

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

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SPIRITUAL TYPE

HAVE you sometimes "felt" the leads of the inner self prompting you to action in a definite kind of occupation, giving you "hunches" which you felt impelled to follow? Your hand, if its type be read correctly, may be relied upon as a guide to the activities and surroundings in which nature has fitted you to function best.

The Spiritual Type of Hand.

You will have little trouble in placing this type by its beautiful but seemingly fragile structure. The fingers and thumb are notable in their graceful proportions, the nail tips being well tapered, with the nails themselves long, oval in form and delicately set. The thumb of this type is often extremely flexible, and the first or nail joint may be bent backward readily toward the wrist. The palm and underside portions of the hand are often extremely pliable and are never overfleshed.

The spiritual type of hand, although the most beautiful of the seven types, is the least practical of them all. Its possessor is sure to live on a receptive plane which sometimes confers extraordinary psychic powers.

The man or woman with this type of hand is seldom of robust constitution, and this, combined with a tendency to assume a visionary attitude toward worldly things, makes the selection of an understanding, practical mate and associates of supreme importance if health and prosperity and happiness are to be assured.

WNU Service.

Why Less Cotton Is Used

One reason that less cotton is used is the invention of artificial fabrics—that is manufactured fibers from which cloth may be woven, instead of cotton, flax or silk. Another reason is the decrease in the amount of cloth required for women's clothes. They wear fewer and much smaller undergarments than their mothers did, and as for cotton stockings—have a look. Probably 80,000,000 women and girls now wear silk stockings. Allowing for five a year on an average, it would take a lot of cotton to fill orders for 150,000,000 pairs of stockings. The production of rayon in the United States alone, last year, was about 110,000,000 pounds.

Why Metal Furniture Feels Cold

Metal furniture and wooden furniture attain the temperature of the room. Metal furniture feels colder to the touch because metal is a good conductor of heat, whereas wood is a poor conductor. When you touch an object with your finger you supply some of the heat of your body to the object through your finger. If the object is a good conductor the heat passes through it quickly and you get an impression of cold in your finger. On the other hand, if the object is a poor conductor of heat, it feels warm for the same reason.

Why Tire Treads Wear

Causes of rapid wearing away of tire treads are listed by the emergency service department of the Automobile Club of Southern California as follows: Bent axles, bent steering knuckles, wheels out of alignment, excessive use of brakes, spinning of wheels, unevenly placed tire rims, and unevenly adjusted brakes.

If automobile production continues brisk we may eventually have two cars for every filling station.—Florence (Ala.) Herald.

HOW

TO RAISE YOUR OWN FISH WORMS IN SMALL GARDEN.—During mid-summer and fall fishermen are often hard pressed for a plentiful supply of fishing worms and even bait dealers find their stock greatly reduced, which calls for a jump in prices. Fishermen who find worm bait the most satisfactory can supply their own needs for the entire year by constructing and maintaining a worm propagation bed. This does not need to be an elaborate or expensive affair, according to a writer in the Detroit News.

Select a plot of ground in the yard about 8 to 10 feet square. Build a frame around this, sinking the bottom side boards about 12 or 15 inches in the ground and allowing the sides to extend about a foot above the ground. The top of the boards should be capped with a piece of metal about four inches wide to prevent any worms from crawling over the sides. The soil in the box should consist of equal parts of good black loam, well-rotted manure and decomposed vegetable compost thoroughly mixed. Dig a plentiful supply of worms and introduce them into this new home. They will shortly start to breed and if the soil is kept moist you will have all the bait you want for yourself and friends for the entire fishing season. A few rocks and old boards laid on top will help conserve the moisture and shelter the worms. If birds are inclined to bother this nursery place a piece of wire netting over the top.

How to Mix Paint Colors to Produce Desired Tint

By mixing the primary colors (red, yellow and blue) in various proportions, most colors can be obtained. Mixing all three primary colors in equal parts gives a neutral color. By mixing any two of the three primary colors in proper proportion, the complementary or secondary color results. For instance, mixing blue and yellow will produce green, which is the complementary color to red. Yellow and red produce orange, which is the complement of blue, while red and blue produce violet, the complement of yellow.

If the paint or enamel you have purchased is not the exact tint or shade you wish, remember that you can lighten any color by adding white or darken any shade by adding black. To lessen the brilliance of a color, add its complement: blue to orange, green to red or yellow to violet.

