

The Christoval Observer

Devoted to the Interests of Christoval and Tom Green County

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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The Christoval Observer

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FRANK C. VAN HORN

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Christoval, Tom Green Co. Tex.

The Leave Outs.

Texas ought to change her Constitution, her homestead law or something else so that when there was within her borders paved streets, they would pave their streets—not half or a fourth of them on a given street go unpaved just because said owner elected not to pave, although the majority along the street went ahead and paved. We don't recall any particular State just now that tolerates such a procedure. How would Arkansas look with skipped paved streets? She don't have them.—Christoval Observer.

Every town in Texas, big ones and little ones and little ones alike, suffers from the leave-out evil. The leave-out themselves are evils, but even the hasty driver, if given to thought at odd moments, can appreciate the arguments of the home owners who are responsible for the leave-outs. Under the homestead exemption law, the home cannot be sold for indebtedness against the owner. It cannot be mortgaged to send the son or daughter to college. In this respect, it is a desirable and proper safeguard against spendthriftery. But when a street is being paved, and the pavers have to skip the space in front of a non-cooperating home owner it leaves a bad appearance and a bad taste in the mouths of the drivers. The homesteader's side of it deserves consideration. If he isn't able to pay for the paving, he isn't. And he has a right to say so and stick to it. The street wasn't paved when he settled there, and if he is satisfied to let it remain as he found it, who shall say him nay? If drivers are inconvenienced, let them take another street. That is the home owner's side of it. The public's side of it is that unpaved spaces in an otherwise paved street are provocative of shameful language.—State Press in Dallas News.

Posted.

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

MRS. ADA DOUBTIT.

Subscriptions received at Observer office for any publication.

Home 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 firm and more bare the walls and floors the better for them.—St. Nicholas

Confederate Songs and Sheet Music.

[Respectfully submitted for the attention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy by Mrs. Kirby-Smith Anderson, Madison, Ga., Historian Georgia Division, U. D. C.]

In the Manuscript Department of the Congressional Library in Washington, there is a section devoted to the preservation of the music of this country. Songs of war and sentiment are there side by side those of the North and South only distinguished by title of the music. Reading the title proved of so much interest to me that I carefully listed all that were of the South.

Above the space for the sheet music was a space for unframed steel engravings of the generals and leaders of both sides of the War Between the States. Many of the Federal leaders were there behind glass, but only two of the Confederacy, Lee and Breckinridge. This is a rare opportunity to present others that our side may be represented in this small gallery of steel engravings.

Since it is a part of the history of the period to preserve the music and songs that stirred to action the men of the South and other sections, ample space is provided for all sheet music, and instrumental selections of the sixties, all placed under glass.

The list of the Southern selection includes:

1. "Grand Secession March" composed and dedicated to the Charleston Delegates. The Palmetto, emblem of South Carolina, its spread over the outside cover. Opus 17 by Gaulfield, old and yellow with age.
2. "Virginia." By Trip Smith Instrumental selection.
3. "The Palmetto State Song" Dedicated to the Signers of the the Ordinance of Secession. By George O. Robinson.
4. "Confederate March." Dedicated to President Jefferson Davis, by Alfred Toulman of Palapaco Institute. Published by George Willis, Baltimore.
5. "General Joseph E. Johnston—Manassas 'Quick Step.'" By Adolphus Brown.
6. "Our Generals." Respectfully dedicated to the Confederate Generals. On the cover is the group of Confederate Generals with the names beneath of Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, Hill, Beauregard, Hardee, Price Bragg and Jackson. This was evidently popular, as it was written for the Gallop, March, Quick Step, Schottische. By W. J. Landrum; published in Louisville, Ky.
7. "My Wife and Child's Song, Poetry by the late lamented hero, Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Music by F. W. Rosior (This should have been General Henry R. Jackson of Georgia.)
8. "God Save the South." Dedicated to Mrs. William Read. Words by Ernest Holphen; music by Charles W. A. Ellebroek.
9. "The Sword of General Lee." Song and chorus. By Louis Tripp.
10. "The Breckinridge Schottische." By William Cunningham.
11. "The Vacant Chair." Thanksgiving, 1861. Published June, 1863. "We shall meet, but we shall miss him."
12. "Stonewall Jackson's

Last Words." Dedicated to Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Charlotte, N. C. Music by Jules C. Meinenger.

13. "Bonnie Blue Flag." By Harry McCarthy.

14. Seal of Confederate States of America is given in exact copy, with coloring and full size. Presented by Miss Anne Payne Pillow.

In the general group I saw one "Sherman's Advance on Savannah." A Gallop for Piano, Georgians would not be apt to wish a copy of this one. One with a quaint title and description on the back was entitled, "Short Rations," dedicated to the Federal Army of Tennessee.

If there are other favorite war songs in sheet music for piano or for band, it would be a prominent place to have it preserved for the public to see. On the shelves in the other department for research and reading there is a need for more of impartial history and Southern literature. It is our privilege to try to have it placed there.

A Survivor of the Battle of Dove Creek Visits Sterling.

"Uncle George" (G. W.) Allard of Byers, Texas, in company with his wife and niece, Mrs. J. A. Allard and children of Wichita Falls, attended the Allard family reunion at Carlstad last and spent part of Friday and Saturday with relatives and friends here.

Uncle George was a citizen of Sterling many years, but moved to Byers later where he acquired land interests.

Uncle George is "somebody come to town" when he visits Sterling because everybody loves the old scout. They never made a better citizen or a more honorable man when Uncle George was made.

So far as we know, Uncle George is the last man alive who participated in the famous battle of Dove Creek at a point southwest of San Angelo, and six miles east of Mertzon. The battle occurred between a force of volunteer citizen soldiers under command of Captain Totten, Gillentine and others, and a party of Tonkawa, or maybe it was Kickapoo Indians, who were moving from the Indian Territory to a concession in Mexico. It is said they had a permit from the governor of Texas to cross the state to their new homes.

Had this fact been known before the battle began, many lives might have been saved.

The battle was fought on January 8, 1865. The snow was about knee deep on the ground. Uncle George and his brother, James Allard, were among those who waded Dove Creek and charged among the tepees of the Indian camp. The brother was shot in the arm and badly wounded. The Indians were scattered, but their chief mounted a bluff on the east bank of the creek and rallied his warriors and a bloody conflict ensued.

