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Christoval, Tom Green Co., Tex.

Salary Tax For Old Age Pensions.

There are 1,277 persons in Tom Green County who are 65 years old, and over according to census figures recently released in Washington by the United States Department of Commerce and all these old people will be eligible to receive the Old Age Pension if the Amendment to the Texas Constitution is adopted by the people in the election of August 24th.

The cost of the old age pensions will aggregate \$42,000,000 for the entire State as there are 232,459 people in Texas who have reached the age of 65, and under the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment that may be granted old age relief from the State Treasury not to exceed \$15 per month or \$180 per year.

New additional tax must be levied and collected to pay for the pensions. A magician may pull a white rabbit out of a hat, but taxes cannot be extracted from thin air. The men and women who work for a living are going to have to foot the old age pension bill.

If the Old Age Pension Amendment is adopted every person who draws a salary or wages or gets his living from farming and other pursuits will be taxed an equivalent of \$20 each per year. Government statistics show that there are 11,190 men and 2,843 women gainfully occupied in Tom Green county and upon them will fall the burden of old pension costs.

Two arguments were successfully used to pass the pension plan through the Texas legislature. The most appealing reason was the contention that there were a sufficient number of old people in Texas who could vote without a poll tax receipt to defeat any legislator who voted against the pension measure and it passed with only a few dissenting votes. The claim was freely made that the retirement from industry of old people on State pensions would create jobs for younger workers. The weakness of this argument is revealed when it is considered that only 3.9 per cent of those gainfully occupied in Texas have reached the pension age of 65 years.

Government figures show that out of nearly 150,000 Texas school teachers only 304 are 65 years old or over. The transportation and communications industries in Texas employ 163,000 workers and only 2,556 are old enough to be eligible for the pension and similar conditions apply to practically every other occupation and profession in the State.

Picketing On the Potomac.

In the September issue of the Veteran appeared my article on the First Battle of Manassas and the part of the 5th Alabama Battalion had in that notable affair. Being among the last survivors of that gallant band of Alabamians, and probably the only one left to recount the part they took in the great struggle for State Rights and self-determination. I wish to ask indulgence that I may follow them a little farther in their career.

We were ordered away from Manassas soon after the big battle on the 21st of July, and went direct to Cook Pit Point on the Potomac river, and put in charge of some cannon planted behind some rude earthworks on a very high point overlooking the Potomac. Here we were expected to blockade the river, allowing no craft to move up or down. The river was said to be at least three miles wide at that point, and on dark nights vessels with all lights extinguished, would occasionally attempt to steal by, hugging the Maryland shore and making as little noise as possible. The noise of the propelling machinery would attract the attention of the sentry, and the alarm being given, our guns would open fire. It was guesswork in the dark, as they they always made the attempt at night. The explosion of a bomb would somewhat reveal things and we might see the vessel sitting low in the water, moving along like a great big terrapin, and our aim would be bettered thereby. Our position had one advantage, when we opened fire it gave the alarm to Evansport, just below us, and they were always ready to give a warm reception. I never knew the effect of our firing, but we stopped all movements along the river.

Being from Alabama, where the winters are comparatively mild, we concluded that the winter of 1861 and 1862 was the coldest we ever experienced, and this high point on the Potomac the coldest in America, and we came near freezing and starving to death. We were off to ourselves, detached from our brigade and division, and the roads (what roads there were) were impassable from rain and freeze and rations became an item the first time in our life. The country around seemed uninhabited. There were a few old fields all grown up in broomsedge and briars, but not a dwelling house to be seen anywhere. At night pickets were posted out on the sandbars to prevent the enemy landing on our side, and this picket duty was something awful. The cold wind along and across the river had full sweep, as cold as the north pole, and it would blow with a vim every night about time for the time to rise. Our companies were divided into messes, with four to six in a mess, and our custom was for the messmate who went on guard to put on all the spare clothes in the mess, sometimes two or three pair of pants, as many shirts and coats; all the socks in the mess, and it took all this to keep him from freezing. With all these clothes on, a sentry would have made an awkward attempt to prevent a landing on the enemy's part. The Yanks on the Maryland side on an elevated hill, began to fire at our battery, and about the third shot they struck one of

our cannons and came near his mounting it. They were shooting at long range (probably our miles) and every shot was exactly in range, but a little too high, and would pass on apparently a mile to the rear, slashing through the trees as they went. They soon ceased firing, and this was the only time they molested us. I am sure they never knew the accuracy of the aim or they would have kept up their fire.

While here, a vacancy occurring in the adjutant's office, I was offered the position and my friend, Lieut. J. M. Winston, insisted on my accepting, but, being young and timid I refused. I have never mentioned it before, and as I am old now and in a few days will reach the eighty-fifth mile post, I am sure it is pardonable for me to allude to it. My messmate, B. F. Smith, received the appointment and served to the end.

General McClellan, with a recruited army, began to shift his position to the Peninsula at Yorktown, Va. This was early in 1862. We left our camp, resumed our muskets, were temporarily attached to Hood's Texas Brigade, and marched direct to Fredericksburg, Va., and it was on this march we heard the news of the battle between the ironclads Merrimac (Virginia) and Monitor. We learned that the Merrimac had steamed out from Hampton Roads and had caused considerable destruction and great consternation among the wooden craft of the enemy. We cheered lustily at the good news, and the toils of the march were greatly lightened as we heard that the wooden vessels of the Yankees were easily sunk and run aground by our big sea monster. We reached Fredericksburg and were detached from our brigade and attached to police the city. McClellan advanced and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston fell back to within seven or eight miles of Richmond. A severe battle between an advanced corps of General McClellan's army and a part of General Johnson's army occurred at Seven Pines, and during the engagement General Johnston was wounded and General Lee was placed in command; and from this date the Army of Northern Virginia began its remarkable career.