How Cards Were Used Religiously

It is said that a soldier was once brought before the mayor of Glasgow charged with playing cards during divine services. He gave as his excuse the strange fact that his deck of cards served as a prayer book. He said: "The ace reminds me of the One God; the deuce, the Father and Son; the trey, the Holy Trinity; the four-spot, the four evangelists; the five, the five virgins; the six, the number of days of creation; the seven, the day of rest—the Sabbath; the eight, the number of righteous people in the ark; the nine, the ungrateful lepers; the ten the Ten Commandments; while the king and queen represent the Queen of Sheba who sought wisdom from King Solomon."

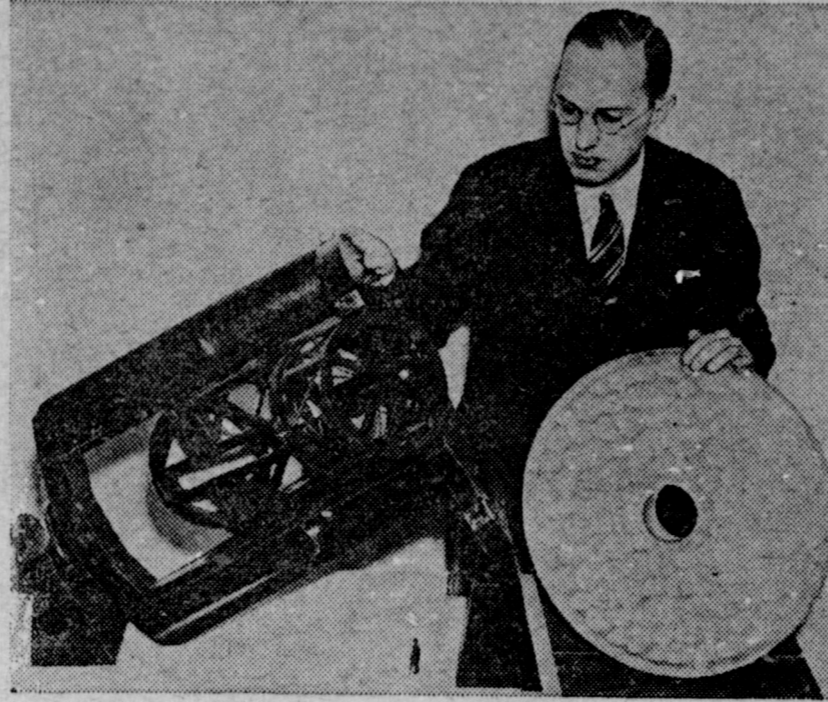
Solution

Two men were out shooting, when suddenly a policeman popped up and demanded to see their licenses. One immediately took to his heels, and the cop rushed off in pursuit, which continued for 10 minutes before the man was caught. The latter surprised his captor by pulling a hunting license out of his pocket and presenting it.

"Why the dickens did you bolt when you had a license?" queried the cop.

"Well, you see officer," was the calm reply, "the other chap hadn't."—Boston Transcript.

Model of Giant Telescope Exhibited



James Stokley, director of the Planetarium at the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia shown with a one-tenth scale glass model of the 200-inch disc, and a model of the telescope mechanism, three-eighths of an inch to the foot, which is being constructed for the California Institute of Technology.

WHY Homing Pigeons Fly Home in Ordinary Flights

Dozens of guesses have been made as to why carrier pigeons, those remarkable birds to whose wings and to whose "homing sense" we trust messages in peace and in war, so seldom lose their way back to their cotes, notes a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some persons have suggested that these pigeons are sensitive to magnetic forces around and in the earth, and that perhaps it is these forces which indicate the homeward direction. But this has been disproved when pigeons flew through strong magnetic currents without being affected by them.

An equally fantastic suggestion is that these birds have, somehow, a sensitive mechanism which winds up as they are taken away from their homes. But this is obviously incredible, for the birds may be twisted around many times in baskets before they are released and they do not reverse the action before starting for their cotes.

The most reasonable explanation is that the birds have excellent eyesight and great strength. The fact that they return more surely in daytime than they do at night indicates that their eyesight has some relation to their home-finding genius. It is quite possible that the birds learn to recognize landmarks, for they see much more sharply than human beings, who have only a dull, limited vision by comparison, can quite realize. At any rate, the fact is that homing pigeons, even though they may be comparatively near their homes, generally wait until morning before their return.