Many whites and Indians fell to rise no more. Many suffered grievous wounds which the cold weather added to their misery.

Apparently the battle was a draw because when nightfall put an end to the slaughter, neither the whites nor the Indians wished to continue the conflict. That night the white men camped in a pecan grove on

Spring Creek. Hunger added to the misery of wounds and cold weather.

The company had no food except the meat of horses they killed to appease their hunger. Uncle George relates that his brother suffered terribly that night from his wound as well as hunger. Uncle George offered to broil him a horse meat steak, but he would have none of it until his hunger was so great, that he told Uncle George if he would prepare some of the meat he would try to eat it. He did so and the brother was somewhat relieved.

The next morning a burial party was sent out to bury the dead. They found that the Indians had left. Before leaving they mutilated a number of the bodies of the slain. A number of the bodies were buried where they fell. There are some graves near the old battle ground which this writer believes are those of the victims of the Indians' bullets.

The spot described by Uncle George as being the main ground, is about a mile down on Dove Creek from the large spring which flows from under some rocks on the west bank of Dove Creek, and is the head of the living water of the stream. This spot is at a point where a ravine runs into Dove Creek and Mr. Allard says the Indian camp was in a grove of young pecans and live oaks. They are old now, it being 70 years since the battle was fought.

The high bluff on the east side of the creek is there just as Uncle George describes it as being the place where the Indian chief uttered his war cry and rallied his braves. He said the Indians were armed with modern guns of that day and fought furiously, and had they known the distressed condition of the whites, the slaughter would have been much greater than it was.

Fayette Tankersley of Mertzon was a boy then and rode over from the Tankersley ranch on Spring Creek to the battle ground the next day with his father, who assisted in burying the dead.

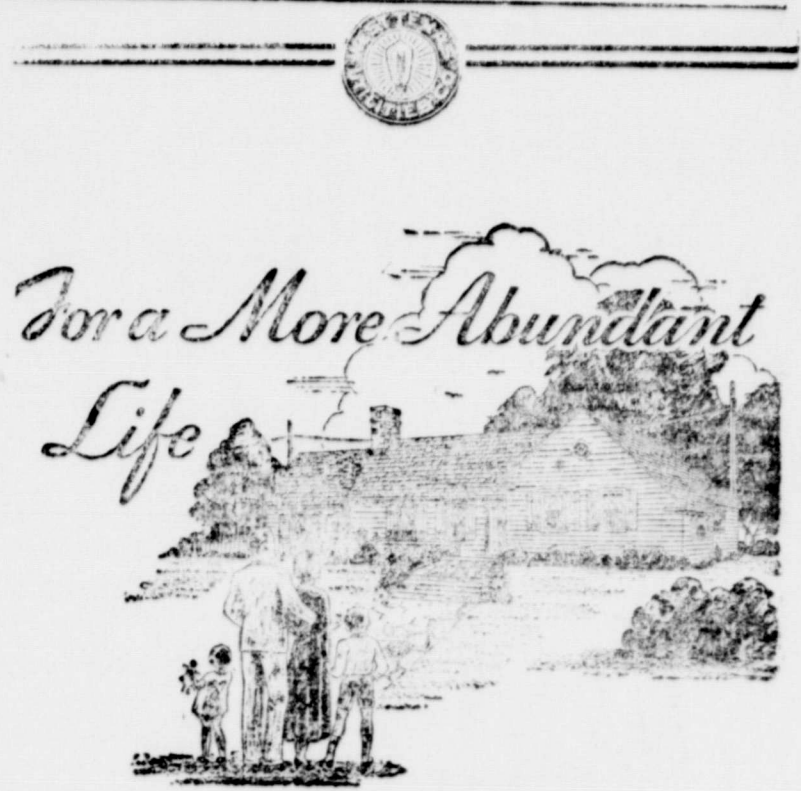
This is one of the historic spots in West Texas that should be marked with a suitable monument to the memory of those brave men who so gallantly gave their lives in defense of the Texas frontier. While it may be true that the battle was fought under mistaken facts, yet, the men who fought and died were brave Texans, and their names should be engraved on stone

Boy Scouts to Washington.

Boy Scouts of West Texas will bid their relatives and friends goodbye next Wednesday and move "On to Washington" with the Concho Valley Council contingent of 112 Scouts and leaders.

Scouts will mobilize in San Angelo Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock where a day's training will be held. They leave in a body, 110 Scouts and 12 leaders, on the 7:30 train for Fort Worth where they will be entertained by the Rotary Club at luncheon Thursday noon, following a visit to the sockyards.

The group leaves at 3 p. m. for Washington, D. C. and ar-



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You may recall, many years ago, when some neighbor was able to boast of his electric lights through cords hanging from the ceiling. Light was expensive then, only the well-to-do could buy this service. Today, everybody uses electric service, for the electric dollar buys now an abundant amount, about three times as much electric service as it did before the World War. Electric service is delivered to you now so cheap that its daily cost can be counted in pennies.

The area served by the West Texas Utilities Company has ample power facilities to meet the demands of this growing and progressive "Land of Opportunity." West Texas.

West Texas Utilities Company

from these hills and piled high to tell the world that here lie the bones of Texas heroes.

This spot is the heritage of every man, woman and child in Irion and Tom Green counties. They should appreciate this heritage enough to erect a tablet to the memory of their heroic dead—Uncle Bill, of the Sterling City News-Record.

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

trip, 19 days in all. They will take part in three huge gatherings of 30,000 Scouts and leaders and will visit the national capitol's numerous buildings, take a boat excursion to Mount Vernon and bus side trips. Ten Sea Scouts are included in the Council delegation.

Leaders of the troops 1, 6, and 10 of Region 9, Section A, are J. F. Reeves, Ft. Stockton; Dr. A. E. Arnfield, Texon; Amos Floyd Junction, Bill Cunningham, J. O. E. Robbins, Earl Loc Staakie, San Angelo; Vern Brown, Loc H. B. Blackburn and Jack Nance, Iraan, and M. H. Carr, Sherwood.

Scouts will wear the official uniform of shorts and during the

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Pattern 9350 may be ordered only in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 36-inch fabric.

