COMING ATTRACTION

Big Tailoring Display

AND

Exhibit of the Latest Fashions

FROM

Chicago

Largest Tailors in the World of GOOD made-to-order clothes

Selected patterns from their new Spring and Summer stocks will be shown in the full piece.

You men who seek style, demand Quality and want to be really well dressed, at a consistent price, will not miss this opportunity to select a pattern for your Spring and Summer suit.

You are invited. Remember the date.

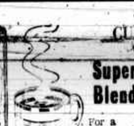
At Our Store

WEDNESDAY,

March 27th, 1935

The Frank Stephens Co.

Eagle Lake, :—: Texas



PINE CHINA CUP & SAUCER with 1 lb. pkg.

Super Blend **Coffee**

For a Limited Time Only 1 lb. pkg. **31c**

At Your Nearest **Q-P FOOD STORE**

A New Deal Needed.

(Congressman Mansfield on the Cotton Situation.)

Agriculture is our foremost industry, and cotton constitutes a crop of the first magnitude. One-third of the people of the United States are vitally interested in the success of this important industry.

For many years our home production of cotton has been greater than that of all the the rest of the world. It has not only supplied our domestic needs, but cotton has held the lead over all other commodities in our export trade. Slightly more than 55 per cent of the cotton produced in the United States in recent years has found a market abroad.

For the past 15 years our home consumption of cotton has remained practically the same, though our population increased enormously during that time. For the 14-year period from 1920 to 1933, inclusive, our annual consumption was 9,070,407 bales.

During that time our population increased from 105,710,620 in 1920 to 125,693,000 in 1933. Still there was no increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States. In fact, the 105,000,000 people in 1921 actually consumed 309,000 more bales of cotton was consumed by the more than 125,000,000 people in 1933.

Our cotton exports increased slightly during the 14-year period. This relieved, to a certain extent, the loss sustained in domestic consumption. Our annual average of exports for the period was 7,363,227 bales. The largest amount of exports in any year was in 1926, when 10,926,614 bales of American cotton was marketed abroad.

The following year, 1927, the average price of cotton advanced from 12.5 to 20.2 cents per pound, notwithstanding the fact that the world production in that year was above the average for the 14-year period, to the extent of 182,663 bales. The enormous exports of the previous year undoubtedly exerted an influence for this advance in market price in 1927.

The average annual home production of cotton during the 14-year period 1920-33 was 13,227,185 bales. The average foreign production was 10,006,150 bales. The average world production was 23,243,935 bales.

Due to the crop restriction measures authorized by Congress, superinduced by the great drought in the Southwestern states, our production of cotton in 1934 was reduced to less than 10,000,000 bales. This was 3,000,000 bales below the 14-year average. The foreign production in 1934 is estimated at 13,225,000 bales, or about 3,000,000 bales above the 14-year average.

Notwithstanding our reduction in cotton last year we was just about offset by the increased production abroad, our farmers actually received more than double the market price they received the year before. This saved them from financial ruin and justified the extreme measures adopted which contributed to their recovery.

These measures were intended for emergency relief only, and have served their purpose. A permanent policy should be established. A policy that will aid the farmer and not injure other branches of the cotton industry.

In establishing a permanent policy for cotton, the question of our foreign markets cannot be ignored. If we are to lose our foreign markets entirely, then our production must be limited to home consumption, which has averaged but little more than 6,000,000 bales.

This would reduce us to less than half of our present average production. It would be the equivalent of only two-thirds of the short crop produced in 1934 under the restrictive measures of the Bankhead and the Agricultural Adjustment Acts, plus the great drought.

Assuming that our 9,000,000-bale crop of 1934 was sold at an average of 12 cents, then a 6,000,000-bale crop must bring 18 cents to realize an equal amount. The world price, of course, might be considerably less than 18 cents.

Domestic mills would not pay the 18 cents for American cotton unless forced to do so by a tariff wall. Behind such a tariff wall all cotton goods would be pyramided to consumers at enormous prices, under the compensatory duties that would be demanded, and which have seldom, if ever, been denied by Congress.

If our foreign markets are to be abandoned, the Southwestern cotton-producing states would be placed at a great disadvantage as compared to the Southeastern states. The cotton mills are practically all located in New England, and in Georgia and the Carolinas. Cotton grown in the Eastern states has the advantage of a comparatively shorter haul and correspondingly lower freight rate, either rail or truck.