How Sleep Comes

How sleep comes is still a mystery to scientists. A great many theories have been advanced to explain the riddle, but none has been acceptable. One theory explains that sleep comes somewhat in the manner of pulling all the plugs out of a switchboard to stop all con-

versations. The conduction pathways in the nervous system are broken by the refraction of small contact points between the neurones, which are the conducting units that form the nervous system. Activity, according to still another theory, produces a fatigue poison which accumulates in the blood and "dopes" the brain, thus bringing sleep.—Montreal Herald.

How to Refinish Hardwood Floors

If the floors are in the least discolored or spotted, it will be necessary to use a power sander, since it is practically impossible to sand them sufficiently by hand. After the floors are sanded down to the plain wood, apply a commercially prepared paste filler, and wipe them off with a cloth. If a wax finish is desired, apply two coats of shellac, sandpapering with double O sandpaper after each coat, and add a coat of wax and of polish. If a varnish finish is desired, after the paste filler has been applied, add one coat of shellac, sandpaper it, and then two coats of varnish.

How Rontgen Discovered X-Rays

In 1895, while experimenting, Doctor Rontgen got strange shadows of solid objects and by making his tube lightproof a greenish fluorescent light could be thrown upon a screen several feet away. These rays passed through the soft parts of the body so that the bones of the hand, for example, were boldly reflected upon a photographic plate. Rontgen modestly named the new

rays X-rays, but they were afterwards named Rontgen rays, and the science is now known as rontgenology. He received the Nobel prize in 1901 and world-wide fame.

How Fraternities Are Named

The usual procedure is to choose a name in English, which signifies the aims, ideals, or character of the fraternity. This name is translated in Greek. The initial Greek letters of the words that form the name are the appellation by which the fraternity is known. The name is known only to the members of the organization.

How Snow Helps Farm Land

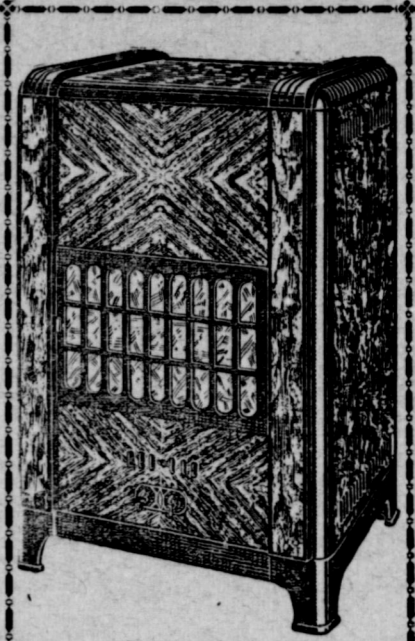
Snow is called the "poor man's manure." This is because it protects crops against winter kill by blanketing the top layer of soil from freezing. It also fills up the subsoil with moisture when melts. In addition, snow actually has some fertilizing value, since it contains some combined nitrogen and sulphur. Rain and snow together will put about 4½ pounds ammoniacal and 1½ pounds of nitrate nitrogen into an acre of soil yearly. This amounts to about 6 pounds of nitrogen, which may be expected as the gain to the soil in one acre from a winter's precipitation. It is the equivalent of about 40 pounds of commercial nitrate of soda.

How Burma Women View Beauty

In Burma it is considered a mark of beauty for the women to wear great plugs in the lobes of their ears. The men cover their bodies with tattooed designs, also considered marks of beauty. Boys attend school, but girls are not taught to read or write. Rangoon is the capital. One of its temples, the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, is unrivalled for structural beauty. The spire is incrustated with gems said to be worth \$250,000 and the entire temple is covered with gold leaf.

How Glass Prints Were Made
A glass print was made by covering a blackened glass with white opaque varnish and drawing the picture on it with an etching needle. An impression was then taken on a sensitized paper exposed to light through the glass. The print was in reality a kind of photograph, although resembling an etching in effect.

Mary Garden is probably right in insisting that singers shouldn't drink, but we'd be pretty well satisfied if drinkers didn't sing.—Boston Herald.



