

# The Christoval Observer

Devoted to the Interests of Christoval and Tom Green County

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## The Christoval Observer

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Christoval, Tom Green Co. Tex.

### Free Centennial Trips Arouse Local Interest.

Announcement of the Centennial Thrift Stamps plan in last week's issue of the Observer flooded the local bus offices, the Western Union, this newspaper, the Shriners and Masons with requests for details, explanatory pamphlets and stamps.

Already more than 200 local families have signified their intentions of saving these stamps which enable them to pay transportation cost to any 1936 Texas Centennial celebration, defray hotel and restaurant expenses, gain admission to the various attractions, etc.

Locally this unusual plan will be made available through the co-operation of the various business houses.

This stamp plan is not a con-cept," explained Mr. William H. Schneider, the Executive Chairman. "We are all moved with a sincere patriotic desire to furnish the means and methods by which every Texan will be enabled to visit the historical spots dear to his or her heart. Every organization, corporation and local firm co-operating in the Centennial Thrift Stamp plan does so from a purely unselfish angle."

"All Texans with absolutely no effort on their part except accumulating the stamps, can avail themselves of this plan. It costs them nothing, there is nothing to sell, there are no 'charges' of any kind - it is truly idealistic in its workings and has but one ultimate object - and that is to: give every Texan the opportunity to visit around his State during 1936."

"This plan originated with members of El Mina Shrine, and eventually 'worked out' with the transportation concerns, hotels, restaurants, gas and oil companies, newspapers, and hundreds of Texas business houses," he concluded.

The breaking down of old fashioned principles of morality and integrity in America is the fundamental cause of much of the distress existing today," Judge Drain said in his charge to the County Grand Jury. He had no remedy to suggest, but it was the duty of courts, officers and juries to do what they could to get the public mind back to the old-time reverence for law and right living. "Nothing else will bring this country back to where it should be," he said. "I am not a professional reformer, but I do believe that greater respect for our laws, and for the people who are chosen to enforce them, will have a vital bearing upon our welfare in the future."

### The First Overt Act of the Sixties.

Much has been written and said about the first overt act which brought on the conflict known as the War Between the States. Some say it was the firing on the Star of the West in January, 1861; others that it was the firing on Fort Sumter, and that this "was a great blunder."

A close student of history will give a very different version of the facts and will make the incontrovertible statement that it was neither of these happenings, but that it was the act of the Federal government in sending heavily armed warships with provisions to seize and hold Fort Sumter, which was the lawful property of South Carolina and necessary for her protection.

A brief review of historic data will clearly show the situation which made it a necessity. At the close of the Revolutionary War, the treaty of peace was not made between England and the American Nation, but between England and the thirteen Colonies, each one being recognized as a separate and independent power, its sovereignty fully recognized. These Colonies then became thirteen independent, sovereign States.

When the Constitutional Convention was held to organize a government covering these States, each State sent instructed delegates, and their instructions emphasized the title of "sovereignty." This was the "Ark of the Covenant" - the one foundation upon which that covenant rested, and not until this was firmly guaranteed to these States did they ratify the Constitution. When South Carolina withdrew from this union, it was a peaceful withdrawal with no thought of anything but the peaceful enjoyment of her constitutional rights.

Fort Sumter was the lawful property of South Carolina and necessary for her protection. It was also one of the important gateways to the South. It was then a necessity, and not a blunder to fire on Sumter. When the Federal government sent warships to seize and hold Sumter, it was a violation of the covenant between the States without a cause. The seriousness of the situation was further emphasized by the expressions from the higher authorities in regard to holding Sumter after promising to evacuate it. Members of the Supreme Court waited on members of the Cabinet with the information that "with out serious violations of the Constitution and statutes, coercion cannot be successfully effected by the Executive Department."

General Scott, Commander in Chief of the Federal Army, advised against it. It was discussed by the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Douglas of Illinois, made a strong speech condemning it. Also, Major Anderson, in command of the fort, advised against holding it. Notwithstanding all this, the Federal government persisted in its course, and the war vessels were sent to hold the fort with the notification that "unless peacefully allowed to enter with provisions, and entrance would be made by force."

