

The Friona Star

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF PARMER COUNTY, TEXAS

Vol. 11—No. 10.

FRIONA, PARMER COUNTY TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1936

Published Every Friday

Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

Last Saturday night I took time off and attended one of the prettiest programs that I have had the pleasure of witnessing for a long time. It was well arranged and well presented in every detail.

The program I refer to was in the nature of a recital, showing the work accomplished by the pupils of Mrs. D. E. Moore's piano class, and the class was composed mostly of young boys and girls, some of them quite young indeed, for such accomplishments, and it was all rendered in the form of a playlet or tableau, entitled "The Last Night in Camp," and each member of the party agreed to play a selection on the piano as an appropriate closing of a happy camping trip.

As one sat in the darkened auditorium the pretty and appropriate stage settings, with the dim campfire in the foreground and the moon and stars shining through the leafy branches of the trees, it required no great stretching of the imagination to make him feel that he was really looking upon a real campfire scene in the "Rockies."

And as the members of the party came forward and rendered their various selections on the piano, I could not help but think of the effort, care and ability which had been put forth by Mrs. Moore in bringing to light and developing the great amount of musical talent, which was thus displayed by the young people, and which, without her effort and skill, might have lain dormant indefinitely. And it occurs to me that the unstinted gratitude of the town and the entire community is due her for her patient and skillful efforts in behalf of her pupils.

I often wonder why it is that the "human nature" in us seems to cause us to attach to any calamity that occurs, the most harrowing results possible to imagine, rather than trying to get at the actual facts and be content therewith.

For instance, the dreadful affair that occurred near Bovina, the first reports was that all three occupants of the car were killed instantly. This report spread like wildfire; but later in the evening a milder report stated that none were killed but were taken to the hospital in a critical condition. Then the next day brought the report that all three had died in the hospital, but happily this report was incorrect.

I heard a man say one time that there are lots of people who, judging by their talk, are sorely disappointed when everybody connected with an accident, is not either killed or badly mangled, and it just seems to me that there is considerable of truth in such a statement.

It just occurs to me that we should at least temper such reports with the expression that we hope it is not so bad as reported—and it will still be bad enough.

I was sorry to learn that the Friona Chiefs were defeated last Friday night in their game here with the Spring Lake team. (The game was with Spring Lake instead of Farwell, as I had been at first informed.) but the Chiefs took their defeat like real sportsmen and those who witnessed the game said it was a really good game and that our boys did their part nobly. The Chiefs have a game matched with Adrian here this Friday night, and I am hoping they win by a good margin.

The "Washington Whillig" in the Amarillo Daily News, Tuesday morning stated that the "liquor trade" is quietly working almost 100 per cent strong for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election. Well, why not? It would be a most ungrateful organization if it did not. I once heard a friend of mine, who was a pretty good politician, say that if one wishes political favors he should keep his friends in office.

Owing to the almost constant falling of a light sprinkle of rain all day Sunday and Monday, the street corner was not the most comfortable place to stand, but I overheard two men talking of the weather and one stated that if the rain would continue like that for about thirty days this country would be pretty well soaked.

The other man said, yes, but I do not want it to continue this way for three days, for if it does it will ruin my crop, which is now ready for harvesting. I have a good row crop and if I can save it I will make more money than I have made from any wheat crop for the past several years.

It appears that no one is anxious to either give or accept a challenge.

A MUSICAL RECITAL AT FRIONA

Mrs. David E. Moore presented her piano class in "The Last Night at Camp" at the Friona school auditorium last Saturday night, September 19th, to a good sized crowd. From each number of the program and the artistic stage decorations, we know that she has spent much time and talent in presenting it to the audience.

Special mention should be made of little Miss Jonnie Dean Hicks, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Hicks. She played one solo, and a duet with Miss Sarah Ann Moore, in a very charming manner.

It was a very beautiful setting for all the pupils were sitting around the camp fire, roasting apples and enjoying their last night at the camp, while in the background was placed a number of trees, and a large yellow moon encircled by a number of stars, lighted the blue heaven.

The cast was as follows: Chaperon, Mrs. H. L. Thurston. Class at camp: Grace Miller, Charline McFarland, Bennah Burton, Sarah Ann Moore, Wanda Wood, Louise Parker, Florence Baker, Nila Jean Baker, Doffin Crow, Gertrude Short, Alice Wiley, Jonnie Dean Hicks, Maxine Hyde, David Moore, Jr., Duke Baker.

Guide, Claude Miller. Time: late summer. Place: Camp in Rockies.

Mrs. Moore had offered pins to the pupils who practiced full time and missed no lessons, and at the close of the program these pins were awarded as follows: First place, to Wanda Wood and Nila Jean Baker, Second place, to Gertrude Short and Florence Baker.

Each pupil displayed a remarkable musical talent and we look forward to Mrs. Moore presenting another recital.

A POTENTIAL POET

The Star received a letter in Tuesday morning's mail and bearing the Friona post mark, which, although the writer had withheld her name, seems to afford sufficient evidence that she is some local person. We say "she" because the neat and clear handwriting disclaims the fact that it was written by a masculine hand.

The letter contained a few lines of poetic composition, which we deem so meritorious that the writer had no reason for withholding her name unless through sheer modesty.

While it is not a custom of the Star to print contributions without a knowledge of who the author may be, we are, owing to the merit of the lines, giving both the letter and the poetry, which are as follows:

Friona, Texas, Sept. 21, 1936
Mr. John White:
Inclosed is a beginner's first attempt at poetry. If you like it you may have it. If you do not like it, just pick a soft spot in the waste paper basket for it.

Yours truly,
A Potential Poet.

Happy hour are those to which no laggard brings his load
Of wasted time.
Who mark the way of honest men
Tolling for an honest dime,
Who tread their way on life's great road
And see no crime.

But—
How sad the plight of hours dreamers spend—
Doomed to carry to the very end
Of life's long day
The sorrow of forgotten dreams, that
No messenger of deeds to pave the way.

The Star will be pleased to learn the name of this "Potential Poet."

HOMELAND DEMONSTRATION CLUB

The Homeland Demonstration Club met at the home of Mrs. V. L. Todd, Wednesday, September 16th. Miss St. Clair demonstrated different ways of preparing strong and mild vegetables. Members present were: Mmes. Todd, Lipham, Mayfield, McCaleb and Brannon.

one of the cockle burr patches along to meet nineteen other men at any many of the bairpits in town. These burs are growing most luxuriantly and will produce a most prolific crop if they are not halted soon. But I suppose the men think—"Let the Women Do the Work."

It is more blessed to give than to receive—if it is a "cussing."

I have noticed as I meander along the streets that Friona has one really good sign painter in the person of Sherd Michell, and another thing I notice is that he does very little of the sign painting for the business houses of Friona; although he buys all his food and clothing from the local merchants. But do not ask me "why?" for I do not know.

Here are some more old signs which I once saw in a saloon: A camel can go without a drink for ten days, but who in hell wants to be a camel.

And another: "If whiskey interferes with your business, quit your business." And most people do.

Texas Queen Crowns Texas Queen



Cinderella could do no better than Geraldine Robertson, 17, of Lamesa, Texas. Salesgirl and daughter of a truck driver, this sagebrush blonde of the Texas Panhandle was crowned queen of the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas by Ginger Rogers, film dance queen, also a Texan. She received a bona fide film contract with the crown.

Rabbit Gives Tea Parties

DALLAS, Texas.—The March Hare, the Mad Hatter and Alice, characters of the Tony Sarg Marionette troupe, are hosts at a series of tea parties to children visiting the Texas Centennial Exposition.

More People at Expo

DALLAS, Tex.—Sharp increases in attendance at the Texas Centennial Exposition with the advent of fall is foreseen by Centennial Exposition officials.

FRIONA WOMAN'S CLUB

On Sept. 5th, at the home of Mrs. R. T. Slagle, The Friona Woman's Club held its first meeting of the new club year 1936-37.

Mrs. S. Ritter acted as assistant hostess.

Activities of the summer were discussed and each standing committee reported what they had done during the summer months.

The club house committee had a very favorable report to make concerning funds raised on the future club house.

Mrs. Minnie Goodwine gave a very interesting paper on "Around the World with Geographic." This proved very helpful to all members, as the subject for study this year will be "Travel." Material will be taken mostly from the Geographic Magazine.

Mrs. C. C. Mauer told us of her visit to the Centennial.

Mrs. R. T. Slagle gave an interesting and colorful account of her vacation trip to the state of Washington.

The last number on the program was a poem entitled "Texas" read by Mrs. M. C. Osborn.

At the close of the program the hostesses served delicious refreshments of sandwiches, cake and fruit salad with ice cream.

The club adjourned to meet on Sept. 3rd with Mrs. G. Granfill and Mrs. C. C. Mauer.

HAVE OPENED NEW OFFICE

Logan Symption and Dan Ethridge have rented the room adjoining the north side of the post office in the T. J. Crawford Building and have had it nicely fitted up and redecorated with fresh paint and are now occupying it as their respective offices.

Mr. Symption represents the West Texas Gas Company, and has charge of the city's water department as water superintendent, and Mr. Ethridge is now conducting the only insurance agency in Friona and has his insurance office located there.