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



HAD ONLY ONE

"Ah," said the vicar, genially, "how pleasant to see you again! And is this your most charming wife?"

"This," said his former curate, reprovingly, "is my only wife."—stray Stories.

And No Heat

"You wouldn't even make a good furnace," groaned the wife, as her husband announced he'd lost another job.

"Yeah?" he yawned. "Why not?" "Because a furnace is no good if it has to be fired constantly," she snapped.

That's Too Vague

Heard in the Tube—How old should you say she is? "Oh somewhere in the middle flirts!"—London Everybody's Weekly.

One Good Point

Accepted Swain—I know I'm not much to look at. "The Girl—Still, you'll be at work all day."

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM THE PERFECT GUM

COOLING

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Statesmen in Geneva Struggle to Prevent Italo-Ethiopian War — Progress of the New Deal Measures in Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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CAPE ANTHONY EDEN, British minister for League of Nations affairs, was exceedingly busy in Geneva trying to find a way to avert the war between Italy and Ethiopia. He was aided and abetted by Premier Laval of France and together they evolved a plan for procedure by the league council which appeared promising, until it was communicated to Premier Mussolini. Then Baron Aloisi, Italian delegate, announced the Eden-Laval formula was "entirely unacceptable." How ever, hope was not abandoned for there was a chance that modifications could be made that would satisfy the demands of the Italians.

Unofficially, it was said the British-French formula dealt with these points:

1. Conciliation and arbitration is to continue.
2. Neither Italy nor Ethiopia is to resort to war measures in the meantime.
3. Appointment of a fifth arbitrator to the deadlocked Italo-Ethiopian conciliation commission.
4. Signatories of the 1906 treaty—Great Britain, France, and Italy—will lend their good offices to obtain a general broad solution of the conflict.

Italy was expected to protest against time limits fixed in the draft of the projected peace formula.

One deadline was set for September 1, by which time the arbitrators on the Italo-Ethiopian conciliation commission, who would resume their work, would be required to report to the league council.

Another time limit was set for September 4, when the three powers and Ethiopia would be required to report their findings to the league council.

In any event the council would be scheduled to meet September 4.

One important concession was made to Italy in the formula. It was agreed that the ownership of Ualul, scene of the frontier conflict involved, should not be discussed. The Ethiopian contention has been that responsibility for the border clash could not be established without the ownership of the locality being first determined.

Emperor Haile Selassie met his chiefs in council at Addis Ababa and they told him it might be now too late to prevent war for their tens of thousands of fighters were eager for hostilities to begin and could hardly be restrained. The emperor, however, sought to hold the chiefs back. At the same time he issued another defiant note informing the world that Ethiopia never would accept an Italian or other mandate, adding: "No amount of prosperity under foreign domination would compensate for the loss of independence."

Mussolini seized control of Italy's metal and fuel imports for use in the expected war, and several thousand more soldiers and workmen sailed for Africa.

LED by George Huddleston of Alabama, the members of the house who opposed the "death sentence" in the utilities bill scored another victory over the supporters of that plan of the New Dealers. Sam Rayburn's motion that the house agree to the senate action on the bill was defeated, 210 to 155. Rayburn argued, pleaded and threatened, but to no avail. He warned the representatives that those who voted against his motion would be incurring the wrath of the administration, and at the last moment had read testimony before the senate lobbying committee to the effect that a New Jersey man had suggested the utilities companies start a whispering campaign regarding the sanity of the New Deal leaders. Still the big majority in the house insisted on rejecting the Rayburn motion.

Then the house, by a vote of 183 to 172, adopted a resolution which virtually called for the exclusion of Ben Cohen, administration lobbyist, from future conferences on the bill.

DEMOCRATIC congressmen started the week briskly determined to push through the President's "soak the rich" tax bill at this session. Opposing them with equal determination were a number of the hardest fighting Republicans who insist that consideration of taxation be postponed until next winter and that meantime the question be studied carefully in connection with the budget for the next fiscal year. These Republicans are urgently calling for an early adjournment of congress. Senator Hastings of Delaware has introduced a resolution setting August 10 as the day for quitting and was trying to have it brought up for consideration before passage of the tax measure.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, often mentioned as a Presidential possibility, also demanded postponement of the tax legislation until January, and he gave out a statement denouncing the administration's plan as a "sterile political gesture" which would raise "only a little extra pocket change" and declared that "we chatter of taxes in millions to offset known deficits in billions."

"The pending tax bill, as it is being developed," said Senator Vandenberg, "will not produce appreciable revenue for Uncle Sam. It will not pay the President's deficit even for the period while the bill is under consideration. As a contribution to the public credit, it is as grim a hoax as was ever perpetrated on the country. As a 'distributor of wealth' it is a mere vagrant flirtation with this left wing idea."

Nevertheless, it appeared probable that the tax measure would be enacted before adjournment, for the administration leaders had promised this to Senator La Follette and other "liberals," and besides that, they have no desire to pass a taxation bill in a Presidential election year. As produced by the house ways and means committee after great travail the measure embodies an 87 per cent confiscation of large fortunes and increased levies on the rich which would produce perhaps \$250,000,000 of additional annual revenue.

CONGRESS has passed and the President has signed a bill which assures promotion in the near future for about 5,000 army officers. It accelerates the advancement of commissioned officers below the grade of colonel and takes effect September 1.

The act increases the number of colonels by 158, the number of lieutenant colonels by 364, and the number of majors by 890. More than 1,000 second lieutenants will be advanced immediately to the rank of first lieutenant and 1,759 first lieutenants will become captains. In all, 4,918 officers will receive immediate promotion.

SENATE and house committees investigating the activities of lobbyists went their separate ways, neither thinking very well of what the other was doing. Senator Black's quiz occupied itself much with the doing of representatives of the Associated Gas and Electric corporation. An executive order from the White House directed the secretary of the treasury to make available to the senate committee all incomes, excess profit, and capital stock tax returns to the extent necessary in the investigation with the so-called "holding company bill or any other matter or proposal affecting legislation." Simultaneously President Roosevelt approved a new treasury regulation authorizing the release of this information to the committee.

Representative Patton of Texas went before the house committee again and satisfactorily explained how he had been able to buy \$3,000 worth of bonds out of his savings. As to the cigar box he carried away from the hotel room of John W. Carpenter, president of the Texas Power and Light corporation, it contained nothing but cigars, Patton said.