Come in and see the

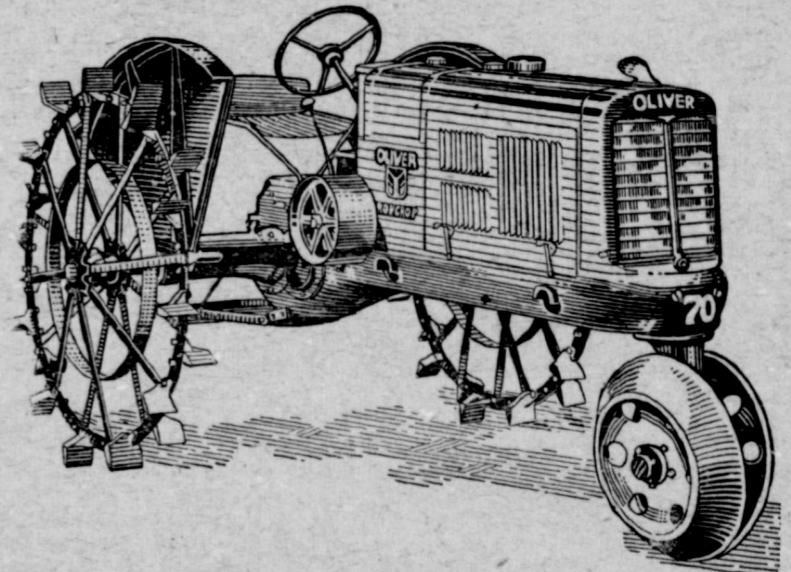
Beautiful New

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at the

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There are two "70's," the 70 H-C (High Compression, for gasoline), and the 70 K-D (for kerosene or distillate). Tractors that burn gasoline, kerosene or distillate are not new—but tractors designed to meet modern conditions and provide real fuel economy on each type of fuel are very new—the Row Crop "70" is the First!

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Right in the Swim

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ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM
THE STAFF

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with our editorial policy we wish to make a definite announcement. Primarily we are interested in the welfare of Muenster and its neighboring communities; our next interest is Cooke County. Accordingly we propose to encourage and support every project that is valuable to the interests of Muenster and Cooke County.

Feeling convinced that money spent away from home is hopelessly beyond our reach for further use, we have pledged our editorial and advertising support to the independent merchants of Muenster and Gainesville. We hope to discourage as much as possible the prevailing custom of watching for the "cheap prices" advertised by chain stores and mail order houses.

In presenting these thoughts to our readers we do not intend to place undue emphasis on the idea of home town loyalty. But we do intend to emphasize the importance of considering the problem thoroughly, using sound business principles as the basis of judgment. We want our readers to consider such questions as these: Do the chain stores and mail order houses offer quality merchandise for their "cheap prices"? Does the money spent in a chain store or mail order house in any way benefit the individual of the local community? Do the chain stores and mail order houses take an interest in the development of the local community?

Next we want the readers to realize that local business men pay taxes in the community, aid in its development, and spend with other local business men or laborers the profits realized from their patrons' business.

The man who supports the local merchant indirectly adds to his own income.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Almost everyone agrees that the proposed gymnasium would be "swell for the youngsters." Certainly, and it would also be swell for the oldsters.

If one considers the number of trips made to Gainesville last year to see Muenster teams play, he must realize that Muenster people are certainly sports minded. Muenster led in attendance at the county tournament because its people enjoy athletic contests.

And that group by no means constituted the full number of local fans. Because traveling conditions were so decidedly unfavorable, the less ardent fans preferred not to venture away from home. It is conservative to estimate that our attendance would have been doubled had the games been played in a Muenster gym.

But watching the youngsters play is only part of the fun. Quite a number of local citizens would like to organize basketball, volley ball, or handball leagues and have a few contests of their own.

When we realize that we can enjoy a gym merely by spending at home what we would otherwise spend elsewhere, we wonder why we haven't built it years ago.

CONSIDER BOTH HEALTH
AND MONEY

The scheme to provide for free medical service is worth a lot of serious thought. From the viewpoint of health as well as of money it offers distinct advantages over the old system. Some of them have already been considered. Many more can be found by just drawing on one's imagination.