These two offices, both neatly arranged, and truly representative of typical up-to-date business offices, give this part of the city a truly business appearance.

FRIONA BOY JOINED ARMY

Winfred Perry, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Perry, whose farm home is over in Deaf Smith county several miles north of Friona, last week enlisted in the regular army of the United States.

He was assigned to the 20th U. S. Infantry and stationed at Fort Francis E. Warren, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

FRIONA FUTURE FARMERS WIN FIRST

The Future Farmers of America boys of Friona, under the leadership of their instructors, Prof. J. T. Gee, won first place at the Tri-State Fair at Amarillo, Monday.

The boys also won first place in the same display last year, but it is said that their display this year far exceeded last year's exhibit, both in unique design and skill in arrangement, and the boys are receiving the compliments of the Friona people for their ability and handwork, in all of which the Star heartily joins.

VOLLEY BALL ACTIVITIES

A group of business men and a few of the teachers met at the gym in the high school building Tuesday night and opened the volley ball season for Friona.

There were only eight men present but they chose sides and played a very interesting game until all were tired and satisfied with the evening's sport.

Those who were present urge all others who enjoy the game to join them next Tuesday night with a view to organizing two or more teams, such as Merchants Team, Clerk Team, etc., so as to introduce a degree of competition into the sport in order to make it more interesting. Do not forget the date, each Tuesday night—and if you are a volley ball fan, be sure to attend.

CHIEFS VS. ADRIAN

The Friona Chiefs lost their first football game of the season to the fast charging Spring Lake gridsters by a score of 12-0. Spring Lake intercepted a Friona pass early in the first quarter and marched for a touchdown. The second touchdown was made in the fourth quarter on a reverse end run. The local offense was rather ragged due to slow charging and poor blocking.

Blocking, tackling, and fast charging are being stressed in workouts this week, and with a few changes in the backfield the boys are going to take the field against Adrian Friday night with a determination to put the old pigskin across the goal line.

The starting lineup for Friona last Friday night was as follows: ends—Parr and Brookfield; tackles—Houlett and Williams; center—V. Lovelace; and backfield—Green, Coffman, Massey and Baker.

Officials for the game were Clark, Jones, and Lee.

HOMEMAKERS SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS

The Home Makers Sunday school class of the First Baptist Church met Thursday night, September 17, at eight o'clock, in the home of E. L. Price, for a business session and a social hour.

The following officers were elected: Assistant Teacher, Mrs. Sloan Osborn; President, Mr. Ralph Tedford; Secretary, Mrs. Ovie Allen.

Those present included Messrs. and Mmes. Pete Burke, E. L. Price, G. O. Allen, E. R. Day, Edgar Siber, S. H. Osborn, N. H. Osborn, D. O. Robason, Ralph Tedford, G. M. Baker, Joe Pittmann, L. N. Ritter, Mrs. Bethel Hicks, Mrs. Leon Hact, Miss Othelia Hart, and the Rev. D. E. Moore.

FIRST FOOTBALL GAME

The first football game of the season for the Friona Chiefs was played here last Friday night between the Chiefs and the Spring Lake eleven, resulting in a score of 12 to 0 in favor of Spring Lake.

While the game is classed as a good game by our local fans, and that the Chiefs departed themselves royally, it nevertheless appears that they were just a little outclassed as to practice, by their opponents.

GETTING PLENTY OF RAIN

G. C. (Chet) Taylor, whose farm is about ten miles northeast of Friona, was in town Monday and paid the Star office an appreciated visit.

Mr. Taylor stated that he has been receiving plenty of rain during the past three weeks, and that his feed crops are looking quite promising, and that he has 140 acres of wheat, which he sowed in the row crops and is now up to a good stand and growing nicely. It was still raining there at that time.

MAYOR REEVE ILL

Mayor F. W. Reeve has been confined to his home and bed during the greater part of last week and the early part of this week, suffering from a severe attack of lumbago.

His condition is much improved at this writing and he has hopes of being out before the close of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Slagle attended the Tri-State Fair at Amarillo, Tuesday. They were accompanied by their son, Tilden.

A GOOD OLD FASHIONED RAIN

Beginning Saturday night and continuing throughout Sunday and Monday night and Monday and Monday night, this locality received one of the best, and by some pronounced the best rain that has visited the Friona territory for the past five years.

The rain began with very light showers Saturday evening and continued with occasional cessations until Monday night, at intervals falling in moderate showers and at other times just a mere sprinkle, but coming so slowly and steadily it all settled into the soil and none of it was lost, and fell in such quantities that by Monday evening about three-fourths of an inch had fallen.

During Monday night showers continued to fall at intervals, a little heavier than before and before morning we received one really heavy shower which totalled an inch and a half more, making a total of more than two inches in all at Friona and the immediately surrounding territory.

Farther out from town some localities received as much as four or five inches during the period, and from reports being brought in from all directions from town, there were no spots that have not received a good soaking and farmers and all our people are greatly encouraged by the bountiful rain.

The Amarillo paper refers to this territory as the "already thoroughly soaked" territory, lying between Amarillo and Clovis, but that is true only in part, as the rains previously received had fallen only in spots or strips, and much of the land in the Friona territory had been missed and was still really suffering from want of moisture. And for this reason the recent rain, on account of its general coverage of the entire territory, is pronounced the best in five years.

Many farmers say that the rain has come in time to benefit much of their row crops and a much greater yield of grain is now expected than had hitherto been hoped for and a more hopeful feeling prevails.

Wheat farmers who had a part of their wheat already sowed, say that the rain will start it growing immediately so that it will be able to make sufficient growth before spring to protect the land to a large extent from the damage of wind erosion.

Other farmers who had not yet begun sowing their wheat, are now awaiting only for the moisture to settle into the ground sufficiently to permit of tilling, in order to begin planting their wheat.

It was truly a wonderful and timely rain and it is encouraging to note the wonderful change in the attitude of all our people from that of dejection and pessimism to one of hopefulness and optimism.

JUNIOR CLASS REPORT

The Junior class met Sept. 7th for the first meeting of the year 1936. The room was called to order and new class officers were elected as follows:

President, Marie Smith;
Vice-president, Price Brookfield;
Secretary-treas, Marjorie Lacy;
Reporter, Lauretta Griffith;
Sponsors, Mrs. Clark and Mr. Davis.

Room mothers, Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Buchanan;
Yell leaders, Mattie Cole and Bud Buchanan;

Sergeant-at-arms, Mack Turner;
Clas colors, Maroon and White.
The Junior Class are all very interested this year and are going to be a big success.—Junior Class Reporter.

JUNIOR WOMEN'S CLUB

The Junior Women's Club met for its regular meeting in the home of Mrs. James Bragg.

After a short business session, a very interesting program was presented by Lillian Rainy, Mary Spring, Mary Emma Stover and Mrs. S. H. Osborn.

Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess to Mmes. Chas. McLean, W. H. Ford, H. L. Settle, Nova Raybon, Wright Williams, S. H. Osborn; Misses Lillian Rainy, Mary Emma Stover, Gladys Settle, Lola Goodwine, Orma White, Alice Gayer, Mary K. Crawford and Mary Spring.

The next meeting will be in the home of Miss Mary K. Crawford.

P. T. A. HAS FIRST MEETING OF SEASON

The local Parent-Teachers Association held its first meeting of the season at the school auditorium on Tuesday evening of last week.

This first program was in the nature of a reception for the teachers and a good literary and musical program was presented, after which the teachers were all presented individually to the patrons of the school who were present, and that part of the program was followed by the serving of refreshments to the entire attendance.

Burford Hughes was a business visitor in Clovis Tuesday.

The Friona Star

Published By
NORTHWESTERN PUBLISHING
COMPANY

JOHN W. WHITE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, Zone 1 \$1.50
Six Months, Zone 1 \$.80
One Year, Outside Zone 1 \$2.00
Six Months, Outside Zone 1 \$1.25

Entered as second-class mail matter, July 31, 1925, at the post office at Friona, Texas under the act of March 3, 1879.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Friona Star will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publishers.

Local reading notices, 2 cents per word per insertion.
Display rates quoted on application to the publisher.

FOR SALE—Four Peoria Deep Furrow Drills. Used two seasons. In first class condition. At a bargain. At my place 8 miles northeast of Friona. F. N. Welch

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good Moline Deep-furrow drill and one international row binder, perfectly good, at Black, Texas. Clyde Hays.

BRAINS VS. FISTS

(Pashandle Herald.)
A long time ago men were hired to teach school because they were husky enough to "lick" the big boys who might make trouble. A friend once admitted that he inadvertently began his teaching career when he was persuaded to take over a country school because he was a professional boxer. Today he is principal of a junior high school in the midwest, all because he knew how to knock people down.

But today we have changed our ideas of education. We no longer knock the three "r's" into the heads of the children. There are many factors which enter into modern education. Child and adult psychology, home life, changes in adolescence and so forth, are considered.