On the 26th of June 1862, Gen. A. P. Hill, to whose corps we belonged, (having been placed in Gen. Archer's Tennessee Brigade; began his movement toward Mechanicsville, the extreme right of McClellan's army. In the afternoon of this day; we came in contact with the enemy entrenched at Mechanicsville. As we came in view in an open field, immediately in their front they opened fire upon us with their cannon, and their shells would pass over our heads with a peculiar whizzing sound, extremely uncomfortable, and it was amusing to see the long line of soldiers duck their heads at every discharge, until we began to gully each other at this foolish performance, as the shells were exploding a hundred yards in our rear by the time we heard the whizzing. Their firing had little effect, and we moved rapidly forward, making for a skirt of woods at the further side of which the enemy was posted. A battery of our artillery, commanded by Captain Pegram and manned by a company of Mary-

landers, came in a gallop and passed to our left, the men cheering and singing "Maryland, My Maryland." We could see them unlimber their guns in front of the enemy's battery and commence firing. We watched the duel as best we could, as we hurried on for the timber ahead. All very exciting to me, and I began to realize that we were entering our first sure enough battle. My heart beat quick, my lips became dry, my legs appeared weak, and a prayer rose to my lips as we entered those woods. The artillery redoubled its firing, the muskets began to roar like a storm, and I knew I was in it then and strange. The fear had passed away and I forgot the danger amid the excitement.—Capt. W. F. Fulton, of Goodwater, Ala., in Confederate Veteran.

Plan to Combine Confederate and Sons Reunion.

Plans for combining the State reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans with the national meeting in Amarillo Sept. 3-5, were discussed Sunday at the weekly meeting of the Dallas Confederate Camp at Woodmen Hall, 414 1-2 North Harwood.

Commander L. Hall presided over the meeting and the Rev. S. M. Allen, pastor of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was the principal speaker.

John G. Wilson, State Commander S. C. V., spoke on the possibility of combining the Sons reunion in Amarillo. The State convention is due to be held in San Antonio this year.

Other speakers included C. E. Gilbert of Houston former State Commander of the Sons former Representative W. T. Savage, who is now commander of Joe Shelby Camp of the Sons here, and Mrs. S. A. Hayden adjutant of the camp.—Dallas News.

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 the berry. It is impossible to travel in the wrong train."

A Typist At Seventy-Three.

At 70 Mrs. S. D. Williams found herself a widow, decided to learn typing—and has opened an office here where she has been kept busy copying chattel mortgages. Now at 73, she is earning a modest income and enjoying it. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Williams observed their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Williams died a few weeks later. When she decided to learn typewriting, relatives tried to dissuade her on account of her defective eyesight. "But I can see—a little," she replied. It took her about two weeks to memorize the keyboard. She holds the document close to her eyes with one hand while typing with the other.

She has been a resident of Runnels county for 43 years. Stephen F. Austin was her second cousin.—The Ballinger News.

Mr. Williams was a Confederate Veteran, and was a regular attendant at the reunions held here in the past of the Mountain Remnant Brigade, U. C. V.

After 63 Years, Quits Smoking.

A dispatch from New York City says: "Dr. Marie Charlotte de Goliere Davenport, 110 years old, scored a victory over herself Wednesday—she gave up her smoking."

For sixty-three years she had smoked at least three packages of cigarettes a day, but now it is a pinch of snuff now and then.

"The doctor said: 'You can't give them up.' I said I'd do it or die. I had to give up smoking for my heart. I was too excited."

Dr. Davenport, pianist, physician, and lecturer, has been in New York for four months, appearing on lecture platforms, radio and in vaudeville theaters.

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.

Typhoid Fever Is Called "Filt Born" Disease.

Austin, Tex., June 26.—Recent floods may be responsible for an epidemic of typhoid fever, declared Dr. John W. Brown, State Health Officer. Flood conditions have prevailed over most of the State and unless the utmost precautions are observed to prevent this disease the monetary loss from illness may equal the property loss.

Typhoid fever is often called a "filth-borne" disease. It can only grow into epidemic proportions under conditions which are unsanitary. A typhoid epidemic means that water, milk, or food have been contaminated with germs from the body discharge of a patient or carrier. Contamination of milk or food by flies is favored by a lack of sanitation.

The prevention of typhoid fever is peculiarly a matter of community responsibility. In cities large and small most urgent control measures are those providing for [1] proper disposal of human excreta through sewage disposal plants and toilets of sanitary type; [2] safe public and well water supplies; [3] extermination of flies; [4] healthy food handlers; [5] supervision of disease carriers; and [6] public milk supplies of high quality with the added safeguard of careful pasteurization.

Inoculations with vaccine increase individual resistance to typhoid fever. Such treatments are advised for exposed persons and those who, through travel or change of residence are subject to varied water, food and milk supplies. For the rank and file of our population; reduction of deaths and sickness from preventable diseases like typhoid fever is largely dependent upon carrying out the six above mentioned measures.

Horne of the Wild Bee.

A wild bee's home, as we all know, serves the purpose of a storehouse as well as of a place for the young to grow and develop. The entrance used by the bees is often very small, but always leads into a large room. The wax for their honey and brood cells is the only thing in the least like furniture which they require. The framer and more bare the walls and floor, the better for them.—St. Nicholas.

CAN I LEARN RADIO?

We are asked this question constantly. Our answer is, "We do not know."

If you are interested in Radio and you seem inclined in that direction, or if you like physics and electricity, we are prepared to offer you first class facilities and capable instructors. With this combination, you should succeed in the field of Radio.

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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 history of insectivorous plants and showed that there are many plants of various groups which catch insects.

LIVE GENEROUSLY

True generosity is a duty as indispensably necessary as those imposed upon us by the law. It is a rule imposed upon us by reason, which should be the sovereign law of a rational being.—Goldsmith.

FRECKLES DISAPPEAR IN 5 TO 10 DAYS



Wonder cream wipes away blackheads—dull, dingy skin Here is one proven beauty-aid that works the right way in clearing away freckles, blackheads, blemishes, and restoring smooth, clear, lovely skin. It is famous NADINOLA Cream, tested and trusted for nearly two generations. 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) Wash 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, lovely! Fine results positively guaranteed. All toilet counters, only 50c. Or write NADINOLA, Box 30, Paris, Tenn.

Household Hint

If a slice of dry bread is put in with pea soup when cooking, it will prevent the peas from sinking to the bottom of the pot and burning.

KILL BLACK WIDOW

The deadly Black Widow spider's bite is decidedly dangerous to people. Kill All Spiders... Watch for them in garages, corners of porches, etc. The minute you see them spray THOROUGHLY with FLY-TOX. It also kills FLIES, MOSQUITOES and other insects. Be sure you get FLY-TOX

Fleeting Literary Art Of all the literary arts, that of writing humor wears out earliest.

Advertisement for Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Gas and Headache, and Constipation. Includes image of a box of Laxabon.

Advertisement for The Chief Navigator of the First Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Includes image of a man and glasses.

Advertisement for Wintersmith's Tonic, Not only the old reliable remedy for MALARIA. A Good General Tonic.