Suppose I am a normal citizen with a more or less steady income. I live on a scale that permits me to save some of my income as a sort of insurance against unforeseen expenses. How long would that saving last in the event of a serious sickness in the family? And how long would it take me to pay the balance of my doctor bill? All that expense and worry could be avoided by paying a few dollars at the beginning of the year—and a few dollars could be made to fit in my regular budget.

Again, for such ailments as minor burns, boils, minor sprains, colds, and dozens of others I probably would not see a doctor unless his services were free. Just as most other people, I feel that a doctor makes his living by selling his service and his advice; under normal conditions I should not ask for either unless I am willing to pay. But if I had paid in advance for his service I should not hesitate to ask for his advice.

Of course some will say they have not been sick for years; therefore it would be a waste of money to subscribe to the doctor's service. Those people should consider the viewpoint of the old timer who says his family is due to have the nor-



Floyd Gibbons
ADVENTURERS' CLUB
Hello, Everybody!

"The Thrill of His Life"
By FLOYD GIBBONS
Famous Headline Hunter.

LET'S give a big hand now, boys and girls, to fifteen-year-old David Steurer. Dave can't stand up very well to take a bow, because, you see, Dave has been crippled since early childhood and—like many others we know—those doggone legs of his are a little wobbly.

But if you think that stops Dave from marching right into the inner circle of the Adventurers' club you've got another think coming. Dave's father, Charles D. Steurer, Jr., tell the story, but it's Dave himself who is the adventurer.

The Steurer family spend the summer at Harbor View beach, South Norwalk, Conn., and it was while they were there in August, 1934, that Dave popped right onto the front page with a big splash and gave his dad the greatest thrill he ever had in his life.

It all happened during the water carnival given yearly by the Calf Pasture life guards at the beach. Mr. Steurer was reading about the various events in the local newspaper when his eyes nearly popped out of his head.

There in big letters was the name of his crippled son entered in the most gruelling race of the day—the long-distance swim. The father couldn't believe his eyes. He knew that Dave was a pretty fair swimmer, but there he was entered in a three-mile race in which all the other contestants were grown men and Dave was only fifteen. And crippled as well.

Father Fears for Dave's Sensitiveness.
Well, sir, Mr. Steurer's eyes got a little misty. He knew he had done everything possible in a medical way for Dave without much



And Swim Like a Fish He Did, Boys and Girls.

success, but he didn't like the idea of his son being pitted against a lot of husky life-savers. The boy was sensitive and his father was afraid of his being hurt by comparison with that sort of competition.

But that only goes to show you what fathers know. Anyway, Dave's name was entered, and that was that, so all that Mr. Steurer could do was attend the races, which he did.

Feeling that his son's chances were very slim, he rowed over to the race-course off Calf Pasture as quietly as he could. He even figured that it might be better not to let the boy know he was going to be a witness to what the father felt would be a crushing defeat.

Time came for the start of the three-mile race. As their names were called the swimmers walked up to the judges' stand for final examination. They stood in line—perfect specimens of manhood.

"David Steurer."
The name boomed out over the amplifier system and Mr. Steurer shifted nervously. Dave, he knew, could not make the judges' stand with his crippled feet.

But the judges soon fixed all that. If Dave couldn't come to them, well, they could come to him. And they did, and pronounced the boy fit.

Dave Leads in First Hundred Yards.

Mr. Steurer says he was sitting on edge as the swimmers got ready to take off.

Bang! The starting gun startled him so that he almost fell into the water with excitement. His eyes followed every movement of the son he adored, and as he looked a puzzled smile came over his face and Papa Steurer lit a big cigar proudly.

The boy was swimming like a champion! Even with the others he was moving effortlessly along with a long, gliding stroke that was a revelation to his father. The father noticed with amazement that his son's legs—paralyzed from the hips down—rolled gently in rhythm to the powerful strokes of his arms.

As Dave pulled steadily into the lead in the first hundred yards the crowd went wild—the boy they thought didn't have a chance was winning.

But a three-mile race, Mr. Steurer knew, wasn't often won in the first hundred yards, so he settled down to chew that cigar to bits. He was sorry he hadn't brought Mrs. Steurer along. Why, the boy could swim like a fish!

It's a Real Thrill for Boy's Father.

And swim like a fish he did, boys and girls, because, when it was all over, Dave had finished two hundred yards ahead of the nearest swimmer.