"The fact is, you have been done a very great wrong," commented Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia.

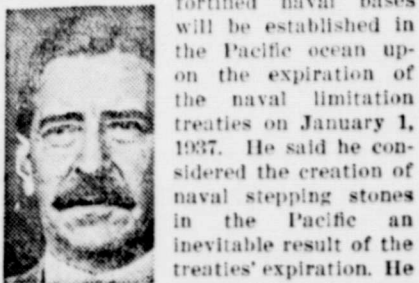
SENATOR GLASS scored perhaps the greatest victory in his long public career when the senate, without a record vote, passed his draft of the 1935 banking act, rejecting the central bank features urged by Gov. Marriner S. Eccles of the federal reserve board and favored by the administration. The doctory Virginian, who was once secretary of the treasury, had fought desperately against the Eccles scheme and his triumph was decisive. There was no demand for a roll call on the final vote, for the fate met by the proposers of various amendments showed this procedure would be futile. Senator La Follette sought to strike out a provision permitting commercial banks to underwrite securities and his proposal was beaten, 39 to 22. Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, another radical Republican, offered the central bank plan of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest, which would set up a government owned and wholly dominated system. It was voted down, 59 to 10.

FROM the Communist Internationale in Moscow comes the word that the reds are planning a strike "of unprecedented scope" by seamen and dock workers on the Pacific coast of the United States, beginning in September. Sam Darcy of San Francisco, an American delegate told about it. He repeated what had already been said by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, that Communists were responsible for the seamen's and dock workers' strikes last year.

1,000,000 of Spanish war veterans' pensions was completed when the senate accepted the house measure, the only opposing vote being cast by Senator Hastings of Delaware. This nullifies the various adjustments made by the President for the purpose of economy to carry out the party pledge of a reduction of at least 25 per cent in the cost of administration of the federal government.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT, who represented Massachusetts in the house for many years, for six years was speaker, and thereafter served as United States senator, died in Springfield, Mass., at the age of eighty-three. Able, dignified and unflinching, Mr. Gillett was highly esteemed by his fellow congressmen, whatever their party affiliation. In his home town he was known as a politician who said little and did much.

JAPAN will probably have another cause for complaint against the United States. Secretary of the Navy Swanson has announced that strongly fortified naval bases will be established in the Pacific ocean upon the expiration of the naval limitation treaties on January 1, 1937. He said he considered the creation of naval stepping stones in the Pacific an inevitable result of the treaties' expiration. He revealed that the navy long has given consideration to Pacific fortification problems and that impetus had been given to the study since Japan's abrogation of the naval treaties.



Sec'y Swanson

The necessity for adequate bases in the Pacific was demonstrated forcibly last May during the annual fleet maneuvers off Hawaii and the Aleutian Islands. According to reports, the navy high command in a report of the lessons learned in the exercises strongly recommended an Aleutian islands base.

The United States naval bases are few and far between as against those of Japan and Great Britain, which lie along the principal courses of English and Japanese traffic lines. The American bases are relatively obsolete.

GERMANY'S diplomatic note concerning the Communist attack on the liner Bremen in the port of New York took the form of a request that the offenders be punished but asked for no apology. Acting Secretary of State William Phillips, in his reply handed to the German charge d'affaires, Dr. Rudolf Leitner, told briefly the efforts of the New York police to guard the vessel and to subdue the mob, and pointed out that some of those who took part in the attack were arrested. The German note said the incident constituted an insult to Germany.

In his press conference President Roosevelt declined to comment on the affair. Asked about the protest of Jewish organizations against the German government's religious attitude, the President intimated that the administration's view was fully expressed by Mr. Phillips' reply in which he expressed sympathy for anyone who was denied religious liberty.

Representative Dickstein of New York told the house that no apology was due to Germany for the Bremen incident and that neither the federal nor the local authorities were to blame for it. He asserted the attack was made possible by "a selfish desire on the part of the skipper of the Bremen, who would not take police advice to halt visiting to the ship and lose the revenue of visitors."

Over in Germany the saner men in authority recognized that the Nazis were going too far and were probably headed for a fall if not restrained. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and economic dictator of the reich, uttered a solemn warning to the anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic forces, declaring that the great task which the German people must fulfill to comply with the wishes of Hitler cannot be fulfilled unless "all disturbances are ended, be they in the intellectual or economic field."

Among developments in the current campaign against the Steel Helms, the World War Veterans' organization, the Schutzstaffel or "black corps" formed to protect the person of Hitler, gave out a warning that it must be reckoned with in the event of a showdown against "state enemies," and asserting its complete loyalty to der Fuehrer. The proclamation closed with these ominous words: "For many reasons it would be deeply regretted if the Steel Helms, by their own fault, should come to a dishonorable end."

MORE disasters in the Far East. Antung, an important city in Manchukuo, was engulfed by a terrific flood; a thousand persons were drowned and practically the entire population of 110,000 was rendered homeless. Formosa was ravaged by another typhoon which took many lives and did vast damage. Along the Han and Yangtze rivers the surviving Chinese were striving to keep alive and at the same time to bury the tens of thousands who died in the floods there.

ALONG the line of providing help for white collar workers, Harry L. Hopkins appointed four technical assistants to direct the employment of painters, musicians, writers and actors. They are: Nikolai Sokoloff for music, Hallic Flanagan for the theater, Holger Cahill for painters and sculptors, and Henry G. Alseberg for writers.

Golden Phantoms
FASCINATING TALES OF LOST MINES
C.W.M.U. By Editha L. Watson

CATHEDRAL LOOT

IN THE shadow of Mount Taylor, near the old road house and stage station on the Butterfields Central Overland route, a treasure is hidden. The old stage route dates back many years, but the treasure dates back still farther, to the days when Old Mexico and New Mexico were one.

Don Gonzales was a Mexican. He came north to live, and he built an adobe house near what is now Bluewater. Here he settled down, raised sheep, and made friends with the Indians.

Just before the Don came up into that country, there had been trouble in the south. One of the great cathedrals had been looted, and bandits were abroad. The story traveled a little more slowly than the Don did, but it reached his neighborhood after a while, and it, too, settled down. It was said that Don Gonzales had the loot from the church. No one saw it, but rumor persisted that it was somewhere around that adobe ranchhouse.