Advertisement for BEESWAX, WE PAY CASH, St. Louis Candle & Wax Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Smoked Treatment, Marvelous for ailments. Mailing like 1. Trial bottle 10c. 1000, 526 West Broadway, New York City.

SMOKERS LOOK! One mill developed, eight cent used. 25 cents coin, PROMPT SERVICE. REG. FILM SERVICE, Dept. D-2 TEXAS

7NU-L 26-35

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair.

Advertisement for FROSTEN 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, Hirsch Chemical Works, Patheque, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

NEW SET OF MANAGERS GIVEN NRA BY PRESIDENT WITH J. L. O'NEILL AS HEAD.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD Western Newspaper Union.

POOR old NRA, now just a thing of skin and bones, has a new set of managers. President Roosevelt issued an executive order extending the enacted affair until April 1 next, in accordance with the resolution adopted by congress, and then announced that James L. O'Neill, vice president of the Guarantee Trust company of New York, would serve as administrator. Assisting the banker in the effort to persuade the public, business men and labor to abide voluntarily by the codes no longer enforceable, and in the assembling of statistics, are Leon C. Marshall, director of the division of review; Prentiss L. Cooney, director of the division of business co-operation, and George L. Berry, assistant to the administrator representing labor. Mr. Berry, who has been serving as a code administrator, is president of the International Pressmen's union and was once a candidate for nomination for Vice President of the United States.

O'Neill, Marshall and Cooney were made directly responsible to the President. An advisory council of six members was named to help them. On this council are Charles Edison and Howell Cheney for industry; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, for labor, and Emily Newell Blair and Walton H. Hamilton for consumers.

"The administration of the amended act," said the President in signing the orders, "will proceed as rapidly as possible to adjust activities and personnel to conform to present limited objectives."

"So long, however, as there is a possibility of further legislation, it will be desirable to maintain the general structure of the recovery administration in Washington and in field offices and to retain those essential members of a trained personnel who can be usefully employed. There will be lasting values in a careful appraisal of the two-year accomplishments of the NRA and in preserving for permanent use the records of that experience. This can be done by those heretofore engaged in the work of codification."

"A steady but gradual reduction of personnel is, therefore, a sound public policy which will also avoid imposing undue hardships on faithful public employees who can continue to render a service of exceptional value to the government. It will be necessary, of course, to retain a sufficient field force to report on the effects of code abolition. This will include information covering changes in labor and fair practice standards."

There are 5,400 employees of the NRA, 4,500 of them in Washington. Reduction of the personnel eventually to 1,500 is contemplated, but it is expected that most of the dismissed employees will be absorbed by other alphabetical agencies.

SENATOR HUEY LONG, the Louisiana Kingfish, made a tremendous effort to keep the senate from adopting the resolution extending the skeletonized NRA until next April, but failed. Advocating an amendment offered by Senator Gore, which would have required senate confirmation of all executive officials drawing more than \$4,000 a year, thus disrupting the patronage machine, Huey started on a filibuster. For nearly 16 hours, with occasional help from Senators Schall and McCaren, he kept the upper house in session, pouring forth a continuous stream of discourse that ranged from the necessity of preserving the Constitution down to recipes for fried oysters and pot-likker. At last the senate broke down the filibuster, rejected the Gore amendment and passed the extension resolution by a vote of 41 to 13. One change, to tighten up the anti-trust laws, suggested by Borah, was made, so the resolution was sent back to the house for concurrence.

EWING Y. MITCHELL, one of the original Roosevelt men in Missouri, was rewarded by appointment as assistant secretary of commerce, but he violently opposed some of Mr. Roper's policies in the running of the department and so the President, after asking in vain for his resignation, ousted him summarily, saying he desired for the position "a man of large executive and administrative training." Now Mr. Mitchell has started what he calls "a fight to a finish," opening with the publication of charges that "special interests" dominate the Commerce department. He especially criticizes a government contract with the United States lines for the permanent layup of the steamship Leviathan, contending it is against the public interest and that "those interested in the company, prominent among whom are P. A. S.

Franklin, John M. Franklyn, Vincent Astor and Kermit Roosevelt," stood to benefit by it.

The bureau of air commerce and the steamship inspection service also came in for unfavorable criticism by Mr. Mitchell.

ACCORDING to reports issued by the Brookings Institution, there is no justification for indefinite continuance of the wheat and tobacco programs of the AAA.

The wheat report, written by Joseph S. Davis, a director of the food research institute of Stanford university, warns against a tendency to spread a sinister form of political corruption. It credits progress in raising prices and reducing surplus largely to two successive years of drought and lists contributory causes as the influence of the tariff and dollar depreciation.

The tobacco report by Harold B. Rowe states that substantial benefits have been obtained for growers with little, if any, added burden on consumers through higher prices thus far. No attempt is made to appraise the merits of the program as a public policy, although it is pointed out that benefits to producers could not be increased indefinitely.

SECRETARY OF WAR DERN exonerated Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois of blame for the army air-mail fiasco and merely directed that he be reprimanded for making "inexact, unfair and misleading" statements to the house military affairs committee. This didn't suit certain members of the committee who insist the general should be removed from his command of the army air corps.

Representatives William H. Rogers of New Hampshire and Lister Hill of Alabama said they would carry the matter to the floor of the house and there review the evidence the committee took.

In holding that Foulois should receive more drastic punishment than a reprimand, Representative Rogers made public a letter from Secretary Dern to the committee. The letter followed an official War department statement clearing Foulois, whose friends insisted he was being made a scapegoat for the administration air-mail blunder.

"It is affirmatively established," Dern's letter read, "that General Foulois violated the ethics and standards of military service in making statements before your committee which not only were unfair and misleading to the committee itself but which also reflected upon the integrity of his brother officers."

AFTER three bloody riots in Omaha's street car strike, in which one man was killed and nearly two hundred were injured, Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska took charge of the situation. State troops were called out to preserve the public peace and the governor, meeting with representatives of the traction company, the central labor union and the strikers, ordered that the dispute be arbitrated immediately.

Cochran insisted the arbitration agreement be effective for at least one year and hinted his military authority might be invoked to enforce the agreement during that time.

"If either party," his statement said, "in the future fails to observe the conditions set down by the board of arbitration and so is responsible for a return of conditions which will again require military law it must take the full responsibility."

Illinois National Guardsmen were sent to Freeport where strikers at the Stover Manufacturing plant had fought with deputy sheriffs. Gov. Henry Horner intervened and a basis was reached for settling the strike, which had been in force since May 7. The men were granted a wage increase at least until September 1 next.