The all-rail freight rate on cotton from Galveston and Houston to the New England mills located at Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Willimantic, and Danielson is $1.54 per hundredweight, or $7.70 per bale. The rate to the Carolina mills at Gastonia, Charlotte, Concord, Kannapolis, Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg is $1.01 per hundredweight, or $5.05 per bale. This rate to the Carolinas is only temporary and expires July 5, 1935. After that date the normal rate of $1.22 per hundredweight, or $6.10 per bale, is to be restored.

The combined rail-and-water rate from Texas ports to New England mills ranges from $1.70 to $2.00 per bale. Fall River and New Bedford having the advantage over Taunton, Willimantic, and Danielson in such shipments.

The export rates on cotton from Texas ports to European and Asiatic countries generally slightly less than 15 per cent. They are fixed by conference agreements for the different ranges, the average being about 35 cents per hundredweight, or $1.75 per bale.

These shipping rates account for the fact that cotton from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and much of that from Mississippi, Western Tennessee, and Alabama goes into the export trade. Our home mills are supplied from the Eastern cotton-producing states, where they have the advantage of short hauls by either rail or truck lines.

This statement is fully verified by the record. In 1933 the cotton shipped through the ports of Texas totalled 6,198,496 bales. This cotton was grown principally in Texas and Oklahoma. Of this amount, 5,749,616 bales was exported to European and Asiatic countries.

The cotton shipped from Texas ports in the coastwise trade amounted to only 448,880 bales. The major portion of these coastwise shipments went to New England mills, though a small portion of it was afterward exported from Atlantic ports.

Of the cotton shipped out through the ports of Texas in 1933, 93 per cent went directly into exports and seven per cent in coastwise trade. Of the shipments through the port of New Orleans, 83 per cent was exports and 17 per cent coastwise. Of the shipments through the port of Mobile, 75 per cent was exports and 25 per cent in coastwise trade.

If deprived of our foreign markets, the shipments of cotton from the Gulf ports would have to go to Eastern mills either by ship or by rail. The cotton farmers of the Southwestern states would have to pay an average of about three times the transportation costs paid by the Eastern cotton farmer.

The coastwise shipments may be eliminated entirely if the merchant marine is placed under the Interstate Commerce Commission, as proposed by the Eastman plan. The only reason for such consolidation is to prevent the ships from taking business from the railroads.

This is the age of subsidies. Practically every industry in the United States is now actually receiving a subsidy in some form, either direct or indirect. The banks, the factories, the great insurance companies, the waterways, the merchant marine, and various others. Some of these subsidies are camouflaged, others are in the open.

The ship subsidy has been in the guise of mail contracts. The President says the subsidy is necessary and should be in the open. I agree with him. As a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I expect to support that policy. I want the people to know where the money is going.

We are now subsidizing agriculture. Much of it is in the open, but some of it camouflaged in the form of loans, some of which were never expected to be repaid. I have supported all these measures. I now want to place agriculture where it can survive without loans.

Mr. J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas, is advocating a measure for the relief of the cotton farmer, to take the place of the A. A. A. and the Bankhead Acts and other laws. His proposal is for the cotton farmer to receive an outright subsidy on that portion of the crop which is necessary for home consumption. Then, let him grow as much, or as little, as he pleases for the export trade, and on that portion of his crop, he would take his chances with the world.

Under this plan we would hold our export trade. Farmers would receive perhaps more and better benefits than they are now receiving. Cotton pickers, ginners, compressors, oil-mill workers, exporters, railways, and ship lines would all receive benefits, of which they are deprived under the present restrictive laws. The cost of the Government is expected to be no more, but probably less, than the agencies now in force. Mr. McDonald believes that the necessary funds can be raised by a processing tax, though I understand his definite plans for the purpose have not yet been entirely worked out.

The main thing necessary under such a system should be to safeguard the farmer who has heretofore diversified his crops in the general interest. In order to do this the farm quotas should be based upon acreage of cultivatable land instead of an average production, as is the case in the operation of the Bankhead Law. Another safeguard should be placed to protect the small farmer as compared to the commercial farmer.

I hope our able Secretary of Agriculture and the Committee on Agriculture, which have done such wonderful work in the interest of the farmer, may be able to work out a scheme for the general recovery of the cotton industry in all its branches.