The Don finally died, and those who lived nearby would doubtless have investigated, but Apaches swept down, and across the land, and everyone was too busy with the invading hordes to hunt for treasure.

It was in 1838 that a certain rancher came into the country to live, and he rode over to the old Gonzales place one day. He went into the adobe house out of curiosity, for there is always something attractive about an old ruin of the sort, and began looking about him. The fireplace was choked with debris, and rags hung down from the chimney.

Why he pulled at the rags, the rancher probably could not have told. Why does one aimlessly pull at such things? He was no doubt prepared for a slide of dusty debris, but certainly he did not expect what he found—an oil painting rolled up and hidden in the apparently solid wall!

The rancher's appreciation of art was not great. The painting was a curiosity to him, and nothing more. Accordingly he sold it to an Indian trader for a few dollars, and the trader, not much better informed, passed it on to an El Paso dealer for a few dollars more.

The El Paso man, however, knew that he had a valuable picture in his hands. He sent it to New York, where it was found to be a masterpiece of religious painting, a product of the golden age of Spanish art, and it finally was sold to a wealthy man for his private collection, bringing a price of \$40,000.

Rumor again flew to Bluewater. Treasure hunters, convinced anew that the church treasure was concealed in or near the old adobe ranch house, traveled from near and far to search for it.

But the painting was all that has ever been found, and the lost loot of the Mexican cathedral still stays hidden beyond the sight of man.

There is other hidden treasure of the same sort in Arizona. Once in a while some fortunate person accidentally finds some of it, to prove that it really exists. For instance:

Joe Walsey, a cowboy, was riding after stray cattle on the Box X ranch in Graham county, Arizona in 1907. He happened to notice a dead tree propped up by four large rocks, with a shovel handle protruding from the trunk of the tree.

Walsey dug below this monument, and found an iron chest containing old Spanish coins, worth \$40,000, and gold vessels whose value could not be estimated on account of their exquisite workmanship.

It is thought that the chest must have been hidden by Mexican padres during some one of the many uprisings which have troubled the Southwest, or else that it represents loot from some Mexican church, brought north and buried by the robbers, who may have been killed before they could return for it.

DESERT GOLD

AT SIX-MILE station in the California desert, in the year 1894, a prospector was found, old, tired, and crazed from thirst. His name was Golder, and he carried with him three large nuggets, whose price has been fixed at the odd sum of \$3,654. Borax wagon teamsters, who discovered the old man, took him to Mohave, and here he was nursed back to a semblance of health.

After Golder recovered somewhat, he tried to draw a map of the location where he had found the ore. He had been out of water for three days, he said, and his burros could go no farther, so he turned them loose. He had climbed a hill, had seen some trees about five miles away, and on descending the mountain in their direction he had found a gravel bed full of nuggets.

Searchers went out to find this new location, guided by his story. They found his burros, dead from heat and thirst. They found the hill he described, too, twenty-five miles from the nearest water at Red Rock. But no trees were visible from its summit, and no gold lay at its foot. Golder had wandered in mind as well as body, and the place where he found his precious handful of gold has never been discovered.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

The Real Point

A Soviet scientist aims at prolonging the human life-span to 150 years. An admirable objective, but more important is that of making life, to the average human being, worth living that long.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

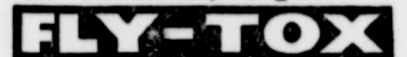
END FRECKLES AND BLACKHEADS, QUICK



No matter how dull and dark your complexion; no matter how freckled and coarsened by sun and wind, Nadinola Cream, tested and trusted for over a generation, will whiten, clear and smooth your skin to new beauty quick, easiest way. Just apply tonight; no massaging, no rubbing; Nadinola begins its beautifying work while you sleep. Then you see day-by-day improvement until your complexion is all you long for; creamy white, satin-smooth, lovely. No disappointments; no long waiting; money back guarantee. Get a large box of NADINOLA Cream at your favorite toilet counter or by mail, postpaid, only 50c. NADINOLA, Box 39, Paris, Tenn.

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



Rash on Baby Caused Constant Irritation

Relieved by Cuticura

"About three months after my baby was born, eczema broke out all over her body. It came out in a rash and was very red. It caused constant irritation and loss of sleep so that I had to put gloves on her hands to prevent scratching. I could not bathe her.

"For nearly two years this eruption lasted. Then I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and after using two boxes of Ointment with the Soap she was relieved completely of the itching." (Signed) Mrs. Raymond Parks, 1409 Massachusetts Ave., North Adams, Mass.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.—Adv.

Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

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

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

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

WNU—L 32—35

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination, backache, headache, dizziness, swollen feet and ankles? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.



Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD

SUMMER TIME IS HEALTHY TIME

Fifty years ago people looked forward with apprehension to the approach of the hot weather season.

They knew that the summer months were the most sickly months. More people died during the summer than at any other time of the year.

My great-grandfather died of cholera in the southern part of Illinois in 1855. He was buried on an isolated plot of wooded ground on a high bluff overlooking a running stream.

It is hard for us to comprehend the fear and dread of illness suffered by our grandparents during the hot months of the year.

I can remember very well my grandfather telling me how the early settlers moved from place to place in their covered wagons, driving what live stock they possessed, seeking high ground to keep away from "chills and ague."

Now we look forward to the summer months with pleasant anticipation. We expect to be at our best until the fall colds, gripe and influenza strike us.

Germs cannot fly, walk or crawl. They must be carried in some vehicle. The first vehicle in importance is water.

Typhoid fever was everywhere fifty years ago. When the largest cities began to purify their water and to dispose of their sewage properly, typhoid was pushed back to the small cities.

Infantile paralysis and sleeping sickness are the two summer diseases we now dread. They are much more difficult to control than the diarrheal diseases, for they are diseases of the nervous system and are caused by germs too small to be seen with the microscope.

Science will eventually win over them very soon, we hope. But even in epidemic form, their fatalities will not begin to approach the magnitude of the diarrheal fatalities of fifty years ago.



Ethiopian Army Captain in Full Dress Uniform.

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

ETHIOPIA, a familiar name in the headlines these days, boasts a long and imposing history. The kings of this ancient empire are traced from Or of 4478 B. C. to Haile Selassie the First of A. D. 1935.