Perhaps this change of attitude in education is indicative of some deeper change in the world at large. We are gradually getting away from the old adage, "might is right." We now hire our teachers not because they have a string of scalps hanging from their belts, but because they have letters after their names.
Perhaps these generations who are being taught to down their opponent in debates, rather than with fists; who are realizing that physical power is not the end and all of life, perhaps these generations will live to point the way to a safer, saner world in which to live.

Buick Spending Vast Sums In Improvements

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 24.—Simultaneous with the disclosure that production is under way in volume on the 1937 line, Harlow H. Curtice, president and general manager of the Buick Motor Company, announced that an additional appropriation of \$14,500,000 is being spent to carry out the production and factory improvements inaugurated two years ago with a \$15,000,000 expenditure. This brings the total expended in improvements by this General Motors division to approximately \$30,000,000 over a two-year period.

The program, launched when Buick started plans for its highly successful 1936 line of cars, covers every phase of manufacturing, new tooling and equipment, new tooling and rearrangement of production facilities—and was designed not only to increase plant capacity but also to inject the most modern and efficient methods into engineering and production.

Except for approximately \$1,500,000 devoted to the construction of a new factory building disclosed in a statement by Mr. Curtice a few weeks ago the new appropriation is going into machinery, tools, and complete rearrangement of departments to step up production.
Buick has enjoyed an unusually successful year. Its 1936 cars were highly popular and found a ready market. A considerable number of unfilled orders had to be cancelled when production was stopped for the change-over to the 1937 models.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly.
You can hunt until you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by.
Till the forms are off the press it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into corners and it never stirs or tipples.
That typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the links on the paper, when it grows to mountain size,
The boss he starts with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,
But that typographical error is the only thing you see.

Foot: "Are you the man that cut my hair the last time?"
Barber: "I don't think so, sir, I've only been here six months."

International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

FOR SEPTEMBER 27, 1936

General Topic—Review: Spread of Christianity in Western Asia.
Scripture Lesson: Topics for Quarter and Golden Texts

July 5. The Coming of the Holy Spirit in Power: Acts 1:6-19; 2:1-11; 32-38. Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth.—Acts 1:8.

July 12. Witnessing Under Persecution: Acts 4:5-12; 1 Corinthians 1:21-25. We ought to obey God rather than men.—Acts 5:29.
July 19. Social Service in the Early Church: Acts 4:32-35; 2 Corinthians 8:1-9. He said that it is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts 20:35.

July 26. Christianity Spread Through Persecution: Acts 7:59-17:4; 1 Peter 4:12-19. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Revelations 2:10.

Aug. 2. Phillip's Missionary Labors: Acts 8:26-40.
Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. Acts 8:4.

Aug. 9. Saul Converted and Commissioned: Acts 9:1-9, 17-19; 1 Timothy 12:14.
I am obedient to the Heavenly vision.—Acts 26:19.

Aug. 16. Sowing and Reaping (Temperance Lesson): Galatians 6:1-10.
Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.—Galatians 6:7.

Aug. 23. The Gospel for All Men: Acts 11:5-18; Romans 1:15-17.
For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

Aug. 30. Beginning of World Missions: Acts 11:19-21; 13:1-12.
And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel unto every creature.—Mark 16:15.

Sept. 4. Turning to the Gentiles: Acts 14:8-13, 18, 19, 20. Romans 10:6-13.
I have set thee to be a light to the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the end of the earth.—Acts 13:47.

Sept. 12. The Council in Jerusalem: Acts 15:22-29; Galatians 2:1, 2, 9, 10.
For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another.—Galatians 5:13.

Sept. 20. Christian Living: Romans 12:1-3, 9-21.
Christ liveth in me.—Galatians 2:3.

Sept. 27. Review: The Spread of Christianity in Western Asia.
Social Service in the Early Church. These Christians were so impressed by the new life in Christ that "neither said any of them ought of the things which He possessed was his own." It is good to see the effects of a love for the Master that completely takes over all of man's possessions. Such a conception made an adequate program of relief. Every person in the group was helped to the full extent of his needs. It also made possible a real program of preaching and teaching in the community.

Phillip's Missionary Labors
Phillip went out to become a great evangelist. In Samaria he was willing to preach to anyone who would listen. Many were saved and a great revival resulted. In the midst of this great meeting the Holy Spirit summoned Phillip for another task. An Ethiopian was on his way toward "the desert. He was a man who would have influence in his own land. God wanted him saved enough to prepare his own heart and also to bring Phillip to preach to him. Under the Spirit's guidance they met. The scripture was explained. Christ was preached and the man believed and was baptized. It was a glorious example of what the Spirit can do when men are ready to obey his teaching.

Saul Converted and Commissioned
The brilliant young Pharisee could not get away from the vivid experience of the stoning of Stephen. He did not throw any stones but he approved the fiendish scheme and stood by while others crushed the face with rough stones. Following that experience he launched into a program of persecution that practically ruined the church at Jerusalem. His deeds as a persecutor were unbelievably cruel and bloody. Finally he "met his Master face to face" and the Galilean won the victory. That experience on the Damascus road was the one big thing in all his life. He was blinded, convicted, humbled, and conquered by Jesus who led him to confession and surrender. From that moment he was a slave to the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Gospel For All Men
We finally find Peter in Joppa. We may be sure that he was preaching in that city. While waiting for lunch he was caused to see a strange vision. God in some mysterious way was preparing him to preach to a Gentile audience. Peter certainly did not relish the idea. He would never do such a thing. In the midst of the struggle with the divine voice came Caesarean messengers to the door. They revealed that the Holy Spirit had been in touch with Cornelius, a centurion, and that definite introductions and preparations had been given in the matter of hearing the gospel. Peter was thus under orders to go to Caesarea and preach to the Gentiles. Taking six brethren, he made the journey and preached to the household of Cornelius. Muc to his surprise Cornelius and his family

believed and made their hearts ready for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. ofre-e.H shrd shrd cmf wcmf mfwy

Beginning of World Missions
The church at Antioch had grown by leaps and bounds under the aggressive work of Barnabas and Paul, church to give up its two great preachers for a missionary tour to people beyond the sea. It was a new departure. Barnabas and Saul were set apart and sent out by the church. They were happy because they were carrying out the command of the Lord Jesus to go everywhere with the glad tidings of the gospel. They were given the power of the Holy Spirit to win the hearts of many people.

Turning to the Gentiles
The Jews stirred up trouble for Paul and Barnabas. Paul declared that he was turning away from the Jews and giving himself entirely to the Gentiles. It was a significant statement. It was a momentous decision, destined to change the whole future of Christianity. Paul and Barnabas suffered many hardships on the journey and they found many who accepted the gospel message. The Jews stirred up trouble in almost all places. At Lystra, Paul was stoned and left for dead outside the city. He was able in the experience to understand a bit more concerning Stephen and his martyrdom. Everywhere Gentiles were led to know the Christ.

The Council at Jerusalem
Such glorious triumphs brought joy to the Christians (Syria) but the Judaizers of Jerusalem were filled with bitter thoughts. They were not willing to allow Gentiles to come into the blessings of Christianity without circumcision and other Jewish rites. When Paul and Barnabas could do nothing with these visitors they decided to go to Jerusalem for a conference with the apostles. After the opposing brethren had finished all their arguments, and suggestions, Peter made his address. It was a great deliverance. Paul and Barnabas told again of thrilling conversions among the Gentiles. God had been thoroughly satisfied with the response of the heathen. Why should the Jews raise any objections. It was James who really clinched the evidence. His address left the Judaizers without a plank to stand on. The vote was taken and the verdict was unanimous. The Gentiles were free to come into the kingdom without circumcision.

Wheeler Judging Team Picked For National Shows
COLLEGE STATION, Sept. 24.—Fort Bend and Wheeler county 4-H club livestock judging teams recently won the right to represent Texas at two national shows during the finals of a two day judging contest conducted by A. and M. College.

The Fort Bend county 4-H club dairy cattle judging team won first place from among five teams entered in the 4-H dairy cattle judging contest and will represent the State in the National Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the Texas Centennial in Dallas on October 12.

Barney Walsel and Arthur Lee Benton of Beasley, and Noel Yarling and George Schmeckel of Rosenberg composed the team.

Wheeler county 4-H club livestock judging team won the finals in the statewide 4-H club livestock judging contest on the second day which entitles them to represent Texas in the national 4-H club livestock judging contest held in connection with the 4-H Club Congress during the International Livestock Show at Chicago in November.

J. C. Erskine and L. C. Erskine of Lela, W. C. Burrell of Kilton, and James Parsons of Wheeler composed the Wheeler county judging team.

Five 4-H club judging teams from Ft. Bend, Wheeler, Mason, Smith and Dallas counties were entered in the two contests. They were the top five among the 48 4-H club judging teams that competed during the Farmers' Short Course in July.

Contour 117,406 Acres Past Year In Finnell's Area
H. H. Finnell, regional conservator, reports 34,488 acres of land terraced and 117,406 acres contour tilled during the past year on 26 demonstration areas of Region Six, Soil Conservation Service. Over 4,000 acres have been terraced on the Hereford project and all row stuff and over 50 per cent of wheat land, totaling 17,000 acres, is on contour.