This made it a necessity to demand an evacuation of the fort, and this having been denied, the fort was fired on. This was the evacuation of the fort, but it bore no evidence of

a warlike spirit. The Stars and Stripes was given a salute and the Confederate commander Beauregard, assisted Major Anderson in removing the Federal troops and property.

### Billboards.

All het up about billboards, Editor Schmidt of the Forest News-Register, took the pad off his hammer and slammed away with this:

Ah, what a progressive bunch there is in Forest!

How they invite industries to come to their fair city!

What pride, what law enforcement, what a vast accumulation of public spirit!

Oh, what a paradise for the sign maker!

All you signmakers and painters that need a little spending money, just come over, get a few orders out of the candidates paint a sign, then set it on the court house yard.

Do we care? Lord, no!

It's election year and we don't give a darn about nothing!

Well, anyway, we don't allow them on our courthouse lawn.

And, by the way, did you ever see a man carrying a billboard under his arm? No, did you ever see a handbill on a reading table? No, did you ever see the picture of the new hat you want come into the house via radio? Did you ever see a live newspaper thrown into the waste basket without being read? No, that's why the Sun brings results - Mississippi Snn, Charleston, Miss.

leaf tobacco being sold to highest bidder

United States Treasury Building

From 1900 up to 1934 the leaf tobacco used for cigarettes increased from 13,084,037 lbs. to 326,093,357 lbs.; an increase of 2392%

It takes mild ripe tobacco to make a good cigarette.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, the Government collected from cigarette taxes \$3,969,191

For the year ending June 30, 1934, the same taxes were \$350,299,442 an increase of 8725% - a lot of money.

Cigarettes give a lot of pleasure to a lot of people.

More cigarettes are smoked today because more people know about them—they are better advertised. But the main reason for the increase is that they are made better—made of better tobaccos; then again the tobaccos are blended—a blend of Domestic and Turkish tobaccos. Chesterfield is made of mild, ripe tobaccos. Everything that science knows about is used in making it a milder and better-tasting cigarette. We believe you will enjoy them.

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### To High School Graduates Who Did Not Enter College

Many high school graduates failed to enter college in September, if you are one of these many, it is not too late for you to enter a business college. Individual instructions are given at Tyler Commercial College. New students may enroll at Tyler any day. At Tyler Commercial College you can prepare for employment within a few months, and you may enter at any time. Write them today for full information.

### TYLER Commercial College and School of Business Administration

Mail this Coupon: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tyler, Texas.

"A traveling salesman in Las Vegas, New Mexico, heard mainly favorable talk of the Roosevelt administration in his trips out of Albuquerque. In New Mexico, as the tire man said in Amarillo, Tex., they were for Roosevelt, explaining that mistakes had been made in the last two years, but no one ever got anywhere without making mistakes."

"It was asked of the manager of a cotton gin in Arkansas, did he think Roosevelt would be elected again if the people of that county had the full say. 'I think so,' was the answer. 'No, sir, I know so. Why just look at these fields out there full of cotton and men and women picking it. If it hadn't been for Roosevelt, those people would have starved to death.' Fire

had razed the tobacco warehouse at Carthage, Tenn., but the Saturday morning populace seemed happy. 'Those farmers have got money to spend,' said the garage man. 'Tobacco's worth something now. Last year I saw them bring in their crops to sell and they'd go out owing the commission house money. Every last one of them will vote for Roosevelt and pray for his re-election.'

### On Texas Farms.

Using well developed wood six or eight inches long, Louise Lowe, a 4-H club girl of Glen Fawn in Rusk County, has rooted 30 rose cuttings for her yard improvement demonstration. She put them out about a year ago. Planting close together in a small space made the cuttings easy to care for.

Louise Lan, 4-H club girl of Jarrel, in Williamson county, planted 11,998 feet to 21 varieties of vegetables in her work garden demonstration. She estimates the value of the produce used fresh and canned for home use to be \$127.82. The expense of the garden was \$11.21.

F. J. Smith, 1-H club boy of Stonewall county, bought two Hereford calves in May, weighing 190 and 205 pounds. The calves now weigh 430 and 465 pounds. They were not started on feed until the latter part of August.

Sixty bushels of yellow dent corn is the harvest from one acre of land worked by George Huffman, a 4-H club boy of Brannon community in Hopkins county. In the same field his father's harvest ran about 15 bushels less per acre. Young Huffman attributes his success to methods of cultivation.





