER IN NEW GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRE TO GIVE GREATEST TRACTION FOR EVERY FARM NEED

IF YOU are using a tractor with steel lug wheels, change over now to Firestone Ground Grip Tires. If you are ordering new equipment, specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your new tractor.

Look at this amazing Super Traction Low Pressure Tire illustrated at the right, and read the many advantages over steel lug wheels.

Firestone has constantly been the pioneer and leader in the development of balloon tires for farm equipment, and today 54% more rubber is used in the deeper, wider, flatter, self-cleaning tread, with higher, more rugged shoulders.

This thicker tread is held securely to the tire body because of the patented Firestone construction feature of two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords directly under the tread. This binds the Gum-Dipped cord body and the more rugged tread together in one inseparable unit.

Call on the nearest Firestone Service Store, Firestone Tire Dealer or Implement Dealer today. Find out about the easy payment plan for equipping your tractor, truck or car with these new Ground Grip Tires that give you Super Traction for every farm need.

Remember! This heavy, Super-Traction tread is guaranteed not to loosen from the tire body under any conditions, and all other parts of the tire are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

SPECIFY FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES ON YOUR NEW TRACTOR

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I farm _____ Acres, I own a _____ Tractor

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Local and Personal.

Ferruk Gulden, Jr., returned Tuesday from a visit to relatives in Dallas.

Eddie (Fat) Alford of Ozona, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Alice Alford, and child, returned home Sunday.

George W. White, our newly elected school superintendent, will move here from Center Point on July 1st.

Ed Hall of Westbrook, Herbert Currie of Coleman, Herman May of Abilene, and Conrad Bullock of Abilene were weekend visitors.

Eugene Wilson came down from Wichita Falls to be at the graduation exercises of his nephew, Emmett Jr., but found he was a day late.

The Observer has received an invitation to attend the annual commencement of the Hamlin High School, Thursday, May 23. Miss Marjorie Belle Hays, formerly of Christoval is one of the graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of El Paso were here Wednesday evening and called at the Observer Office. John was section foreman at Westbrook when we published the Mitchell County News. He has an interest in two oil fields now.

Bula MacRouse, daughter of Johnny Rouse, and granddaughter of Mrs. M. O. Rouse has attended our school three terms, has never missed a day in attendance and was not tardy during that time. No one can beat it.

Mrs. M. O. Rouse and three of her sisters spent the day recently at her home here. They were: Mrs. E. L. Roberts of Christoval, 71; Mrs. A. H. Conner of Brady, 69; Mrs. M. E. Hardin of Christoval, 82. Mrs. Rouse is 74. All of them are West Texans.

Supt. and Mrs. F. H. Patterson and the graduating class of the Westbrook school were here last week for a two days' outing. Class members are: Miss Cora Ott, Louise Shelton, Evelyn Smith, Sybil Holder, Lucille Moore, Wilma Jean Berry, Ruth Miller, Aline May, Thelma King, Johnny Moore, Jame Hall, Orville Hays. Mrs. Hattie M. Berry accompanied the graduates.

One-Inch Rain

Another rain that came in showers fell here Wednesday morning and the country around Christoval received another inch of moisture. This makes five rains in about four weeks. Indications are good for more.

Hail Destruction.

Dick Jackson, who ranches 12 miles southeast of town says that the hail storm on May 9th knocked the paint off his house, beat the bark and leaves off the trees, and the slabs of ice which weighed two pounds, lay on the ground 6 inches deep, and he was compelled to move his sheep as all vegetation was destroyed.

Arthur Gulden was a heavy loser by the hail damage last week. All of his peaches and plums in his large orchard was destroyed, eight acres of tomatoes and one acre of pepper was beaten in the ground, most all of the window lights in residence were broken and garden and flowers were damaged.

Seventh Grade Graduates.

The following are graduates of the Seventh Grade at this term of school:

- Dorothy Jean Murray
- Martha Dee Chapple
- Sammie Jean Legg
- Cynthia Lee Alford
- Mary Lee Atkins
- Vergie Humphrey
- Barnie Curbo
- Edna Earl Curbo
- J. D. Green
- Owen Williams
- Elizabeth Atkins

On Texas Farms.

A general rule in the feed lot is for chickens to eat what the horses scatter but on E. C. Schneider's farm in Waller county 270 white leghorn hens have reversed this order and bought the feed for four work horses after paying their own board bill.

Rotten hay and cotton ball waste are ugly—but they make pretty flowers and shrubs if spread on top of the soil and worked into the beds as they are cultivated. They keep the soil from baking and add humus according to reports made by the yard demonstrators in Kleberg county.

You have to be an expert to make braided rugs worth \$50, but Mrs. Will Sitten, home industries demonstrator of the Hopewell Home Demonstration Club in Smith county, is just such an expert. The rug was 71-2 x 10 feet and was made from burlap.

A community raven trap has been set up by M. H. Perkins of Clyde in Callahan county. Forty ravens were caught the first afternoon. Experience has proven that fresh bait in the morning is more effective but the trap is cleared before night all because otherwise the dogs tear the trap to pieces to get the bait.

Pecan budding is under way in Texas. Thousands of native pecans up and down the creeks and rivers are serving as kindly foster mothers to buds of highly improved varieties of this popular nut.

Whenever people start to doing things they start to planning ways to use what they have on hand for the dual purpose of doing it better and doing it cheaper. Now comes a man named Joe Shinn who lives in Collin county and buds pecan trees with the help of five-inch strips—one-fourth inch wide—cut from discarded inner tubes.

No wax is used with the rubber strips which are put on in an overlapping spiral tightly enough to exclude the air, and self-sealing as the end of the strip is slipped under the last lap.