Modern Ethiopia includes more than 350,000 square miles of the rich and productive northeastern African plateau. It is mainly a mountainous region, much broken by deep valleys.

In the population there are, perhaps, 5,000,000 Christians of the true Ethiopian (Hamitic-Semitic) type. They are the inheritors of an ancient civilization under whose feudal form of government are estimated to be 7,000,000 Moslems and pagans.

The country is surrounded by African colonial possessions of Great Britain, France and Italy. As the Ethiopia of Solomon's time, it probably included all of these adjacent territories.

There is in Ethiopia a very evident mixture of Asia and Africa. Some of the blood came from ancient Palestine, some from Arabia, and some from the shores of the Caspian. Authorities do not agree as to the elements in this African melting pot of races.

The front door entrance and port to Ethiopia is Djibouti, French Somaliland. The French are commendably responsible for Djibouti. It is the base of their 500-mile railway from the coast directly inland to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

There are two kinds of trains now on the efficient but expensive little Franco-Ethiopian railway. On Sunday and Wednesday mornings a train leaves Djibouti to arrive three days later in Addis Ababa.

The first day of this railway journey ends usually at six in the afternoon, at Diredawa, the first town of importance after the train enters Ethiopia. It is on the fringe of a plateau 4,000 feet above sea level and a 200-mile climb from the coast.

The second night of the three-day train journey is passed on the banks of the Awash river, one of the peculiar streams of the world. At this point it is a swiftly flowing river in a deep canyon. Rising on the Ethiopian plateau, it turns northeastward toward the Red sea, but loses itself in the Danakil lowlands short of its natural destination.

The train gets under way again the next morning at dawn and rolls through lovely grass and forest lands, where gallop many herds of gazelles and antelope. Occasionally one sees the dark blur of a rhino breakfasting on the far side of the Awash River canyon.

A ride of 20 minutes on mule or horseback, or five minutes by motor, takes the arriving traveler to the main part of the city. Addis Ababa has good streets and no "across the railway tracks" quarter. It has also legations, consulates, hotels, many American motor cars, airplanes of sorts, and some presentable business buildings.

Ethiopia claims to be the oldest Christian sovereign state. The teachings of Christ were introduced about A. D. 330 by two shipwrecked Phoenician youths. Before they became Christians, the ruling classes of Ethiopians were adherents of Judaism.

Resources of the Country

After the professions of priest and soldier, agriculture is the principal occupation in Ethiopia. The country is very fertile, though methods of cultivation are still primitive. Many fine beef cattle are produced, and the people are great meat eaters.

In addition to the ordinary kinds of stock, Ethiopian farmers in parts of the country raise civet cats for commercial purposes. From these animals they obtain a liquid musk marketable to French and American perfumers at \$2 an ounce.

Many an Ethiopian leopard involuntarily contributes his skin to American feminine fashion. As many as 100,000 of these spotted skins have gone to American furriers in a single year. Also monkey furs are an item of profitable trade.

Where Fine Coffee is Grown.

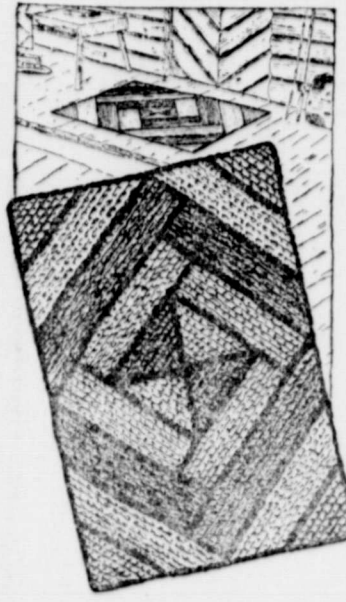
The Harar district, town and province, is the center of production of cultivated coffee in Ethiopia. The bean produced is of excellent quality and ranks next only to Mocha in world markets. It is called "longberry Mocha" and is sold to a discriminating clientele in the United States.

In Kafa and adjoining parts of southwestern Ethiopia may be seen today vast and virgin forests of coffee of the indigenous variety. It necessarily grows without cultivation or care and thousands of tons of the berries fall to the ground in waste each year.

Lions are numerous in the Harar district. They are the fine black-maned fellows so alluring to the big-game hunter. Probably other kinds can chew one up just as thoroughly, but the Harar fellow is particularly respected.

Log Cabin Effect in Crocheted Rug

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



Log cabins are always picturesque and the many antiques usually found about the place add much to complete the picture.

We can't all live in cabins, but we can satisfy our antique cravings by giving these ideas some space in our homes.

This "Log Cabin" crocheted rug was developed from the old "Log Cabin" quilt which is known to many of our readers. This model measures 28x42 inches and requires about 4 pounds of rag rug material.

The inner square of 4 triangles is made first. Four elongated pieces of same size form the first row around center, two short and two long pieces form the next or second row.

Grandmother Clark's Rug Book No. 24 contains full directions for making this rug, and many others that will interest you. All illustrations in colors. Postpaid, 15c.

teenth and St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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

Eskimos Unworried by Little Matter of Heat

Constable McGinnis, in charge of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Arctic detail at Pangnirtung, is seriously considering shipping Eskimos from his district to the South for work in tropical spots too hot for the natives to stand.

McGinnis was entertaining a group of a dozen or more Eskimos in his quarters last winter. He fed them on biscuits and tea and, after the customary talk, waited for them to leave. They didn't.

Not wanting to hurt their feelings, the constable commenced hinting for them to return to their igloos. They paid no attention to him, but, seated in a circle around the stove, continued to puff away stolidly on their pipes.

Finally the constable was seized with an inspiration. If they would not go voluntarily he would make it so uncomfortable for them that they would have to leave.

He went to the shed and returned with a big load of fuel which he piled into the stove. He then opened the drafts, closed all the doors and left the room. He waited 15 minutes for signs of the natives' departure, but in vain. He re-entered. The Eskimos had not stirred from their places despite the fact that the stove was red hot and perspiration ran in streams down their faces.