Terracing and contour tillage are the major phases of the water conservation measures put into effect. On the 26 demonstration areas, more than 160,000 acres are yet to be terraced. Within 24 months all terracing should be completed. Terracing machines are operating day and night on land which does not have a growing crop.

Data from experiment stations of this region show that yields of all crops on an average are increased slightly more than one-third by terracing and contour tillage.—Hereford Brand.

Mrs. Reeve, who had been spending the past two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. J. Harland O'Rear, at Goodnight, was called home last Friday on account of the illness of Mr. Reeve.

GASOLINE TAX RECEIPTS SET STATE RECORD

Over \$41,000,000 Collected Past Fiscal Year

AUSTIN, Sept. 24.—More efficient methods of collection and a general improvement in business conditions which reached a new all-time high were responsible for the substantial increase in gasoline tax collections during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, in the opinion of George H. Sheppard, comptroller of public accounts.

Increased travel because of the Centennial was a contributing factor but was not one of the primary causes, Sheppard said.

Total collections for the fiscal period were \$41,193,960, an increase of \$4,111,035 over the preceding year, which also broke all previous records. The percentage of increase in the fiscal year just closed over the previous year was 11 per cent compared with an increase of 9.07 per cent in collections for 1934-35 over the 1933-34 fiscal year.

Since March of 1933, when the state inaugurated enforcement of the gasoline tax law, until August, 1936, the receipts from this source have shown material progress each month, with few exceptions. In March, 1933, total receipts from the tax were \$2,291,924 while for August, 1936, the income was \$4,067,861, an increase of 78 per cent.

Only in two months of the last fiscal year, October and November, did gasoline tax receipts fall below the corresponding months for the previous accounting period and these decreases were only slight. Starting in December, collections experienced a steady rise.

The amount that can be attributed to Centennial travel cannot be accurately calculated but comptroller's statisticians estimated it would represent the difference between the normal percentage of increase through the year and the amount of increase recorded for the Centennial months. They said, however, that even this difference could not definitely be attributed to Centennial traffic. In support of this conclusion they pointed to an increase of 16.6 per cent in collections in April over the same month in 1935, as compared to an increase of 15.1 per cent in June, the first month of the Centennial, over the same month last year.

July, 1936, collections were 21.5 per cent over the same month of 1935 but August collections dropped to 11.1 per cent, just slightly above the normal average increase. The percentage of increase in August, 1936, was 7.6 less than the percentage of increase recorded for August, 1935.

That enforcement, rather than other factors, is the chief cause of the increase is borne out by collections of the cigarette tax division for the fiscal year, Sheppard said. The comptroller's agents, released from court injunctions with which they literally had been plastered, collected \$5,434,450 in cigarette taxes as compared to \$4,302,542 the previous year, an increase of \$1,131,908. Before high court decisions established the right of the comptroller to collect the tax on smokes purportedly purchased in interstate commerce the state lost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The increase in the gasoline tax will enable the state to undertake some badly needed highway construction that has been delayed because of lack of funds. A major portion of the funds of the past few years has been needed to match federal aid, maintain existing highways and provide for other expenses, with a consequent slowing down of construction from purely state funds.

The highway commission and its engineers now are working on the 1937 federal aid program and when it is completed will consider projects to be constructed from state funds only.

Plans for an aerial map of Texas at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000 are being considered by the Texas Planning Board's mapping committee which estimates that such a map would take about ten years to complete.

Top soil from Central Texas farms which was washed down the Colorado River during the 1934 flood would raise the level of Bastrop county four feet if it was spread evenly over that county, according to estimate made by Texas Planning Board flood control engineers.

More than 17,000 Texans died unnecessarily during 1934, according to a report just issued by the Texas Planning Board's public health committee. In each instance death was caused by a preventable disease. The report also points out that Texas spends only 3.68 cents per capita for disease control among human beings.

Doctor: "There's no need to worry about your wife. You'll have a different woman when she gets back from the hospital."
Anxious Hubby: "And what if she finds it out?"
Lecturer: "We must preserve our forests and save our nation from becoming a desert. Is there a man in this audience who has ever done a single thing to achieve this end?"
Small man (modestly): "Well, I'll venture to say that I've shot and killed at least a hundred woodpeckers in my time."

1936 Duck Season Will Last From Nov. 26 to Dec. 25

Duck hunters in the Panhandle will have a full month this year, and will no longer be bothered with the confusing 100-foot regulation on blinds. However, since there is a serious shortage of canvashacks, redheads and Atlantic brant. Shooting these species will be prohibited during this season. Outside of this change, there is little difference from the regulations that prevailed last year.

The duck season in this zone, which includes Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, will begin Nov. 26 and end on Christmas Day. The hours when hunting is allowed are between 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

Sink boxes, batteries, live decoys and baiting are forbidden in order to conserve the ducks and to allow them to return to breeding grounds next year and continue to increase. Shotguns that are more than ten gauge or that have more than a three-shell capacity are barred, also.

Since the possession limit of one day's bag prevails, it is impossible for any hunter to take more than 10 ducks and four geese in a day's hunting.

"It's getting late," remarked the first fisherman, "and we haven't caught a single fish."
"Well," said his companion, "Let's let two more big ones get away and then go home."

BEGIN LAND USE SURVEY

A land use survey to secure data which will enable farmers and ranchmen to clearly define their present problems and at the same time obtain the greatest possible benefits from their operations is being conducted in Farmer county by a group of field specialists of the land use planning division.

Land use planning is a comparatively new program, but it is deemed necessary to bring about orderly arrangements of factors or forces operating in our agricultural field. Therefore, in order to obtain certain information whereby policies can be formulated for the future land use program, field forces are now operating in the various counties throughout region twelve of the Resettlement Administration. Region twelve embraces parts of five states, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas.

A soil survey will be undertaken after a close cooperative study is made in land use, farm management and cover surveys. Objective of the cover survey is to determine by actual inspection and study, various types of forage and their bearing on the present use and condition of the land in region twelve.

At the present time, land use survey has been completed in Dallas, Sherman, Ochiltree, Hartley, Lipscomb, Moore Hutchinson, Oldham, and Hansford counties, and the survey is being conducted in Dawson, Terry, Deaf Smith and Hemphill. It is the intention of the land use planning division to make a survey of each of the thirty-seven counties in Texas within region twelve.

When data pertaining to the different surveys are gathered, it is sent to the regional office in Amarillo for carding, checking and analysis. The maps which are being made and the information which is assembled will then be presented to various counties and individuals for study.

SET DEADLINE FOR HEREFORD SHOW ENTRIES

Dallas Centennial Says Closing Date Is October 10.

DALLAS, Sept. 24.—Oct. 10 has been established as the deadline for entries in the Texas Centennial Exposition, All-Texas Hereford Show, Prof. W. L. Stangel, exposition livestock director, said today.

Forty-seven head were entered today in the \$5,000 competition which opens Oct. 21 and closes Nov. 1 as the third of the dozen big livestock shows the exposition is staging before it closes Nov. 25.

Dr. Charles H. Harris of Fort Worth, entered ten head; Norman Martin of Dublin, fourteen; T. L. Bivins of Amarillo, eleven and W. T. Montgomery of Medina, former president of the American Hereford Association, twelve.

The show will be judged by John C. Burns of Fort Worth, internationally known authority on beef cattle and former head of the animal husbandry department of Texas A. & M. College. Jack Turner of Fort Worth, secretary of the Texas Hereford Breeders' Association, will be superintendent.

Contrary to popular belief and theory an automobile engine gas mixture grows lean as speed is attained. The quantity of air increases more than the fuel at high speed a recent equipment device shows. It also shows a rich mixture at idling.

A Palestine, Texas, negro was divorced on Monday, married on Tuesday, died on Wednesday and was buried on Thursday.

Ramon Valdivelido's, South American, who has just passed his 103rd birthday slogan is, "Eat a good juicy beefsteak every day." He states that he is in perfect health, with his teeth, hair and appetite still in good shape.

Clifford and Gilbert Boatman were Tri-State Fair visitors Monday.

Drs. Miller, Cogswell and Moore

Physicians and Surgeons Dimmitt, Texas

MAYS MILLER, M. D.
Obstetrics, diseases of women, children and infant feeding.

R. E. COGSWELL, M. D.
General Surgery, Special Attention given to the injection treatment of Piles (Hemorrhoids) and Varicose veins and tonsillectomy.

ELMER MOORE, D. D. S.
All modern equipment for any dental procedure including latest method of treatment of pyorrhea.

INSURANCE

In the Broadest Application of the Term

I am now fully installed in my new office, one door north of Post Office, and am equipped to serve the Public with

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
I REPRESENT STOCK COMPANIES ONLY

DAN ETHRIDGE

It Was A Glorious Rain

And After the Rain the Harvest

Be Sure Your Buildings Are in Condition

We Handle All Kinds of Building Materials

FRESH CAR OF BRICKS JUST RECEIVED

OUR PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU

ROCKWELL BROS. & CO.