If you happened to be at that race, in that crowd of two thousand howling fans, maybe you noticed a wild man chewing a big cigar and yelling his head off. If you did, well, I don't have to tell you who it was. His initials are C. D. S., Jr.

Well, sir, the newspapers came out with big headlines. One of them worried Dave's father. But he might have saved himself that worry. The headline read:

"Cripple wins three-mile race."

Mr. Steurer was worried about how his sensitive son would take that word "cripple." He asked Dave warily about it and, by golly, Dave only grinned.

"I made the front page, didn't I?" he asked. Yes, Dave, old man, you sure did.

©—WNU Service.

mal amount of sickness, perhaps more than normal. So he'll play safe by paying for the service and if he doesn't need it, well, he's just lucky.

Whether the plan is considered from the viewpoint of health or money makes little difference—it benefits the public in both ways. When people see the doctor oftener they enjoy better health; when they pay a definite small amount for medical attention they automatically eliminate those large doctor bills.

A missionary to the South Sea Islands reports that it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the native women in clothing. Same over here, brother.—Washington Post.

SHOULD A MAN HAVE THE
RIGHT TO OPERATE HIS
PRIVATELY-OWNED TRUCK

Austin, Dec. 3.—The serious minded Texan who is interested in the industrial growth of his State has but to look at the highway map of Texas to understand how important the privately owned truck has been in overcoming the depression. Fifteen years ago practically all of the manufacturing plants and distributing houses of the State were in the cities where rail transportation centered.

While times were good nobody cared very much what he paid for an article and the overhead costs of rent, transportation, etc., did not mean very much to a manufacturer or a wholesaler, but when the depression hit in 1929, business men realized that they had to deal on a smaller margin. In the smaller cities and towns rents were not so high, and pay that in the city was not enough, was in the smaller places, better than living wages. The only problem that face d the manufacturer or merchant who wanted to establish his business in a smaller city or town was that of getting his goods to market.

The rates charged by public carriers were high, their routes were fixed, and their service was unsatisfactory. With the development of the State highway system, business men found that they could locate just about where they wanted to, buy their own trucks, and distribute their own merchandise with better service and at less cost than could be done from the large railroad centers.

The result is that all over Texas, within the past seven or eight years there have been thousands of manufacturing plants and wholesale houses located in the smaller places. To their communities these businesses have brought prosperity by the way of pay rolls, new markets, and money from sources other than farming. It is largely because of these new industries that the people of Texas now find themselves well back on the road to prosperity.

Under the present Motor Carrier law of Texas, two recent court decisions have held such concerns to be "contract carriers" for hire and require them to obtain permits from the Railroad Commission to operate. A further provision of the same law prohibits the Railroad Commission from granting them a permit if to do so hurts any public carriers business.

The net result of this is that thou-

sands of business men in hundreds of the smaller cities and towns of Texas have lost their right to use their own trucks. Unless the law is changed at the next session of the legislature, these smaller cities and towns will lose the pay rolls, markets, and money afforded by the manufacturing plants and wholesale houses. Business will again be forced back into the centers where railroad facilities are particularly good, and Texas will go back to the days when public carriers were able to dominate the future of a town.

That the business men of Texas do not intend to stand for such a condition is shown by the organization of the Manufacturers and Merchants Transportation Association of Texas with its headquarters at Austin. With already over 500 concerns in all parts of the State representing practically every Texas industry working, it is expected that the membership will reach well over 2,000 by the time the legislature meets.

A bill will be introduced then to rectify the situation, allow a business man to transport his own merchandise in his own truck and thus keep down the cost of the necessities of life. At the same time, it will save the businesses that have helped so many of the smaller cities and towns of the State.

Parking Slot
A gentleman in Utah was recently seen clinging unsteadily to a parking meter with one hand and inserting nickles with the other. "The thing's crooked," he complained. "I've put in \$5.75, and it hasn't paid off once."—Literary Digest.

The humanitarians will have to admit that the Spaniards don't treat their bulls any worse than they treat each other.—Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock).

The average American works himself to death trying to get ready to live.—St. Louis Star-Times.

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and TIE
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for
Christmas
OUR ASSORTMENT IS GOOD AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!
Come in and see them—
You'll like them
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In to see us!
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR YOUR GRAIN
BEREND BROS.
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Service! Price! Quality!
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