I do not think the Bankhead bill has had any effect at all this year. It was not enacted until the 21st of April last, when the President signed the measure and cotton was already planted. It did not go into effect until the 12th of July, under regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and cotton was then being picked. I do not think it affected the production or the price, but I think the drought, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the loans of 10 and 12 cents per pound had some effect. The Government now has more than 4,100,000 bales of cotton on hand on which they have made loans of 10 or 12 cents. This cotton will be depressing the price for another year unless it can be exported or disposed of in some way.

Looking Backward

Items of more or less interest from the Headlight file of Twenty-Four Years ago.

MARCH 25, 1911.

Contractor E. N. Vanderslice of Oklahoma City arrived Sunday with a force of men and began work Monday on the new Santa Fe brick depot.—Carey Smith, former editor of the Lockhart Courier, is now editing the Bay City Tribune. Mr. Smith is a capable newspaper man, a booster for news and believes in giving his readers a good newspaper.—The doors of the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Toliver were open wide Wednesday afternoon in welcome to the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Church.—Mrs. C. L. Dobbins of Houston arrived Sunday to spend a week nursing her brother-in-law, Roy Dobbins, who is improving nicely now after a long siege of typhoid fever.—Containing a picture showing a pile of 142 jack rabbits and the hunters, the paper gives an account of the jack rabbit hunt, as follows: Sunday, March 5, Charles, Joe, Wenzel and Adolph Henz, Philip and Ed. Braden, Louis Suttlebaum, S. R., J. R. and O. A. Litzmann, Herman, Charles and Paul Michaelis, Gus, Henry and Otto Brast, Alvin and August Glueck, Louis Kircin, August Meyer and Julius Ranken, started out at 3 in the morning, meeting again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, throwing the rabbits in a pile, which counted 59. The hunters covered a strip of prairie of about three miles, starting near the old John Carlson place, north of Eagle Lake. Sunday, March 19th, the same party repeated the rabbit hunt, covering about the same territory, this time bagging 142 rabbits, making in the two hunts, 201 rabbits.—Mr. George Abbe died at his home near Eagle Lake early Monday. With his family, he moved here from Kansas about two years ago. The remains were shipped to Mekoma, the old home for burial.—Harry Landa this week received from Dallas and installed a handsome soda fountain in connection with his grocery and restaurant business.—Rock Island has two more new automobiles. W. F. C. Priesheyer, merchant and real estate dealer, is the owner of one, and H. H. Johnson, the other.—A. R. Lundy, who is opening a grocery store in Rock Island, was a business visitor here Wednesday.—Pitching dollars has been a pastime of the week. Attorney P. P. Putney claims to be the champion.—Chas. Daris, that prince of good fellows of Elridge, was here Sunday en route to San Antonio. He says the recent rain was fine for farming and that crops of all kinds in his section are looking good.—Miss Lillian Bentley left Sunday for a visit to her former home at Atlanta.

We fill any Doctor's Prescription just as he writes it, using the best materials money can buy. Our prices are RIGHT and HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RIGHT.—JOE LUNA'S.

Hello, Sis! Where did you get that pretty dress made from Gingham Flour Sacks? Ask H. Landa.

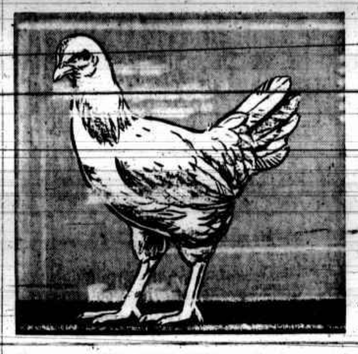
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Stephens, H. W. Ahlers, Orville Powers and Ben Howard attended an IGA meeting in Houston Sunday night.

BRAND NEW Chevrolet

1935 Standard Four Door Sedan. Black. For sale at a substantial discount.

L. D. ALLEN

Chrysler-Plymouth Dealer



Have Chicks Like This at Six Weeks!

Every healthy baby chick has the capacity to grow into a big sturdy bird at 6 weeks. Whether or not they develop to the utmost of their ability depends on you.

When you feed chicks on untried and untested feeds, you get uncertain results at 6 weeks. But if you feed your chicks on Purina Startena, then you know that you are bringing out the very best that breeding put into them. At 6 weeks you have big-framed, sturdy birds, well-developed and well-feathered. There's no comparison between them and chicks fed on ordinary feeds.