LUMBER

O. F. LANGE, Manager

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

PERSONS who dislike to telephone probably have one reason, unsuspected, that gives this feeling. This is that their telephone desk is not properly equipped. How often do all of us hear:

"Just wait a minute, please, until I get a pencil and paper, to jot down what you say," whenever we wish to leave a message, or when the person talked to wants to help her memory about a date, or anything that requires definite remembrance.

So let us start our telephone desk furnishings with a pad and a pencil, not a loose pencil that can be taken away absent-mindedly, but one that is secured either to the desk or to the pad. Strange as it may seem, it is difficult to get an ordinary pencil with a ring at the top or attached to it in any way. And pads seldom come provided with pencils fastened to them.

Once I became so discouraged in my search that finally, in despair, I drilled a hole through the metal of an eraser tip on a pencil (first removing the eraser), ran a fine cord through it, leaving a long end of cord, and this I tied to the desk. Ever since then, taking down notes has been a simple matter, for a pad, too large to be thoughtlessly removed, is by the phone. By the way if you want a small fancy pencil, there are some kinds that can be had with ring-ends. Personally I want a regular pencil, not a fancy one that is liable to get out of order. But whatever kind you choose be sure to secure it to pad or desk, and have plenty of leeway in length of fastening.

Let me suggest that pad-sheets have message transferred to their proper places quickly, lest they be lost. Put any telephone numbers in the telephone address book or file on the desk. This brings up the subject of these books. They are essential unless we prefer a file. Many persons do. An excellent file can be made from any small alphabetically arranged box file. The advantage of this filing system, is that cards can be eliminated when not needed. Consulting the files is easy.

Calendar.

Don't omit a calendar. It can be attached to the pad. Such combinations of calendar and pad are among the desk accessories on the market. If preferred the calendar can hang above the desk.

Keep the desk clear of extraneous articles. Slips of paper on which messages have been written will get lost at times, and someone in the household will be puzzled and annoyed. Each person should look out for her own messages, and when she gets those for others not present, she should deliver them promptly, or put the written note in some place where a message will be found soon after the absent one returns. Co-operation, order, and correct desk equipments, make telephoning more pleasurable.

Sustained Effort.

There is nothing like sustained effort to win out in whatever you attempt to do. Working "by inspiration," as the saying goes, is a fine idea during periods of inspiration; but unless these periods are very frequent, accomplishment is little. It is when you continue to plod along in the interim between these inspirational times, that the total of what you do sums up well. This is no plea for plodding. There is a vast difference between plodding and sustained effort. The plodder gets into a routine of work that becomes mechanical in its monotonous repetition of tasks in sequence.

The persons who work only when they feel like it, and it is amazing the number of such workers, often work with an ardor when they do, that is devastating to their constitutions. When the zeal is spent, so are their physiques. Such persons scarcely know the meaning of moderation. They intermittently work furiously and collapse in rest. Nerves get on edge and spirits fluctuate.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Wise Working

To work when one feels like it is the part of wisdom. To train oneself to work, not grudgingly or unwillingly, but moderately a specific number of hours daily, except Sunday, is also wise. It is the union of these methods that makes a system of sustained accomplishment that brings the greatest results.

Saved the "Surface"

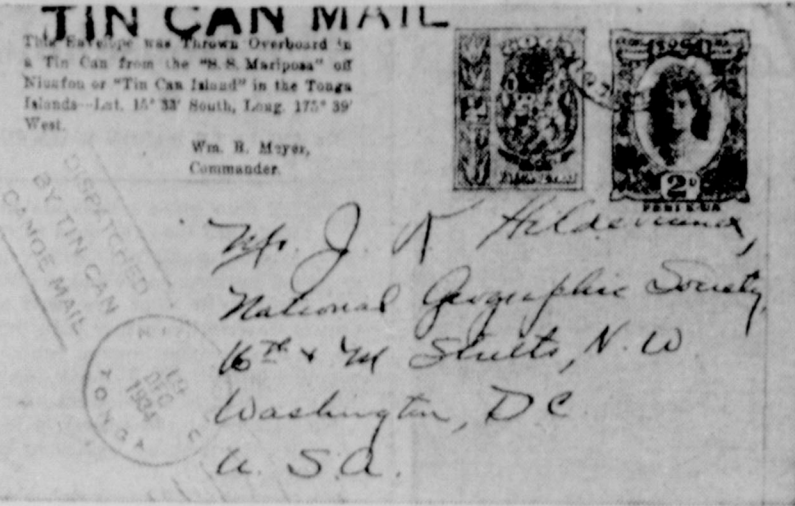
Prehistoric man in America almost universally used pigments of different colors to decorate his face and body. This custom is ordinarily interpreted as due to desire for adornment, but the paint may have been used for protecting the skin against the sun's rays.

Spots on Furniture

White spots on furniture caused by heat can be removed by a cloth which has been saturated with wood alcohol. Wipe dry and polish with a clean soft cloth.



"TIN CAN ISLAND"



Stamp Collectors Prize "Tin Can Island" Mail.

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

ALTHOUGH the South Sea Island of Niuafo is the top of an active volcano that erupted in 1929 and destroyed a village, it remains the happy home of some 1,100 of those superb Polynesians, the Tongans.

Dwelling for untold generations on this remote crater in the sea, they have learned to act quickly and shrewdly in volcanic emergencies, and in recent years there has been little loss of life.

How they behave was dramatically illustrated at 4 a. m. on July 25, 1929. A hundred or more villagers, the entire population of Futu, on the north-west coast, were awakened by a rumbling and saw fire breaking out in the hillside less than two miles to the southeast.

No time was lost. The alarm was spread in the village, and the babes in arms, the sick and the aged were hurriedly carried off along a good road that led to the northern village of Angaha. All realized that safety lay in reaching there or the high ground of the island's circular ridge.

From three vents on a fracture that opened northward, the molten rock descended upon Futu. By eight o'clock in the morning most of the abandoned buildings were consumed by fire and buried under floods of heavy basaltic lava. Pouring into the ocean, the hot flows killed fish, sent up clouds of steam, and heaped enormous quantities of black sand along the water front.

Fringing the shore were patches of cultivated land that remained uninjured among the lava streams. In one of these the returning villagers found a few of their horses, pigs and chickens still alive. Thanks to the prompt exodus, every one of the human inhabitants escaped.

How It Became "Tin Can Island."

Niuafo reminds one of a hat with a hole in the crown. At the bottom of the hole is an islet-dotted lake of fresh water, with its bed some 200 feet below sea level, its surface only 70 feet above. The wide "brim" has been formed by lava flows.

So nearly perfect is the ring which Niuafo forms about its lake-enclosing crater that at first sight it appears to be a coral atoll. The island's highest point is about 800 feet above the waves, but the volcanic cone it crowns thrusts itself up some 6,000 feet from the ocean floor.

This detached bit of the Tongan archipelago is a straggler from the line made by those islands north of New Zealand. It lies near the center of the ocean triangle formed by Samoa, Tonga, and Fiji.

Lacking harbors, the island is utterly isolated. Precarious was the regular carrying of mail to and from the island until recent years. The monthly mail steamer, unable to anchor, stopped about a mile off the northern landing at Angaha. Natives, fortified with log floats, swam out to it, regardless of sharks, holding above the water brown paper-wrapped packages of outgoing letters tied to the tops of sticks.

The sailors on the steamer lowered a bucket and collected these parcels. In exchange they dropped into the water the more bulky mail from the outside world, soldered in large biscuit tins. The athletic villagers towed these tins ashore and thus completed delivery of the mail.

An unfortunate encounter between a swimmer and a shark finally caused a suspension of the swimming mail service, and native canoes now collect the tin cans. It is easy to understand why Niuafo, called "Good Hope Island" on some charts, has become known also as "Tin Can Island."

On the west side of Niuafo is a desert of new lava flows, but on the east is a tropical glory of coconuts, ironwoods, mangoes and pandanus, yams, taros, papayas, sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas, melons, and manioc.

Although the island lies some 15 1/2 degrees south of the equator, the trade winds give it a delightful climate, much like that of Hawaii.

Explosive Eruption of 1886.

Explosive volcanic eruptions around the lake have occurred about 72 years apart, and lava outbreaks in the western deserts have come at intervals of approximately 16 years.

The last steam-blast eruption, which occurred in 1886, was a major event in the history of Niuafo. There was no loss of life, for the trade wind forced the huge cauliflower clouds of sand and dust westward, away from the settlements. The site of this eruption was near the northeast corner of the big lake, where large blocks of cliff rock were engulfed, and heaps of sand were piled 200 to 400 feet high. Ponds were left where the explosive craterlets had formed. About three

feet of ash fell on the settlements. The story goes that an earthquake shook the island with a gentle swaying motion at 7 p. m. on August 31, 1886, and smaller shocks continued till midnight, causing alarm. Then came a detonation, a "rocket" ascended 3,000 feet above the lake, and quaking ceased. Violent thunderstorms developed, and lightning struck in many places.

feet of ash fell on the settlements.

A blizzard of black dust and sand weighted down the vegetation during a night of inky darkness. On the leeward side of the island, broken fragments of rock and pumice, along with sand and fine dust, piled 20 feet deep. The eruption continued in spasms, geyserlike, for 18 days, with recurrences of terrifying clouds of dust that shut off the light of day.