McGinnis thought of another plan to get rid of his unwelcome guests. Walking to a corner of the room, he picked up a can, took a handful of the contents and cannily spread it on the stove. It was red pepper. The constable fled outside fully expecting the Eskimos to follow. They didn't, and the next morning when he returned to the post after spending the night in other quarters, found the guests snoring contentedly on the floor, unaffected by heat or pepper.

alotabs BILIOUSNESS

GOLD NOT IN FIRST PLACE

For all the fame of Colorado gold mines, the state's coal production up to 1933 totaled a higher value than the gold.

Use only one level teaspoonful to a cup of flour for most recipes. Efficient and Economical KC BAKING POWDER

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

WE PAY CASH FOR BEESWAX market price for St. Louis Candle & Wax Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wintersmith's Tonic Not only the old reliable remedy for MALARIA in all its forms, but A Good General Tonic

DIZZY DEAN spears a hot one!

Comic strip panels featuring Dizzy Dean and a woman. Dialogue includes: 'HERE YOU ARE, JOE THIS BOMB WILL BLOT 'IM OUT', 'AND ALL YOU GOTTA DO, JOE, IS TO THROW IT WHEN THE GOVERNOR GETS IN THE REVIEWING STAND', 'LOOKOUT! A BOMB!', 'I GOT IT!', 'SHUCKS! ANY BUSHER COULD HAVE SPEARED BITS!', 'GOSH—IT'S DIZZY DEAN!', 'THAT WAS SURE A GREAT CATCH, DIZZY! AND FAST THINKING TOO!', 'WELL, SON, TO THINK FAST YOU GOT TO BE WIDE-AWAKE. AND TO BE WIDE-AWAKE YOU GOT TO HAVE PLENTY OF ENERGY', 'HOW CAN I HAVE PLENTY OF ENERGY?', 'I'LL TELL YOU ONE SWELL WAY—EAT GRAPE-NUTS. IT TOPS THE BATTING ORDER FOR MAKING ENERGY. I KNOW—I EAT IT MYSELF'

Boys! Girls!... Get Valuable Prizes Free! Join Dizzy Dean Winners—carry Dizzy's Lucky Piece! Dizzy Dean Winners Membership Pin. Solid bronze, with red enameled lettering. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package-top.

Local and Personal.

Mrs. Jennie Fisk has arrived home from Austin.

Mrs. Chelsea Kirby and Mrs. Martin Davis went to Carlsbad Tuesday to visit Mrs. Davis' brother.

Mrs. Clarence Carter and children have returned to home in Seminole, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck Dorsey are now located at McCamey.

Dickie Kirby was in hospital Friday for observation.

Mrs. Ada King was out from San Angelo Friday night attending the reunion.

Mrs. Wesley Harris and her daughter Geraldine is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Chappie during reunion.

Mrs. Alma Evans and daughter Marie, have moved to San Angelo.

Billie Chris McKenzie has returned home after spending the summer with relatives at Texon and Ozona.

Miss Ermene Davis returned home Wednesday from Gatesville where she has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Watson, who came home with her.

Mrs. Omega Moore of Big Lake, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Katie Mims.

Mrs. Maggie Harris is visiting her children in Eastland.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parks and children of Dallas came Thursday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ford.

Miss Brown and mother of Coleman are now occupying the Evans Cottage next door to the Observer family.

Miss Velma and Mary Barnes and Mr. West have returned from Carlsbad Cavern.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wright of Brady were here for the Old Settlers' Reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Martin and children, Marjorie, Doris and Wayne, were here Monday visiting Mrs. J. M. Puckett at Rawls.

Mr. and Mrs. Don McKenzie and little daughter, spent the weekend with his sister, Mrs. A. D. Neal on the ranch near Garden City.

W. L. Cash and J. B. Blocker made a trip to Hanlin Sunday. They report the country looking fine shape and crops in fine condition.

Methodist Meeting Begins Here Next Monday Night.

Rev. Mims Jackson, pastor, will preach Sunday morning at the Methodist Church and presiding Elder L. U. Spelmann will preach Sunday evening beginning Monday night, August 12th. Rev. K. P. Barton of the First Methodist Church, will begin a meeting here.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

The registration of members of Tom Green County Old Settlers' Association numbered 343 this year, while registrations last year numbered 221.

The following officers were selected:

President—Frank C. Van Horn, Sr., re-elected.

Vice-President—Fayette Tankersley.

Secretary—Mrs. W. W. Carson, re-elected.

Treasurer—J. Willis Johnson, re-elected.

Mrs. Robert W. Austin has volunteered to act as recording secretary and she has made a very efficient one.

All persons who have lived in Tom Green or adjoining counties 30 years are eligible to membership.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

Those who have passed away since the reunion last year are Frank Blanton, C. A. Broome, Jas. B. Keating, Henry Bude John C. Bowen, Mrs. T. H. Ivy, Mrs. W. A. Wright, and Joseph Short. Hon. Penrose Metcalfe delivered a Memorial address in memory of the departed ones.

Punish the Game Hogs.

An interesting article sent to us recently from the Joliet Illinois Weekly Farmers' Review, by Mr. Samuel S. Todd expresses our ideas exactly and therefore feel we should pass it on to our readers whom we know will coincide with Mr. Todd's views and ours:

"The great majority of the men who go afield in the pursuit of game do not break laws nor wish to be known as game hogs nor do they deserve to be known as such, for they have the best interests of the game at heart, but it is the exception to this that is causing the wrench to be thrown in the gears of the game restoration programs. Game hogs should be punished by law, but in order to punish them the law must at first catch them, and then convict them, and that that is not as easily done as said. But if the whole-hearted cooperation of all hunters and hunters and others could be relied upon, it would be an easy matter to stamp out this practice of taking as much game as one sees and of disobeying the law in other matters as well. If for instance a man shot a pheasant or quail out of season and some other man would testify to the fact that he did not shoot the bird, knowing it to be out of season, it would not be a very difficult job to convict the victor, but if the man who saw him shoot this bird said nothing about it, how could we expect the Game Conservation Commission to act intelligently in this particular case?

This is not a sermon nor is it a lecture; it is merely the game situation as seen through one who has this matter really at heart and who enjoys a day in the field with a good dog and gun as much as anything else in life; and if this article will convert only one man and convince him that he is doing not only others but himself a great injustice in breaking game laws and taking all game he can possibly secure, it will not be written in vain, for if it does convert one, it is wholly possible that he may become a conscientious sportsman and he in turn may convert some other game hog into the ranks of the true sportsman and game conservationists."—Hunter-Trapper.