J. F. Rosborough, Extension horticulturist, points out that last year when small native pecans were selling at seven and eight cents a pound the improved nuts were bringing in 20 and 30 cents a pound.

He thinks the difference in price makes it worth the farmer's while to take time in May to bud that young strippling pecan that came up "volunteer" out in the middle of the field.

He says that budding is no sleight-of-hand affair of great skill. The first person known to have budded a pecan tree was a negro slave in Louisiana. All that is needed is care and patience.

Texas produces 85 per cent of all the sulphur mined in the world.

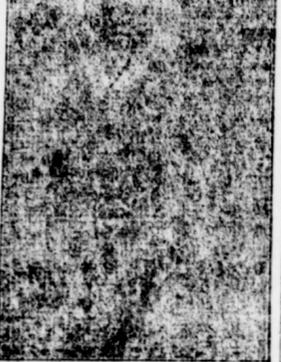
SHALL OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY BE NEGLECTED?

NAKED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIGHT IN SNOW FOR OLD CLOTHING.

Near East Relief Sends Our Impenetrable Appeal.

The need for clothing—second hand, worn clothing, anything that is whole and warm—is one of the most desperate needs in the Near East today according to reports recently received from field workers and nurses in the stricken area of Armenia and the Near East.

In one district where the refugees were recently made homeless by the continuation of the Turkish Nationalist war, from thirty to fifty bales of clothing are distributed each month, and yet, writes Mr. Melville Carter, New York newspaper man on a tour of inspection "not a tooth of these half-naked people has as yet been clothed."



An Armenian orphan in shredded rags

Barefooted in snow. "Just look at them," he states in his report, "let your eyes scan the surrounding circle from the ground up. There are bare feet, many of them children's, shifting painfully on the frozen earth; there are the multi-colored shreds and patches, pinned together with thorns and fapping in the wind like a scorpion's flag; there are the arms, folded across the waistline, as a starving man draws in his belt; there are the exposed breast, the quivering faces and last, the intent eyes, fixed—you would think—upon a display of gold and jewels, instead of what the stenciled legend on each bale terms 'WORN CLOTHING, U. S. A.' Half the watchers are children, thin-faced and blue-lipped, many of them shouldering their little

Extension Service Appearances on Radio Program.

Time 12:30 to 12:40, May 21 to June 18 inclusive.
 May 21. Water for Man and Beast—M. R. Bentley, Agricultural Engineer.
 May 23. Improving of Farm Homes with Small Expenditure—Miss Jennie Camp, District Agent; Paul A. Cunyus, Assistant Poultry Husbandman.
 May 25. Leather Equipment Can Be Had by Any Farmer—M. Thornton, Leather Specialist.

May 28. Most Important Legumes for East Texas—M. T. Payne, District Agent.
 May 30. The Busiest Home Demonstration Agent in Texas—Miss Mildred Horton, State Home Demonstration Agent.
 June 1. Wheat Referendum and Where do We Go from Here—John R. Edmonds, Special Agent, Parker D. Hanna, District Agent.
 June 4. The busiest County Agent in Texas—H. H. Williams, State Agent.
 June 6. Tomato Juice and its Production—Miss Zetha McInnis, Specialist in Home Industries; Miss Minnie Mae Grubbs, District Agent.
 June 8. 4-H Club Honors Awarded (Washington Trip)—Miss Bess Edwards, Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent; E. C. Martin, State Boys' Club Agent.
 June 11. Has Government Control Effected Diversification in West Texas?—T. B. Wood, District Agent, (partner)
 June 13. Bedrooms of Comfort—Mrs. Bernice Clayton, Specialist in Home Improvement; Miss Lida Cooper, District Agent.
 June 15. R. R. Reppert's Patent Machine Worth Millions to Texas—R. R. Reppert, Entomologist.
 June 19. Importance of Diversified Farming in Texas—G. W. Orms, District Agent in Texas.

"CAN'T WE EVEN EAT IN PEACE?"



"Tell that meacher this is NOT a public telephone! If he knows what a nuisance she is, they would NEVER call her!"

San Angelo Telephone Co.

Electricity and Bacteria. Among interesting papers read before the Royal Society in London recently was one by C. Russ upon the electrical reactions of certain bacteria as applied to the detection of tubercle bacilli in urine by means of an electric current. Another by Prof. H. A. Wilson described his experiments to determine the effect of a magnetic field surrounding it upon the electrical conductivity of a flame.

Animal Nature of Plants. He especially loved to discover evidence that plants can do many things which had been thought to be only within the powers of the other section of living things—the animals; and finding during one summer holiday that the beautiful little sun-dew moves its red-knobbed tentacles so as to entrap minute insects, he discovered the whole his jory of insectivorous plants and showed that there are many plants of various groups which catch insects

Robt. Massie Co.
 Funeral Directors and Embalmers
 Super Ambulance Service
 Phone 4444 Day or Night
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 All persons are forbidden to hunt, trap or trespass on my property.
 MRS. ADA DOUTHIT.

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- HOME MAGAZINE... 1 Yr.
- Sports Afield... 1 Yr.
- NEW MOVIE... 1 Yr.
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- POWER RADIO... 1 Yr.
- Good Stories... 1 Yr.
- Successful Farming... 1 Yr.
- Sports Afield (Boys)... 2 Yrs.
- Needlecraft... 1 Yr.

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- Household Magazine... 1 Yr.
- Capper's Farmer... 1 Yr.
- Progressive Farmer... 2 Yrs.
- Home Circle... 1 Yr.
- Illustrated Mechanics... 1 Yr.
- The Farm Journal... 1 Yr.
- The Country Home... 1 Yr.
- Mother's Home Life... 1 Yr.
- Southern Agriculturist... 1 Yr.
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