Start your chicks on Startena—grow them on Growena. You'll have sturdy chicks at six weeks—you'll have big money-making pullets at 5 months. *See us today for your supply of Startena and Growena!*

PURINA CHICK STARTENA — PURINA CHICK GROWENA

SOLD BY

THE FRANK STEPHENS CO.

Eagle Lake, Texas

It only takes a minute TO MAKE THIS TEST

● Find out "What's Inside" the pipes and coils before you buy a refrigerator. The Grunow has safe Carrene inside. The Grunow is beautiful, has every "convenience" feature and is reasonably priced.

Grunow

SUPER-SAFE REFRIGERATOR

Eagle Lake Furniture Co.

Eagle Lake, Texas

If Your Milk Is Furnished You By

BROWN'S DAIRY GARDEN

You Are Assured

Rich High-Test Milk

Brown's Dairy Garden

Strickland Insurance Agency

FIRE, TORNADO, AUTOMOBILE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.

W. S. Strickland, Mgr. Eagle Lake, Texas

Eagle Cleaners

H. C. Fitzgerald, Prop.

Cleaning Pressing — Laundering Tailoring

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER—GIVE YOU SERVICE AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

Telephone 13

Agents For Port Houston Laundry

YOUR Grand Prize LAGER BEER DISTRIBUTOR

. . . First, he prefers to service and "push" a Texas made product . . . but he would not if quality did not justify it. That is why he was very careful and care the brewers of Grand Prize 96 to produce the finest beer possible. He's visited the ultra modern plant . . . seen the storage room with more than $100,000 of costly imported Saverian hops . . . observed the triple filtering and positively guarantees purity. So do most Texans as it would not be by for Texas' largest seller. Capacity of plant now being enlarged 70% to take care of Texans' preference.

GULF BREWING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS

W-2

Distributor F. O. BOETTCHER, WEIMAR, TEXAS

Texas Gulf SulphurCo.

World's Largest Producer of Crude Sulphur

MINES:

Gulf—Matagorda County.
Newgulf—Wharton County.
Long Point—Fort Bend County.

Headquarters: Second National Bank Bldg. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

THE ARCHIVES OF BEXAR

When Business of the Texas Government, From 1727 To 1835, Was Centered In San Antonio.

(Note: This is one of a series of articles taken from the 300 special collections of family archives in the University of Texas library. The collections cover all periods of Texas history, from the earliest days of the Spanish missionaries in the province of Tejas, through the colonial era, to the present. This series of articles presents the interesting exerpts from a number of these family collections, some chosen for their intrinsic significance in the development of the empire of Texas, others for their purely human interest in portraying personalities, economic conditions and social intercourse.)

It was not long after Texas won her independence from Mexico that thriving businesses of various kinds were established in the new republic. One of the earliest and most extensive of these, and one which projected itself not only through the lifetime of the founders, but through succeeding generations, was the mercantile house of Cartwright.

Matthew Cartwright was born in Wilson County, Tenn., November 11, 1807. He came to Texas with his parents in 1825, settling on a farm four miles east of the present site of San Augustine. In October, 1836, he was married to a neighbor girl, Amanda Hollman. Sometime before his marriage he and His father entered the merchandising business together, he later buying out his father's interest and continuing operation under his own name until 1847. He had marked success in his business venture, and accumulated large properties. From 1847 to 1860, he became a real estate dealer, locating, buying and selling large and small tracts of promising Texas land. He was lenient with regard to terms, and not infrequently gave outright to widows the titles of lands their deceased husbands had failed to pay out. In 1865, he again entered the merchandising field with his sons, A. P. Cartwright and Leonidas Cartwright, continuing until his death April 2, 1870.

Records of the Cartwright business are among the family archives collection of the University of Texas library, and the correspondence of this firm is valuable in reflecting the economic conditions of early Texas. One of these documents is an agreement between Matthew Cartwright and his father, John Cartwright, on the occasion of their renewing their partnership after a lapse of some time.