President Roosevelt succeeded in averting the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners. Both the operators and the United Mine Workers agreed to a truce until June 30, before which time it is hoped a new wage scale can be formulated and accepted.

EDWIN P. MORROW, former governor of Kentucky and a Republican leader prominent in state and nation, died suddenly in Frankfort. He was one of the most popular men in Kentucky and was noted for his oratorical powers.

Another death widely mourned is that of Gaar Williams, whose cartoons had endeared him to countless thousands because of their kindness, humor and truth.

PLANS for spending the \$1,000,000, 000 work-relief fund are coming to the fore rapidly and numerous. Representative Mitchell, Democrat, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill requiring the President to use \$1,000,000,000 to help the durable goods industries. By its terms factories supplying machinery and materials would be reimbursed for losses directly attributable to hiring new men. Mr. Mitchell thinks his plan would aid in the production of \$80,000,000,000 worth of durable goods needed by private industry.

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD

IT WASN'T fired in a battle. It was fired near Fort Mackinac, Mich., in 1822. One of the fur traders told a funny story and in the raucous laughter that followed a shotgun was accidentally discharged. It hit Alexis St. Martin, French-Canadian voyageur, in the chest and part of the charge pierced the walls of his stomach.

Friends of the stricken man called Dr. William Beaumont, a young army surgeon at the fort. The village priest was summoned to administer the last rites. Doctor Beaumont arrived in time to stay the fatal bleeding and stayed with St. Martin for ten years!

Here under the surgeon's eyes was the one sight he had been longing to see. A man's stomach lay exposed with the top blown off. In 1822, no medicine knew the mysteries of the digestive apparatus. Some physiologists claimed that the stomach contained "a myriad of small worms which attacked the food and reduced it to a uniform pulpy mass." Others said "The stomach is a mill or a fermenting vat, or a stew pan."

Beaumont knew his chance. He wrote in his diary "No human being ever was given my opportunity to solve the mystery." He put thermometers into St. Martin's stomach, measuring its temperature under all types of body and weather conditions. With food tied to silk threads he watched digestion taking place. He drew off tubes of gastric juice which up to this time had never been analyzed.

The surgeon made a linc and adhesive tape top for his patient's stomach and after a year, a natural valve was formed in the opening, through which he studied digestive processes. For ten years the frontier army doctor gave the world the benefits of his trained observations. That accidental shot is still saving many lives.

LOVE OF A MAID FOR A MAN

"THE love of a maid for a man"—no doubt, Pontiac, mighty chief of the Ottawas, would have considered it a mere trifle, if indeed, he had thought about it at all. And if he had known of the love of a dusky Indian maid for a white man, he would have scorned it. He little realized how this affection would help defeat his great plan to "drive the hated palefaces into the ocean."

The man was Major Gladwyn, commander of the British post at Detroit in 1763. The maid was a girl of the Ojibwas, allies of Pontiac in his scheme to surprise all the English forts in the West on a certain day, massacre their garrisons and then carry the tomahawk and scalping knife against the eastern settlements.

The girl, named Catherine by the officers, had visited the post often. Gladwyn had been kind to her and she fell in love with him. So, one day, when she seemed very sad, he tried to learn the reason. At first she refused to tell. Then, her love for him overcoming her fear of the wrath of the great war chief, she told her news.

On the next day, Pontiac would bring his chiefs to the fort for a council with Gladwyn. They would carry guns hidden under their blankets. At Pontiac's signal they would throw off the blankets, shoot down the commander and his officers and then kill every Englishman.

The morning came and Pontiac and his savages filed into the fort. When he saw the bristling guns all around him, he knew that his plot had been betrayed. He dared not give the signal.

Other forts, taken by surprise, were destroyed by the Indians. But Detroit held out through long months of siege. At last Pontiac was forced to sue for peace. His conspiracy had failed because of the love of a maid for a man.

TONGUE-TIED TOM

THOMAS A. EDISON, in his old age, was deaf. Once in his youth he was tongue-tied for a moment, with embarrassment, and with lucky results.

Young Edison had invented a stock-ticker. A company was ready to buy it. Green and inexperienced in the ways of business, he stammered and stuttered when asked his price.

"Come, come! Mr. Edison!" exclaimed the president of the company. "We're ready to pay you handsomely for your invention." Edison wanted desperately to answer. But at the thought of the staggering sum he was going to ask he simply couldn't speak.

"Well, how about \$100,000?" impatiently asked the president.

"Yes!" gasped young Tom Edison, inwardly thanking his lucky stars that he hadn't spoken. For he had intended to ask only \$20,000!

In accepting the offer he specified that it should be paid him in seventeen annual installments. This gave him a regular income long enough to keep him going on some of his experiments until they were successful. If he had opened his mouth a few seconds sooner in that interview he would have lost \$80,000! And he might have struggled along with inadequate funds for many years instead of perfecting his inventions while enjoying an ample income.

WHY FIRST DAY IS LORD'S DAY

Adoption of Sunday as the Christian Sabbath was gradual. The word Sunday, which occurs nowhere in the Bible, is derived from Anglo-Saxon sunnandaeg, day of the sun, the first day of the week having been dedicated to the sun by the pagans. The fourth commandment—"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy"—referred to the ancient Jewish Sabbath, which was the seventh day of the week. That the New Testament writers clearly distinguished between the Sabbath and the first day of the week is shown by several passages in which the first day is mentioned as following the Sabbath. Although Jesus himself observed the Sabbath, St. Paul seems to have placed observance of this day among the customs not obligatory on Christians. He says in Colossians 2:16: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days." This passage has been taken to indicate that the question of the Christian relation to the Jewish Sabbath was raised at an early date, although it is not certain that the passage refers to the weekly Sabbath. From the beginning many Christians commemorated the first day of the week as Resurrection day, the day on which Jesus rose from the dead. "Lord's day" first occurs in Revelation 1:10. I Corinthians 16:2 seems to imply some sort of observance of the first day of the week. There is evidence that the first day was originally intended as a substitute for the Jewish Sabbath, but it seems that most of the early Christians observed both the Sabbath and the Lord's day, and this was the tendency as long as the Christians were composed chiefly of former adherents of Judaism. In the First century St. Ignatius wrote that Christians no longer observed the Sabbath, but the Lord's day instead, and St. Justin, in the Second century, was probably the first Christian writer to refer to the Lord's day as Sunday. As centuries passed and the church grew in strength the majority of Christians paid less attention to the Sabbath and more attention to the Lord's day until in time the Lord's day or Sunday supplanted the Sabbath in their eyes.—Indianapolis News.