Only two months before, Tarawera volcano had erupted disastrously in New Zealand, indicating volcanic sympathy between two craters hundreds of miles apart on the same general rift in the earth's crust; and Funafofo (Falcon Island), nearer to Niuafo, had begun eruption in October, 1885.

Legend of Ahau's Destruction.

Destruction of property by hurricanes and eruptions on the northern and western sides of the island have been lamentable during the last century. The story of the village of Ahau in the southwest is reminiscent of that of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Ahau, legend says, was founded by men and women who, refusing to conform to the laws governing legal marriage, rebelled against the strict high chief at Angaha.

They founded their village purposely on the side of the island most remote from Angaha, and their headman denounced with impassioned oratory the taxes imposed upon them by the high chief. He called upon the gods to send a sign from heaven to destroy all his people rather than permit them to submit to such oppression.

Whatever the truth of these stories, certain it is that on June 24, 1853, the ground rifted and lava spouted up directly under the village headman's house. Such destruction of human life by a sudden lava flow is unusual in volcano annals, for lava is usually so slow-moving that people have time to flee from it. There were earthquakes and rumblings, the crack extended itself northwestward lengthwise of the village street, and the fiery slag spouted up and flowed down to the sea. Presumably the eruption was at night, for the headman and many of the natives were trapped and burned, and the village was destroyed.

An aged woman recalls the frenzied flight of those inhabitants who escaped and the gossip about the village. She will tell you that two-thirds of the population, possibly 60 or 70 people, were killed.

When a volcanologist visited the site of this village recently, he found the lava flows covered with a moderate growth of ironwood, somewhat resembling a pine forest with its small cones and long needles. Not a trace remains of the village green or native huts.

There is a 50-foot double spatter cone of black lava at the place where the headman's house is said to have stood. From this hill all lava channels radiate to the south and west, passing into tunnels far down the flow in the direction of the seashore. On the uphill side the lava gives place abruptly to a luxuriant growth of coconuts and fertile plantation lands on the slope of the circular ridge.

Outbreaks Can Be Predicted.

A study of the eruptions and the dates when they have occurred provides some basis for predicting, roughly, when future outbreaks may occur.

It may be said that Niuafo is continuously erupting, and that these lava flows and explosive engulfments are merely punctuation marks in a continuing process.

After an explosive eruption in 1814, the intervals were 26, 13, 14, and 19 years. From the 1886 explosive eruption to the present time the intervals were 26 and 17 years. Considering the average lava interval of 16 years, we have reason to expect another lava eruption about 1945. Adding the average explosion interval of 72 years to 1886, it may be estimated that the next explosive eruption will occur about 1958.

These expectations are not accurate forecasts, but merely suggestive experiments in volcanologic reasoning. It is probable that the explosive eruption about 1958 will break down the very high cliffs to the southeast of the lake, and that opposite this the lava flow, about 1945, will extend the crack of 1929 along the northwest shore of the island, in the direction of the village of Esia, near Angaha.

Care of Pastures Insures Good Feed

Rotation of Crops in Two Fields Solution of Problem.

Early, continuous, and close grazing has made almost unnumbered acres of so-called "permanent pasture" into exercising grounds where animals scarcely get a mouthful of grass. A profitable pasture is not one on which an animal must hunt 24 hours a day for subsistence, but one where the animal can fill up on grass in a short time and then lie down to make meat or milk.

When the first warm days of spring come, the winter supply of feed is apt to be low, so thousands of farm animals are turned onto permanent pastures and the result is damaged, often ruined, pastures for the entire grazing season.

Keeping live stock off the permanent pasture another two weeks in the spring to allow the grass to get ahead of the animals, and then allowing it to keep ahead will double the yield of the permanent pasture.

First—Let permanent pasture make considerable growth before turning live stock onto it in the spring.

Second—Sow grass seed on bare spots and topdress the spots lightly with manure.

Third—Never graze permanent pasture down to bare ground. Allow the grass to have considerable leaf surface which is absolutely essential to the life of plants.

Fourth—Provide temporary pasture for early spring and mid-summer.

Fifth—Lime and fertilize to replace plant food taken off by live stock through many years. This application will return about \$4.00 in increased pasture for every dollar invested.

The Pennsylvania Experiment station experimented with an old, neglected, permanent pasture quite similar to many the country over.

The part that received no lime or fertilizer required four acres to maintain one cow on full grass feed during the summer. The part that was limed and fertilized required a little less than one acre to maintain a cow. The return per acre the first year, was four times the cost of the lime and fertilizer and five times greater than the return per acre from the unfertilized portion.

Have two plots, totaling about one acre for each 1,500 pounds of live stock to be pastured.

On plot No. 1 sow a mixture of oats and barley in early spring as soon as the ground can be worked. This plot should be ready for grazing in about one month and should last until July. Then plow or disk this oats and barley plot and sow it to winter rye for grazing in late fall and early spring the next year. The following spring when the rye becomes too woody for good pasture, plow the plot and sow it to sudan grass for summer and fall grazing. Plow the sudan stubble in late fall after the grazing season and so have it ready to seed to oats and barley again early the next spring, thus starting the rotation over again.

On plot No. 2 grow the same rotation of crops, but have the rotation "one crop behind" plot No. 1, so when the system is established, by shifting the live stock from one plot to the other a continuous supply of green pasture will be available through the entire season.

Tips for Sheep Growers

Are of Tested Value

Treat the flock carefully for worms before they go on pasture. Treat every warm month, if this doesn't control parasites, treat twice a month, especially the spring lambs.

Shear your flock when the weather is warm enough that the wool burdens the sheep.

If a ewe doesn't give quite enough milk supplement by giving the lamb a little extra from a bottle. They learn quickly to come to you.

A creep for the lambs is a place where the lambs can go and the sheep can't. It makes the lamb grow faster, is easier on the ewe. It is a 100 per cent satisfactory proposition.

If you keep some ewe lambs for addition to the flock, keep good ones. The kind that sells best—that is what you are trying to produce.

Lime With Dolomite

Because they are cheaper, ammonium salts are rapidly replacing nitrates as fertilizers. These salts are acid forming and require the admixture of a liming substance. In many cases common limestone is used as the liming material and often with bad results because when used in considerable quantities it may cause the loss of plant food or render it unavailable to plants. Use of dolomite in the place of limestone not only eliminates this danger but also supplies magnesium to the soil which in many cases is lacking.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Varieties of Apples

Few people of the big cities know apple varieties, but those who do realize the marked differences in flavor and texture, when the fruit is used for table or "out of hand" eating. In the big cities the average fruit buyer at the stands asks for red apples, as his taste is guided chiefly by the eye. Most growers are catering to the eye and so are growing red kinds chiefly, yet there are some yellow and a few green colored kinds nearly or quite equal to the best of the red varieties.

STORY WITH A MORAL

Temperance Lecturer: "And in conclusion, my dear fellow citizens, I will give you a practical demonstration of the evils of the Demon Rum."

I have two glasses here on the table. One is filled with water and the other with whiskey. I will now place an angle worm in the glass of water. See how it lives, squirms, vibrates with the very spark of life.

Now I will place a worm in the glass of whiskey. See how it curls up, writhes in agony, and then dies.

Now, young man, what moral do you get out of this story?"

Delt: "If you don't want worms, drink whiskey."

HE SLAYED HER

At dinner, Dr. Jones took in, as his partner, a gushing young lady.

"Is it true, doctor," she said "That you are a lady killer?"

"Madam," he replied gravely, "I make no distinction between the sexes."

..Letterheads

..Envelopes

..Office Forms

..Circulars

..Tickets

..Booklets

Let us help you plan your next job of printing. Our printers are as skilled as you can find in Dallas or Oklahoma City. And our prices are reasonable.

THE FRIONA STAR

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

RAIN! RAIN!

The good rain will make feed to cut—
BUY A JOHN DEERE BINDER

It will also make moisture for wheat—
BUY A VAN BRUNT DRILL

They will require power to pull them—
BUY A JOHN DEERE TRACTOR

We have "used" tractors and drills and one "used" row binder.

See the Superflex Heaters. Save coal this winter also doctor bills.

Blackwell's Hdw. & Furn. Co.

"Your Home Store"



Shooting the Rapids of the Upper Potomac.

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

BUSSES, trains, and private automobiles are disgorging gay throngs, and hotels, streets, and public buildings are bulging with enthusiastic humanity as Washington meets the annual massed attack of spring and early summer visitors.

Timid grammar school students, clinging to more worldly adults; high school graduates, who have been saving for a tour of the city throughout their four-year school terms; and adults whose budgets met excursion transportation rates are inspired by the wonders of their Capital.

Handsome new government buildings, museums, art galleries, beautifully landscaped parks; broad, tree-shaded avenues; Mount Vernon, Arlington, the graceful, Gothic limestone bulk of the Washington cathedral where Woodrow Wilson is buried, great churches, and the city's splendid educational and scientific institutions are the chief objects of interest.