The Observer is now better prepared to do your job printing than ever before. Send us your orders for bill heads, note and letter heads, cards, circulars etc.

The Fox Who Had Lost His Tail.

A fox caught in a trap escaped with the loss of his brush. Thereafter feeling his life a burden through the ridicule to which he was exposed, he schemed to bring all other foxes into like condition with himself, that in the common loss he might better conceal his own deprivations. He assembled a good many foxes and publicly advised them to cut off their tails, saying they would not only look much better without them, but would get rid of the weight of the brush, which was a very great inconvenience. But one of them interrupting him said: "If you had not yourself lost your tail, my friend, you would not thus counsel us."—Aesop's Fables.

TELLS HOW BANKS AIDED PROGRESS

Economist Describes the Ways Banking Institutions Have Contributed to Development of United States

OMAHA, Neb.—Privately owned banking, despite its faults, has served America well, William A. Irwin, Professor of Economics, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, declared in a recent address here on "Banking in a Changing World."

"Under the leadership of individuals banking has helped to bring this country to a foremost place in economic development among the nations of the world," he said. "The small community has been developed by the individual bank. The frontiers of America have been pushed forward by the help and counsel of the individual banker. The shocks of wars and depressions in a century and a half have been withstood with the assistance of the individual banker."

Change May Be Necessary

"It may be that we have reached a tide in the affairs of America when new methods are needed. It may be that we have come to a point where the individual should be submerged for 'the greatest good of the greatest number.' It may even be that complete centralization of the banking system has become an economic necessity in our complicated social life. But the banker ought to be satisfied that these things are so before he should give up his fight for the system we have known. We came to greatness under that kind of banking; we should not give it up without unmistakable proof of the absolute necessity of such a change."

The American Pattern

Professor Irwin said that the proposal which has been advanced for coordinating banking operations in the national interest under "a Supreme Court" for banking is typically American and ought to have the most serious consideration of those elements which are clamoring for political control, which is typically un-American. It is not wise, he said, to oppose changes as such, but that bankers should "see to it that change, if and when it does come, shall preserve all that is good in the past and stick as closely as possible to the American pattern of things."

Banking is properly a conservative profession, he pointed out, and should cling to practices and principles of banking that are, and always have been, fundamentally sound.

"It is to its credit that so large a group of its members never faltered, even in boom times, in their allegiance to those sound principles," he declared. "We probably owe our salvation from chaos to that fact."

BANKS AND COLLEGE LAUNCH NEW SCHOOL

Aims to Offer Studies in Advanced Banking Subjects to Bank Executives—Public Duties of Banks Stressed

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — The Graduate School of Banking, an unprecedented educational project, operated under the joint auspices of the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association and Rutgers University, with 229 enrolled students from 35 states and the District of Columbia, inaugurated here in June its first resident session.

The states represented and the number of registrants from each were as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 2; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 5; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 21; New York, 59; North Carolina, 8; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 7; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 5; Virginia, 6; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 4; Wyoming, 1.

The annual resident sessions of the graduate school will be supplemented between periods by continued extension work for the students at their homes. The purpose of the school is described as being to offer in a three year course a comprehensive approach to an advanced study of the various administrative problems in banking and trust institutions. The teaching procedure is a combination of the case system and the lecture discussion method.

The Curriculum

The curriculum embraces banking administrative problems and policies, bank investment problems, legal and managerial aspects of trust business, legal phases of bank administration and economic problems in the field of money and credit. The public relations and responsibilities of banks and methods for meeting these obligations are emphasized in the courses.

It is planned to set up similar schools in cooperation with other universities in various parts of the country. The school will add 200 registrants each year for two years until 600 are enrolled.

The trustees of the Educational Foundation of the American Bankers Association have set aside funds from the foundation to grant 100 loan scholarships of \$150 each to qualified applicants for attendance at the school.

RUPTURE SHIELD EXPERT HERE

H. M. SHEVNAN, a widely known expert of Chicago, will personally be at the St. Angelus Hotel, San Angelo, Monday and Tuesday only, August 5 and 6, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Mr. Shevnan says: The Zoetic Shield is a tremendous improvement over all former methods effecting immediate results. It will not only hold the rupture perfectly but increase the circulation, strengthens the weakened parts, thereby closes the opening in ten days on the average case, regardless of heavy lifting, straining or any position the body may assume no matter the size or location. A nationally known scientific method. No understraps or cumbersome arrangements and absolutely no medicines or medical treatments.

Mr. Shevnan will be glad to demonstrate without charge or fit them if desired. Add. 6538 Talman Ave. Chicago.

For 15 years assistant to F. H. Seeley famous rupture expert of Chicago.

Wanted to Swap

One six year old dry Hereford cow, one yearling heifer, seven Angora billies, one 7-year-old saddle pony for Angora goats. See or phone R. E. Lock, at Pecan Service Station.

The Real Issue.

Voters in the election of Aug 24 should not allow their minds to be confused by the contention of anti-repealists that if state-wide prohibition is repealed the saloon will be brought back to Texas. No such issue is involved.

The opponents of repeal admit that the amendment to be voted upon contains a prohibition of open saloons, but they try to get around the fact by saying that any place in which liquor is sold, it must mean the return of saloons.

Let us for argument's sake, accept this extreme contention; let us say that all places in which liquor is sold are saloons. Then let us look to official records to determine whether there is any merit in the cry that repeal of state-wide prohibition will bring back saloons.

In 1918, the last full year before state-wide prohibition was adopted, there were fewer than 1200 places in all Texas licensed to sell hard liquor. Last year according to information collected by a committee of Texas Senators, more than 1700 licenses to sell hard liquor were issued by Federal authorities to dealers in sixty-six counties in 1934 than there were in the entire state in 1918. It is believed that the 1935 figures for the entire state will show from five to six times as many licensed liquor dealers as Texas had in 1918.

The saloon, as defined by the extreme drys themselves, is already here. The liquor traffic flourishes to a larger extent and over a wider area than in days before we adopted the total prohibition. The real issue is whether efficient control and adequate taxation are better than no control and no taxation.

—Contributed.

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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.

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