Advertisement for MILNESIA WAFERS, The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS. Includes text about a friend from Louisville and a man named Colonel Corkstopper.

Large advertisement for KC BAKING POWDER, The Choice of Millions. Includes text about high quality and better value, and a coupon for a free copy of The Cook's Book.

Advertisement for IRON THE EASY WAY, Coleman's Iron. Includes image of the iron and text about reducing ironing time.

Critic's Status The quality of a critic is best to be appraised by the quality of his enemies.—George Jean Nathan.

Advertisement for KOOL-AID, Drink KOOL-AID, MAKES 10 GLASSES 5c.

Be Positive Don't say much and you will be listened to. But say it loud.

Advertisement for How Cardui Helps Women to Build Up. Cardui stimulates the appetite and improves digestion, helping women to get more strength from the food they eat.

Advertisement for NEUTRALIZE Excess Acids, by chewing one or more Milnesia Wafers.

Advertisement for MILNESIA WAFERS, The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS. Includes a coupon for a free copy of The Cook's Book.

Advertisement for MILNESIA WAFERS, The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS.

Advertisement for THE COOK'S BOOK, Millions of Pounds Have Been Used by Our Government. Includes a coupon for a free copy of the book.

Appeals to Those of Mature Figure

PATTERN 9342



Capes? Everybody loves them—they've descended upon fashion like April showers. All sorts of capes. In this charming dress the cape influence is minimized, but it is used to advantage. Joining in front like a raglan sleeve, and cut in one with the yoke in back, these cape sleeves give grace and proper proportioning to the mature figure. A small bow, adroitly placed, adds a winsome touch at the bodice. You'll find the cut of the skirt excellent, too. It's a grand dress to make up in a flower print or a solid sheer, or in voile or lawn for the heat waves to come. The capes may contrast.

Pattern 9342 may be ordered only in sizes 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric.

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

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

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

SMILES

BETTER BE SURE

Percy—Miss Hopskip! Bessie! Will you be my wife?

Bessie—Why, you asked me that last week and I said yes.

Percy—But I thought it possible you might have changed your mind.

Cruel Fate

"There goes the only woman I have ever loved," commented the doctor, who was chatting with the drug store man.

"Why don't you marry her?" the drug man inquired.

"I can't afford it," whispered the doctor. "She's my best patient."

Those Party Platforms

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."

ENJOY WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM THE PERFECT GUM QUALITY GUM

Lace Goes Everywhere This Season

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



IN THE progress of fashion there is ever one dominating note which gives impetus to the season's style trends. This spring and summer it's lace. What with the featuring of fashions this season which include everything from bathing suits, beach outfits, sports clothes and daytime tailcoats to fine millinery and gracious evening array made all of lace, and after that amazingly beautiful lace ball which was recently given in New York where everyone wore lace, the guests as well as those who took part in the gorgeous pageantry which was staged so picturesquely, we are coming to know more about lace than we have ever known before.

When all has been said and done, the present season will go down in history as an era in which lace really came into its own—as a period which marks the development of a new appreciation for lace, a new feeling, a new lace sense as it were. Up to now, in the minds of most of us lace had its limitations, was rather a luxury to be reserved for occasions of more or less dress-up tendency. Henceforth, with modern laces being that versatile they range from sturdiest sporty cotton and hardy linen types to be used in a fabric way to laces so delicate and so fragile a beauty the traditional cobweb will have to look to its laurels, theories in regard to the restricted possibilities of lace have had to give way to lasting conviction that the practicability and the adaptability of lace to every phase of fashion, measures up 100 per cent to that of any other member in the fabric realm.

So it is we find lace going everywhere this season, no matter how formal or how informal the event. Than lace, either cotton or linen, you can choose nothing smarter for your tailored suit or your simple daytime frock.

A most fetching idea is to wear a blouse of monotone chiffon (chiffon is the rage for blouses) with your tailored-of-lace jacket suit. See cen-

tered in the picture this partnership of chiffon blouse and lace two-piece suit. Here we have an afternoon ensemble in brown lace in neat all-over patterning. Pearl buttons and a peasant gathered neckline are contributing style features to the blouse of chiffon. You will find a costume such as this a perfect joy in the summer wardrobe, being cool and lovely and fairly bubbling over with swank. The hat is fashioned of the same lace as the suit, with a brown straw facing to accent its charm.

The stunning costume to the right in the group demonstrates how beautifully and appropriately lace can be used for spectator sports wear. It is of natural color cotton lace with a bright green silk tie. Which reminds, if you would trek along fashion's high-style path, wear vivid green accessories with your grege or your beige or your pure white costumes this summer. Notice the very good-looking hat which tops this spectator-sports outfit. It is made entirely of starched lace in the same pattern as that used for the suit with which it is worn.

A bit dressier, yet not too dressy for going about places during the daytime hours is that most attractive frock which the young woman seated is wearing. The lace is smart white linen with accents of blue in the sleeve and collar binding and the bows down the front also the tie-belt. A large blue straw hat completes the ensemble.

By the way, have you a lace cape in your summer collection of prettiest clothes? You really must not overlook this intriguing item of fashion. Border it with a double fold of net in matching color and finish the neck with a huge pleated ruch of the net. It is practical in black and in pastel colors—well, just try it out for yourself.

© Western Newspaper Union.

SUMMER COAT By CHERIE NICHOLAS



A swagger coat worn over the summer frock is the last word in chic. Seems as if these swagger woolen coats were never so swagger as they are in the beautiful, soft textured fabrics of this year. These pastel coats in finger tip or three-quarter length are particularly in high fashion favor made of such fabrics as novelty rabbit wools which are as smooth to the touch as a kitten's ear. These include shadow-checked weaves of featherweight but firm textured, also surfaced constructions that delineate striped, diagonal or chevron designs. The fabric used for the coat pictured is a fine herringbone patterned rabbit woolen of super-light weight. It is in a lovely pastel yellow.

HOSE ARE ADAPTED TO CUT-OUT SANDALS

Sandal shoppers who have been buying all the newest models in these most revealing trifles masquerading as summer footwear have possibly been more than a little troubled by the problem of proper stockings to wear with these high fashion slippers. But the hosiery designers have kept in step, and the last arrivals ready for sandal collectors are the semi-sandal hose.