Unfortunately many of this group miss one of the most striking scenic features near the Capital—the Great Falls of the Potomac in near-by Virginia and Maryland, and the river's gorge. The broad, calm stream that flows by Potomac park, separating Washington and Virginia, narrows suddenly above the city. Its shores change from bottom lands and gently rolling hills to take on the sterner aspect of palisades, cut at frequent intervals by deep gullies, through some of which small streams enter the river in tumultuous cascades.

On the Virginia side, where the cliffs rise almost sheer from the water's edge, these ravines are so steep and so numerous that a journey along the bluffs entails more travel vertically than in a horizontal direction.

The Three Sisters.

Just above the handsome Francis Scott Key bridge and the old Aqueduct bridge, which formerly carried a canal across the river, the trio of jagged rocks known as the Three Sisters recall a romantic legend of the Red Men who once roamed these rugged shores.

According to the tradition, these rocks mark the place where the three daughters of an Anasitan chief were caught in a whirlpool and dragged to their watery grave. They were paddling across the river, so the story goes, to a secret tryst with their Powhatan lovers on the Virginia shore; but the river demons intervened and, after accomplishing the destruction of the sisters, caused the three gloomy rocks to rise from the spot where their bodies sank beneath the waves.

The Virginia and Maryland shores converge rapidly as one journey up the river, until a few miles above Washington they are separated by less than 100 feet of water, now swift and turbulent.

Above Little Falls, which is a series of rapids, the river widens again. Numerous islands spangle the Maryland shore, while Virginia's cliffs become wilder and more rugged. The waters pursue a more leisurely course here, but it is only a temporary calm before the storm, and 15 miles above the Capital they gather for a majestic plunge over a wall of granite which all the Potomac's ages of work has been unable to wear down.

These falls offer a scene of impressive grandeur. Heaps of rocks are scattered about—enormous granite boulders and jagged reefs of gneiss—as if some Titan of long ago had vented his wrath by upheaving the crust of the earth itself.

The Gorge and Old Canal.

Normally the river here tumbles through a rather narrow channel in its race for the Chesapeake, but when spring melts the mountain snows and defogged valleys pour their overflowing streams into its upper reaches, the falls become a swirling flood that rages from shore to shore with a roar that may be heard for miles.

The old Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which paralleled the Potomac from Georgetown up to and on beyond the falls, was begun about the same time as the Baltimore and Ohio railway, and there was once a keen rivalry between them for the freight traffic between Washington and Cumberland Md. But the "iron horse" outdistanced the faithful, plodding mules of the towpath, and the canal is no longer in operation.

However, transportation's loss has been the gain of thousands who know and love the hike along the towpath, with its great trees and thickets fringing the still waters of the canal, while here and there a moss-encrusted rock, bolder than the rest, juts out like some miniature Lorelei.

Birds frequent the vicinity in count-

less thousands. Wrens, sparrows, warblers, thrushes, and myriad other varieties haunt the thickets. Kingfishers seek their prey along the water's edge. Mocking birds are permanent residents of the woods, and the cheery whistle of the lordly cardinal may be heard at almost any time of year. Indeed, at certain seasons this magnificently caparisoned songster is encountered in flocks.

Where Cabin John creek comes down to the river, man has carried a road across the precipitous valley on one of the world's largest single spans of masonry. In the springtime, however, this valley itself is of far greater interest than its bridge. Ferns and wild flowers adorn it in profusion, and the delicate pink blossoms of the laurel and notched white flowers of the dogwood dapple the greening hillsides harmoniously.

Good for Biological Study.

One of the many interesting features of the Potomac gorge is its peculiar situation biologically. In the cool shadows of its steep cliffs the fauna and flora of the upland regions impinge upon those of the coastal plain to provide one of the most engaging and productive fields for biological study in the East.

Plummer island, in the river above Cabin John, for more than 25 years has been in the possession of the Washington Biologists' Field club and has served as a station for the observation of wild life. An amazing number of new species of plant and insect life has been discovered on this island and every precaution is taken to protect it from depredation and to preserve its value as a natural biological laboratory.

Despite the fact that the river is mostly very swift in this part of its course, there are areas of calm water which are the summer haunts of numerous canoeists and swimmers. The bolder spirits among the devotees of the paddle venture beyond, to shoot the rapids and receive both thrills and spills for their temerity.

The National Capital Park and Planning commission has had a definite program to save this region of truly magnificent scenery as one of the show places of America. It recommended that the federal government acquire the entire gorge from the top of the Virginia bluffs to the hilltops in Maryland and from Georgetown to and including Great Falls. This area would be supplied with foot and bridle paths, highways, and boat landings to make all of its scenery easily accessible.

The value of this region to the city of Washington and to the whole nation is hardly possible of expression. It is estimated that 150,000 visitors come to Great Falls each year on the Virginia side alone, while many more thousands take advantage of the better highway facilities available along the Maryland side.

Best in its Natural State.

Whether or not the gorge of the Potomac shall become a national park rests with congress, which must authorize its acquisition before the Park and Planning commission can proceed beyond the boundaries of the District of Columbia. Certainly it could in no way be more useful to the nation than in its natural state—a place of rare beauty and a joy forever to the rapidly increasing population of the Washington district and the ever-swelling, never-ending stream of visitors to the national capital from all of the world.

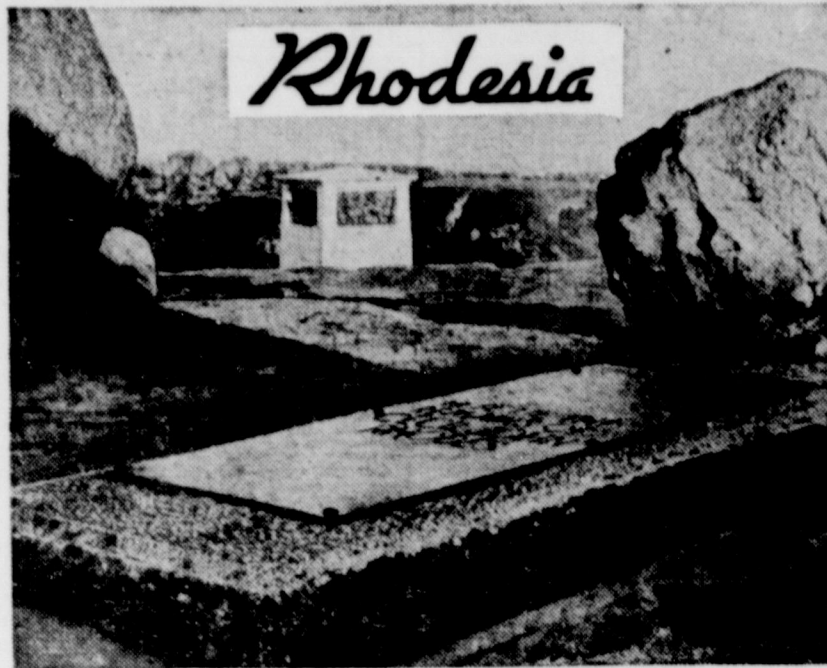
Probably no other capital city in either hemisphere has scenic assets comparable to Washington's Great Falls and the Potomac gorge. The late Viscount James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain to the United States and staunch friend and admirer of America, in writing of the beauties of Washington in the National Geographic Magazine, said:

"It is impossible to live in Washington and not be struck by some peculiar features and some peculiar beauties which your city possesses. In the first place, its site has a great deal that is admirable and charming. There is rising ground inclosing on all sides a level space, and so making a beautiful amphitheater between hills that are rich with woods.

"Underneath these hills and running like a silver thread through the middle of the valley is your admirable river.

"The Potomac has two kinds of beauty—the beauty of the upper stream, murmuring over a rocky bed between bold heights crowned with wood, and the beauty of the wide expanse, spread out like a lake below the city into a vast sheet of silver.

"No European city has so noble a cataract in its vicinity as the Great Falls of the Potomac—a magnificent piece of scenery which you will, of course, always preserve."



Tomb of Cecil Rhodes.

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

APIONEER country's memorials are usually natural features. Rhodesia has its Indaba tree and its Matopo hills. But the most curious spectacle extant associated with Rhodes is that deserted, craterlike pit at the Kimberley diamond mines, where he began digging the fortune which made possible his future colonizing schemes.

Picture Kimberley in the 1870s. Atop a bucket, alongside the checkboard pattern of claims, sits a big, rumpled-haired, slackly garbed English youth, staring into vacancy. In him Natal has lost a cotton grower, and the world will one day gain—to put it thus, since his name is Rhodes—a Colossus.

The English doctors gave this young Cecil John Rhodes a year or so to live, but the South African climate has saved him. From death to diamonds, and from them to vast wealth, South African statesmanship, and empire-building—such will be the swiftly ascended rungs during a life that will end at forty-nine years.

Meanwhile he dreams—he is an incorrigible dreamer. Presently he will be making wills, based on some future, chimerical wealth, to the end of extending the British empire so vastly as to "render wars impossible and promote the best interests of humanity."

The two Rhodesias, of which the Northern colony is almost double the size of the Southern, contain about two and a half million Bantus and but 61,000 persons of European descent. And over what an expanse are these few scattered! One might roughly compare the area of the Rhodesias with that of the thirteen states, or parts of states, lying south of Pennsylvania, east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, eastward along the Gulf of Mexico, and north of a hypothetical line running through central Florida.

Picture the above region as being occupied by a population only nine times that of Atlanta, Ga.—a population wherein the Bantu and white races are proportioned at 40 to 1. Consider, along with that, a civilization only four decades old, and you have the basic elements of Rhodesia, the pioneer colony.

Land of Real Pioneers.

In Rhodesia, individual effort has developed into co-operation, crop specializing into mixed farming, and a department of agriculture, having to do with the cultural and financing sides of Rhodesian husbandry, has come into being for the benefit of the pioneers.

"Pioneer," he it noted, is strictly masculine. We have heard of the farmerette and the aviatrix, but never of the "pioneeress." Comparing the proportion of women to men in given countries, one finds that the older civilizations generally have an excess of the former over the latter, whereas the reverse is true of lands later settled, such as Canada, New Zealand, the United States, and Australia. Now, in this matter of male surplusage, the yet-younger Rhodesia out-tops almost all countries and exceeds the above-named quartette by a "masculinity" of from four to seven times greater.

That conveys, of course, no social picture of Rhodesia, where woman is playing her full part, as always. Rather, it tells the old story—that the foot-free man strikes out for new lands and, in time, sends overseas for that "girl at home" to make the land worth living in.

And just here the governmental settlers-assistance schemes enter the picture. Somewhat similar in effect to the Homestead act that, in 1862, called American pioneers to plant their homes on free western lands, the Rhodesian assistance schemes went much further, in offering nominally free passages from England to the colony and, upon the settler's arrival, free agricultural instruction for a year.

Like the homesteader, he pledged himself to remain for three years. Unlike the homesteader, he was subject to a minimum and a maximum of available capital, and bought his land, at a dollar or so per acre, on a 24-year installment plan.

Settlers Have Good Homes.

To reach a Rhodesian settler's farmstead, you might possibly drive 20 wooded miles off the turnpike, and, if it is after nightfall, hear some stray lion gulping gutturally in the distance. Yet, once arrived, you find yourself in a true home that the man and his wife have made together. He and his native boys have built the house, planning it around a big central room with a wide hearth. She has made it bright with gay curtains, with the rugs brought from overseas, with the homeland's flowers.

And the smart furniture? Well, Rhodesia has its teak, and it is astonishing what carpentry native "boys" can achieve with the assistance of designs cut from household magazines, and the vicarious elbow grease of your constant presence.

Across the broad acres the reaped corn stands in regimented stacks. There's a farm store where the settler sells to his native "boys." For amusements, there are horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, books from public libraries, and maybe a radio set.

As for educating the regional settlers' children, a minimum of ten pupils calls for the establishment of a governmental school. Falling that number, in sparsely peopled sections, there will be an "aided farm school," with a government grant for each child.

Heading eastward from Salisbury, you soon find yourself nearing those mountains beyond which extends Portuguese territory. Completely cupped within their foothills' lofty profiles lies Umtali, eastern outpost of the Rhodesias. Nothing could reveal itself as a more charming surprise than this neat little town, tucked away on the colony's remote verge, its streets lined with tall flamboyant trees that rear their masses of scarlet blossoms against the mountain-ringed valley's vastness of overhead blue.

A 250-mile swing around a circle centering on Umtali reveals it as Rhodesia's gateway to the wild heart of things, where waterfalls plunge over precipices, and primitive forests clothe the land with silence, and nude peaks pile their shapes against the sky.

The Matopo Hills.

At times you traverse 50 miles of wild woodland that offer no more guiding features than a dry stream-bed or some cement causeway, built at low level to allow seasonal torrents to sweep across instead of under it. Brilliantly plumaged birds flash past, groups of rock-perched baboons discuss family affairs. Issuance into the open, with a mission church ahead, is an experience, while the passage of some other car is a downright sensation.

Yet, though you would not have guessed it, there are often kraals near the road, and thus you get a glimpse of native corrugating, sunfanning, hairdressing (as complicated a process as permanent-waving), and listen to a fat old grandmother telling Uncle Remus stories in the original version. Near Bulawayo you visit the Matopo hills. After a few hours' drive, the land begins heaping itself into a wide series of rocky kopjes. Here nature seems to have worked haphazardly, flinging so many great boulders atop of so many pinnacles that one might well call the place the Valley of Balancing Stones.

Now you clamber up the vast, smooth slant of a massive formation and find yourself on a rocky plateau, feeling antlike beside the huge, globular boulders that are perched there over "World's View." Away stretches the tumbled kopje-heaped valley, resembling earth's beginnings as sculptured by some supernal Rodin, who has tossed the half-finished work aside, saying, "Make out of it what you can."

The boulders immediately encircling you are vivid with lichen, in reds, greens, and gold. A child would call this a fairy place, and dream of enchantments. Then suddenly one severe slab, imbedded over what was laid to rest in the blasted-out heart of the rock, tells you that here has been high burial:

"This Power that wrought on us and goes

Back to the Power again . . ."
Ah, power! Far better than any cathedral aisle does this "View of the World." Rhodes' self-chosen burial place, suit with the rugged power of the man. The guarded pinnacles are his cathedral's spires, the richly hued boulders his stained-glass windows.

Once, when Rhodes was a boy, he asked a gray-haired man why he should thus be buried planting oaks, since he would never live to see them full grown. Unforgettably for Rhodes, the veteran replied that he had the vision to see others sitting under the trees' shade when he himself had gone. And well may Rhodesia be likened to an English oak, springing by like vision from the dust now resting under the slab in the Matopo hills.

Just an Idea

It was John Ruskin who said it long ago, but it is still true that the man who looks for the crooked things will see the crooked things, and the man who looks for the straight will see the straight.

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

MILLE fleur guest towels and finger towels are the last word in these linen closet furnishings, which have become a modern household necessity. The words mille fleur are used as a term of description rather than one of precision, since the flowers cannot be reckoned in millions. However, the random sprinkling of the flowers over the entire surface of the towels is in accord with the term as applied in other decorative uses.

The number of blossoms embroidered on a towel is at the discretion of the person working them. The flowers must be distributed over the towel and not be arranged as a border or in any set fashion. We may consider the surface of the towel as a green lawn with the flowers springing up here and there through the grass, the bright colors making the sward gay.

Stitches.

Lazy daisy stitch is popular for the embroidery although outline stitch is equally good. The advantage of daisy

stitch is that with two stitches a complete petal is worked, with both edges laid in the embroidery medium. Daisy is a modified buttonhole stitch, which can be worked so rapidly that even a lazy worker can accomplish much with it in a short time.

For a flower, start each loop stitch in center of flower, bringing point of needle up and over the thread where the tip of the petal should come. Put the needle down to bring embroidery medium over the petal strand and hold it in place, and at the same time bring the needle up where the next stitch is to start. All stitches are similarly made. Stems, if any, are outlined. When well worked, both lazy daisy and outline stitches are good looking on the wrong side. Also they are flat, and essential for mille fleur towel ornamentation. Flowers worked in outline may have petals filled with darning stitches.

Colors and Materials.

Flowers may all be in the same color, or colors may vary in different blossoms. Stems, if any, should be green. Huckaback, damask, linen, heavy or in handkerchief weight (this last for finger towels only) are recommended materials. Embroidery medium should not be too fine. Fabric and medium should be in contrast.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.



Mille Fleur Towels Have the Embroidered Blossoms Scattered Over the Entire Surface of the Material as Pictured.

Pasturing Sheep

To pasture sheep in mature orchards is a common practice which seems generally satisfactory, says the Rural New-Yorker. The question of grazing would be the same as for any other pasture system. It would vary entirely with the kind and abundance of the pasture in question. If on good mixed grass, or blue grass, and pastured not over ten head per acre, such pasture will usually keep the ewes in good condition until pasture starts getting short in late summer or early fall.

When Animal Has Heaves

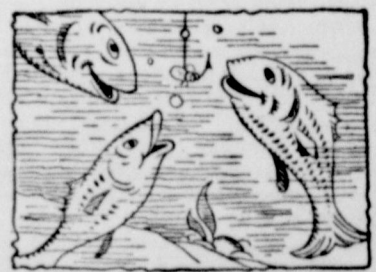
Clover hay or bulky foods which contain but little nutriment should be entirely omitted when the animal is affected with heaves. It has been said that the disease is unknown in localities where clover hay is never used. A small quantity of the best hay, once a day, is sufficient. This should be cut and dampened. The animal should always be watered before feeding, never directly after a meal. Never work a heavey horse immediately after a meal.—Rural New-Yorker.

MYTHICAL



"Pa, what is a fairy story?"
"One that ends with 'so they were married and lived happily ever after.'"

NO FOOLING



"Well, it's a good joke. Don't you see the point?"

A FINE RAIN! YES!
But it left that thin, splashy, sticky MUD to soil our Garments—But Why Worry?
THE HELPY-SELFY LAUNDRY
Will Wash It Away
E. E. HOULETTE, Proprietor

1901

1936

E. B. Black Co.

We have Served You For 36 Years

Hereford, Texas