As you may surmise, the extra thickness is distributed over the area where it will do the most good, but so cleverly restrained that even the sheerest part of the hose. Heel re-enforcements, as well as the toe sections and the long, very narrow panel under the foot, make them ideal numbers. Very sheer and not so sheer stockings in all the newest of summer tints, tones, and shades, with a flock of fancy new names, are now ready.

Lanvin-Designed Draperies Fall in Swirled Festoons

Lanvin, this season, designs draperies which fall in portiere-like drapes of swirled festoons. From three great gold rings at the front decollete of the evening gown she swings drapery of rich black silk crepe falling to the floor.

She makes a smoke gray crepe afternoon frock with a skirt whose criss-crossed folds swoop from the waist to the hem and back again, and fashions a long-sleeved green crepe evening gown with skirt panels worked in green and gold paillettes like an old mosaic.

Bags Like Cameras

The new bags of polished calf look like camera cases, for they are often deeper than they are wide. They come in rectangular pouches slung from a strap on the wrist and are a distinct departure from the flat "envelope" so long in vogue.

Light on Age-Old Mystery

Mummy of Baby, Perfectly Preserved, Unearthed in New Mexico, May Lead to Solution of Great Riddle of the Pueblo People.

The pick of a lonely gold prospector a short time ago unearthed a treasure on the Jemez Plateau, in New Mexico, which brings one step nearer the solution of the great riddle of the deserted pueblos there and in the Chaco canyon, says the Kansas City Star. Great mystery has always surrounded these prehistoric ruins in the district northwest of Santa Fe.

There did those ancient peoples go? What drove them from their pueblos, so well built and so strong? One day they were there, 11,000 of them, living in 14 large towns in symmetrical pueblos four and five stories high. Then they were gone, leaving no word, no sign to say where.

The prospector found one mute little messenger to throw a bit of light on the mysteries which surround the customs of these Tewa peoples. Instead of gold, he uncovered a carefully wrapped bundle from the loose soil. With trembling fingers he began to loosen the outer covering.

The prospector found a softly worn blanket lined with feathers in a perfect state of preservation. Within that was another blanket, the downlike feathers duplicates of those in a modern baby's pillow. When that was opened there lay before the prospector the perfectly preserved mummy of a two-year-old child.

There he lay, with an ear of corn in his hand, a little pottery bowl over his face, just as he had when he was buried about 1,000 years ago. His hair was tousled as any child's would be in sleep, and his tiny hand grasped the ear of corn as if, tired, he had fallen asleep.

The prospector hastened to the authorities with his treasure. It was they who fixed his burial date as about 350. The priceless find was minutely examined, all its history searched out by the signs which only expert archeologists understand. Then it was put on display at the Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe.

Only four such mummies have ever been found, and this seems to be the most interesting specimen of all. So proud are the archeologists connected with the museum that they are carefully preparing a report to be printed in learned scientific journals. Meanwhile they zealously guard the child against photographers until they have made their weighty reports and safely lodged him in the archeologists' Hall of Fame.

Already the word has gone around among the native Indians, and many of them, resplendent in their silver and turquoise rings, armbands and necklaces, have come to view the little mummy. They have walked by with impassive faces.

"A pity," they say in their strange, expressionless voices, "a pity to take the little child from his grave where he has rested so long." Some seem to be afraid bad luck will follow those who leave him there in a glass cabinet sleeping his timeless sleep before the eyes of strangers.

Many scientific explanations have been advanced as to the cause of the departure of the Tewa peoples from their homes. Some say a pestilence wiped them out. Others that an enemy annihilated them. But the theory which seems verified, after the intense drought of the last summer, is that the ground level of their water supply sank during some

terrific great drought and drove them in desperation to seek other homes. However, no man can say definitely, for here the scientists run against a blank wall at every turn. The Tewa peoples, though living in a high state of civilization, had no written word. There are no old tablets to decipher, no Rosetta stones on the New Mexico mesas. On every hand in these ancient pueblos there are riddles, but the greatest of all is the location of their burial ground. Up to the present none has been found for this large prehistoric community of Chetro Keti in Chaco canyon.

Feast of Raw Peanuts

Upset the President

Calvin Coolidge was browsing about the basement rooms and corridors of the White House, a short time after taking office, when he spied a large sack of peanuts near a door leading to the rear grounds.

This discovery interested him at once. He always had a passion for any kind of nuts, especially peanuts. This huge bag was open at the top and looked most inviting. He gazed upon his find for a second or two and then helped himself liberally. He filled his two coat pockets.

Later in the morning, while at his desk in the executive office, he rang for his secretary and told him he felt sick and directed that his engagements be canceled. He went to his bedroom, suffering with pains in the stomach. His physician made him drink plentifully of castor oil, and in a few hours he was feeling more like himself.

Upon inquiry the President discovered the peanuts he had been eating were raw. He did not know that the nuts to which he helped himself were for the squirrels. For years a sack of raw peanuts had been kept on hand for the policemen and gardeners to fill their pockets before going to their duties in the grounds. It was in this way that the squirrels were fed.—Boston Globe.

TIRES MAY LOOK ALIKE ON THE OUTSIDE ON THE INSIDE THEY ARE DIFFERENT

HEAT on the inside created by friction is the main cause of blowouts. Firestone Tires are different on the inside—they are built with the patented extra process of Gum-Dipping that soaks every cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber, preventing internal friction and heat. No other make of tire is Gum-Dipped.

Firestone performance records again emphasize the undisputed evidence that Firestone Tires are not only blowout-proof, but give greatest protection against skidding. There are three questions and answers that will solve the problem of what tires to buy:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"

ANSWER—Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes. For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death. This is undisputed evidence that Firestone gives car owners greatest protection against skidding.

QUESTION 2—"Are they blowout-proof?"

ANSWER—Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-

proof of any tires ever built. In the gruelling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Not one of the 33 drivers had any tire trouble of any kind.

Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles at 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without tire trouble of any kind. These are most amazing proofs of blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

ANSWER—Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile due to the tough, wear-resisting tread built with higher shoulders and a wider, flatter contour. This rugged tread is held securely to the Gum-Dipped cord body by Firestone's patented construction of two extra layers of cords under the tread, a special construction feature not used in any other tire. Unequaled mileage records by thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

You Always Get Better Quality at No Higher Price when You Buy a Firestone Tire with the Firestone Name and Guarantee

1 University tests show Firestone Tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.

2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.

3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.

MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION

7.45 HIGH SPEED TYPE Gum-Dipped

This tire is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30	4.50-21	\$6.65	4.50-21	\$6.05	4.50-21	\$5.50
4.75-19	7.75	5.00-19	7.55	4.75-19	6.40	30x3 1/2	\$4.05
5.25-18	9.20	5.25-18	8.40	5.25-18	7.60	4.40-21	4.75
5.50-18	10.40	5.50-17	9.20	5.50-19	8.75	4.50-21	5.25

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$ 7.75	4.50-21	\$ 7.75
4.75-19	8.20	4.75-19	8.20
5.00-19	8.80	5.00-19	8.80
5.25-18	9.75	5.25-18	9.75
6.00-16	11.95	6.00-16	11.95
4.75-19 HD	10.05	4.75-19 HD	10.05
5.00-19 HD	11.05	5.00-19 HD	11.05

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$2.45	4.50-21	\$2.45
4.75-19	2.45	4.75-19	2.45
5.00-19	2.45	5.00-19	2.45
5.25-18	2.45	5.25-18	2.45

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Sealtite LEAKPROOF TUBES Give Greater Tire Mileage As Low As \$2.45

FIRESTONE BATTERIES As Low As \$5.55 EXCHANGE

FIRESTONE SPARK PLUGS Each in Sets 58c

Firestone

***** Listen to the Voice of Firestone —Featuring Richard Crooks, Gladys Swarthout on National Streets—every Monday night over N. B. C.—WEAP Network... A Five Star Program

Local and Personal.

Mrs. W. C. Swart was host Thursday afternoon to the Busy Bee Sewing club.

Mrs. L. F. St. John, Mrs. Everett and Miss Eula Alexander were shoppers in the county seat Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Swart and children spent the week end with her mother at Richland Springs.

Scott's Level Best work clothes are unconditionally guaranteed. Buy them here.

Aug. H. Lehmann.

Mrs. Bob Briley and daughter, Dorothy, are back from a visit to Houston.

Mr. Robert Sheppard has returned Wednesday from Menard where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Turner. Bob returned home with his mother.

Mosquito bars at

Aug. H. Lehmann's

Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Welch and daughter, Miss Na Dell, were business and shopping visitors in the county capital Monday.

August Lehmann Jr., leaves today for Urbana, Ill., on visit to relatives and friends and will be gone a week.

Snow Bird Wash Boards, 37c
Snow Bird Brooms, 43c at

Aug. A. Lehmann's

Mrs. Clarence Carter of Oklahoma is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crawford and family.

R. D. Johnson will move his sheep Sunday or Monday from the Joe Funk ranch south of town, to the Cargile ranch in Irion county.

20-Quart Gold Pail, 33c. at

Aug. H. Lehmann's.

The annual camp of the Van Horn family, after an unusually pleasant camp of about two weeks will be vacated today or tomorrow. We have never had a more pleasant and comfortable camping place during our 24 years of family camp reunions here—even the birds welcomed us, and quail, doves, scissor-tail and wrens were daily visitors to give us their bird music. We wish to thank our good friends Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Welch for allowing us the privilege of this beautiful place to camp.

Revival Draws Interest and Visitors,

The meeting being conducted this week at the local Church of Christ is creating unusual interest and attracting visitors from several West Texas communities. There have been seven responses to the invitation thus far, and visitors have come from Stamford, Hamlin, Midland, Rising Star, Seagrave, San Angelo, Lampasas and Eldorado. Services are conducted every day at 10 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

The services Sunday are as follows:

9:45 a. m. — Bible Classer. We have 75 for our goal in attendance. Come, help us reach that goal.

11 a. m. — Sermon upon "The Unique Jesus."

11:45 a. m. — Breaking of bread 12 (noon) — Picnic dinner at the Connor ranch. Bring your basket and eat with us.

8:30 p. m. — The final sermon of the meeting upon "Are You Lost?"

"Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

Mrs. Gus Noyes of Orlando Fla., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. J. Pugh, departed yesterday afternoon for Beltinger, where she will visit another sister, Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. George Holland, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Findlay, about a week, returned Wednesday. She reports that country looking fine and prosperous and everybody seems happy.

Christoval Shoe Shop.

I repair all kinds of shoes and boots in a workmanlike manner. See me at Boone's place.

W. H. CROSSWHITE.

Posted.

All persons are forbidden to hunt, trap or trespass on my property.

MRS. ADA DOUTHETT.

Fourth of July Dinner

At Christoval City Park, July 30 cents, served by the Methodist ladies. Barbecue, red beans, potato salad, sliced tomatoes, bread, cake, iced tea, coffee.

Come and get a good dinner and take a cool dip in the silvery South Concho.

On Texas Farms.

"Cut out the old dewberry and blackberry vines now," says J. F. Rotborough, Extension horticulturist. "Leave three or four of the new canes and when they are about three feet or a little better, top them." he says. "All this makes for increased production next year. Also the picking will be easier.

Potatoes are suckering too much, due to recent rains. Rotborough states. The thing to do is to pinch back all except three or four suckers and when these have set a cluster of fruit pinch off their tops so all the strength of the plant will go into development of quality tomatoes.

O. railroad ties for posts with the strands of wire run between two and four feet above the ground doubled the yield of the berry vines owned by Manco Morrow in Marion county. The berries were trained to grow on the wires. Morrow has been able to sell all that he grew and is increasing his patch to an acre.

If the rows in her garden were laid end to end and 364 more feet were planted, Hilda Thielman, second year club member of the Lamar Girls' Home Demonstration Club in Fort Bend County, would have to hoe one mile of garden. She has reported 366 feet of dewberries, 488 feet of tomatoes, 1026 feet of leafy vegetables, 2478 feet of other vegetables, and 488 feet of peanuts, making a total of 4846 feet. To date she has gathered 44 pounds of fresh vegetables and 16 gallons of berries for use at home.

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Your Druggist

Is now showing a complete assortment of household electrical appliances—electric toasters, percolators, hot plates, vibrators, Vint-Roy, etc. These modern, time-saving conveniences should be in every home. Let your druggist demonstrate them to you.

San Antonio Drug Co.

THE SAME COUNTRY

By ROBERT V. FLEMING
Vice President, American Bankers Association

There is a growing appreciation, both on the part of the people and the Government, of the earnest and sincere efforts being made by bankers to aid in recovery. It is desirable that we take an opportunity to foster public understanding of the bankers' problems. We are living in an age of complex and upset economic conditions. Our affairs are closely inter-related not only within the confines of our own borders but extend to other countries throughout the world.

The Greatest Difficulty

I think the greatest difficulty we have to overcome in America today is due to our impatience with the progress we are making towards recovery. We must realize that while the Government can help by directing some measures for relief and recovery, we must help ourselves by doing our share to give impetus to the Government's efforts. We have the same country and basically the same business, factories and people as had prior to the depression, and business initiative must step forward if real recovery is to be achieved.

The theory we often hear expressed that banks create business activity is wrong. Banking can only make a supplementary contribution to business activity. Bankers have the facilities and the desire to extend credit, but business must initiate activity by seeking the credit which is readily available to all weather borrowers.

Let it be said for business, however, that business men are as eager as bankers to contribute towards recovery. I think some of the trouble lies in the fact that too many legislative measures have been proposed for reform which leave an uncertainty in the minds of business leaders as to their eventual outcome and effect. Consequently, they hesitate to expand until the probable effects of such legislation are known.

MAKING IT HARDER FOR BANK ROBBERS

Mechanical Devices That Impede the Work of Bandits Described by Bankers Association Official

The impediments which the hard working bank robber now meets in plying his trade among small as well as large banks are described by James H. Baum, Deputy Manager, American Bankers Association in charge of its Protective Department, in an article in "Banking" published by his organization.

"Protective equipment will minimize if not prevent loss," Mr. Baum says, "such as the silent automatic type of alarm, approved tear gas systems, several styles of bandit resistant enclosures and timelocks, or safes equipped with timelocks, which can be set for intervals of a few minutes.

"The silent automatic alarm operates in the beginning of a holdup and through actions carried out by the bank employees in obedience to the manager's commands. They are adaptable to the smaller banks which continue to be excellent targets for bank robbery.

Tear Gas Systems

"Tear gas systems have their advantages as self-contained protective units where outside aid is inconvenient or too remote. The bank is to these units. One objection to the use of tear gas in preventing holdups is the need of procuring a lever or button to discharge it. Although this necessary action seems too much to expect of the victims in a crisis where their lives are in jeopardy, the fact remains that tear gas systems have defeated bank robbery. Its deterrent value is also important.

"Different styles of bandit resistant enclosures are available. The lock man enclosures also produce timelocks which can be set to open at intervals of five minutes or longer. These locks are especially adapted for attachment to small safes or chests for safeguarding surplus funds while the bank is open for business."

Stock of Central Banks Usually Privately Owned

Of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The newest central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned.

Agriculture and Industry

Returns for the first quarter of 1935 for industrial corporations producing quarterly reports show net profits 21 per cent more than for the same in 1934. The total farm value of all important crops, exclusive of livestock, rose in 1934 to \$4,782,425,000, as compared with \$4,114,245,000 in the previous year and \$2,827,195,000 in 1932.

GOVERNMENT BANK UNSUITED TO U.S.

Would Serve Politics Rather Than Business Needs, Says R. S. Hecht, Citing Previous Experiences.

QUOTES PRESIDENT JACKSON

Extent and Diversity of This Country Presents Different Situation From Europe and Makes Regional Banking Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A refutation of arguments in favor of a government owned central bank system for the United States is presented in a statement by R. S. Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association, based on exhaustive studies of European central banks. He also points out the disastrous consequences of previous central bank experiments in the United States.

"Our present regional Federal Reserve System under private ownership is infinitely better for this country than would be a government-owned and controlled central bank," Mr. Hecht says. "If history teaches us anything, it is that it is almost certain that a central bank so owned would be run to meet the varying exigencies of the government in power rather than to serve the commercial needs of the country."

Central banking has been tried twice in the United States, but was finally abolished because the credit control which the central banks exercised became objectionable and unpopular, he goes on to say.

What Andrew Jackson Said

"The continued existence of the Second Bank finally became a bitter political issue and President Jackson succeeded in abolishing it," Mr. Hecht says. "Permit me to quote from his farewell address: 'The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any of them which might incur its resentment. . . . If you had not conquered, the government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your government might, for a time, have remained, but its living spirit would have departed from it.'"

When the Wilson Administration considered banking reform it carefully kept away from vesting central banking powers in a single institution and instead introduced the regional idea by creating twelve reserve banks located in different economic and geographical sections of the country, Mr. Hecht says. A plan that has worked exceedingly well because the separate banks are under the guidance of men chosen on account of their intimate acquaintance with the problems and needs of their respective territories. He continues:

"The great size and diversity of America tends to make a central bank undesirable. The central banks of Europe such as the Banks of England, France and Germany, cover areas not as large as some of our states. A central bank in the United States on the other hand would be called upon to administer the financial policies of an area larger than all of Europe, in which there are quite a number of central banks.

Subservient to Popular Demands

"Moreover, history has proven that any banking system entirely owned and dominated by the government usually demonstrates much greater ability in aiding expansion of credit than in putting on the brakes at the right time to prevent undue inflation by restraining and contracting credit. This is easy to understand because in times of depression everyone is urging the government to make money and credit easy and to encourage expansion.

"On the other hand, it always has been and always will be a difficult task for any government to call a halt in time of apparent prosperity because in the very nature of things the government would be very sensitive to public criticism and would hesitate to take any action which would tend to curtail business activity. It is such undue susceptibility to popular demands which makes government banking inherently weak.

"Our studies show that of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The newest central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned."

The American Bankers Association, Mr. Hecht says, is convinced that a central bank would not be in the interest of the public or the banks. This position, he added, is "well understood by the President and the leaders in his Administration for we have been absolutely frank with them in all of our discussions and have missed no opportunity for emphasizing that in our opinion no banking system will, in the long run, be sound if it is dominated entirely by the ever-changing political administrations. We should do all we can to keep our banking mechanism as far removed from partisan politics as possible."

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Preserving Canadian Fish. In compliance with the new Canadian regulations, American fishermen must now obtain license, and the rule limiting the day's catch to eight black bass to a fisherman will be rigorously enforced. In the Bay of Quinte, Ontario, a small cruiser is to do duty in enforcing the laws. It is said that some yachts in past seasons took from 60 to 150 bass in a day's fishing.

Crop Loans Starting!



The signing of the Deficiency Bill, making the \$60,000,000 for Crop and Seed Production Loans available, was good news for farmers who are now buying seed, fertilizers, and other supplies. The bill will be a boost for American industry, since the Farm Credit Administration suggests that borrowers buy American-made supplies. Agricultural leaders have long felt that farmers should support American industry by using fertilizers made in the United States, such as American nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and potash.

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