"Free State of Coarnuals & Texas: Municipality of San Augustine

"An agreement made and entered into this March the 15th, eighteen hundred and thirty five. Be it known that John Cartwright and Matthew Cartwright of aforesaid municipality and State have this day agreed to put in an equal capital of thirty five hundred dollars each and renew the firm of M. Cartwright & Company for the term of one year for the purpose of carrying on a mercantile house in the town of San Augustine and any other speculation that may be agreed on by the parties. Conditions as follows: Matthew Cartwright agrees to take charge of the business of said firm and attend to it in every capacity according to its intrust, with diligence and industry, in consideration of which John Cartwright agrees to pay him five hundred dollars at the expiration of said firm—The goods and merchandise remaining on hand belonging to M. Cartwright & Co. are put in to the new firm at six hundred dollars. The firm agrees to receive of John Cartwright lot No. 147 and corner half of No. 145 in the town of San Augustine; at two hundred and fifty dollars as part of his stock. Either party failing to furnish his amount of stock to go into operation with said firm agrees to procure it on his credit by said party paying the amount at any time of the firm with fifteen per cent interest from the time of procuring said amount.

"It is agreed that the firm shall take the buildings on lot No. 145 and pay for them and all improvements that may be made on them.

"Either of the parties shall have merchandise or goods for special use and consumption at a discount of twenty five per cent on the regular retail price.

"M. Cartwright agrees to discount out of the amount to be paid him said J. Cartwright for the time that said J. Cartwright may have to attend to said business in M. Cartwright's absence.

"The conditions of the foregoing contract being complied with, the said John Cartwright and M. Cartwright shall be equally interested in all the property and effects belonging to said firm of M. Cartwright & Co.

"Equity & justice our motto; agreed to by the parties day and date before written."

(Signed) John Cartwright
M. Cartwright

"By the consent of parties the before mentioned firm of M. Cartwright & Co. is continued until the 15th day of March 1837—said M. Cartwright takes charge on the same terms."

(Signed) Jno. Cartwright
M. Cartwright

Another of the Cartwright papers in the University collection affords a revealing glimpse of the early trade in cotton, from the first one of Texas' major industries. It is a letter addressed to M. Cartwright and Company, and came from a New Orleans firm of brokers, Peyroux Arcueil & Comany. Dated December 10, 1838, it reads as follows:

"We have not replied to your Mr. Cartwright's favor dated Natchitoches 1, September, ere this in consequence of the interruption of the navigation of red river, but having learnt that the water communication with Natchitoches is now established we hasten to inform you of the due reception of that letter together with the therein enclosed remittance of a certificate of deposit of the City Bank for one thousand dollars the proceeds of which we place to your credit. The pressure in our money market still continues and at our favorable anticipations and although nothing would be more agreeable to us, as to be able to wait untill it may be quite convenient for you, to make us remittances, we find ourselves forced to crave your earliest activity on the subject. Texas Treasury notes instead of improving in value are lower now than formerly and we see them quoted 50 to 55 and 61 discount. We would therefore advise you not to lose an opportunity which might offer of disposing of those you hold at a reasonable sacrifice. Our cotton market is very firm and prime cotton fetch 14 readily whilst ordinary middling are selling at from 11 to 12½ good at 13. As the navigation is open now as far up as Shreveport we would be very glad if you could make an arrangement for an early shipment in that commodity and would even advise you to take cottons for your treasury, notes whenever you can do so with advantage. Prices are not likely to decline much this season and may perhaps be much higher for even now there appears to be a tendency upwards."

Garwood Hi Spotlight

VOLUME 4 — NUMBER 25

Garwood School, March 22, 1935.

Editor ..... Alsace Lorraine Kallina
Assistant Editor ..... Gladys Schilling
Society Reporter ..... Dorothy Cornelius
Joke Reporter ..... Ross Phillips
Sports Reporter ..... Melvin Rees
General Reporter ..... Olga Mae Stallmann

Just Getting By

The idea of just getting by and taking life as if it were a medicine which was not absolutely necessary starts when we are young and will slip up on us anytime if we are not very careful. If some boy or girl can get by in school without gaining the required credits through cheating or having others to do the work, they are apt to carry that characteristic attitude all through life of seeking a slip shod short cut through any work. They will spend more time trying to get some work done without any effort put out on their part than anyone would ordinarily have spent working in the right manner. They do not accomplish anything. They just make excuses for not getting anywhere. What they should have done was to face life squarely, and take it as it comes. They should not have fallen into the habit of sidestepping when tasks were hard, for if a person tries to dodge the things he does not like to do, very soon the things he does not like to do will increase greatly, and unless he uses his courage to the extreme, and quits just getting by, his life will be a failure, a burden to society, and probably no pleasure to himself or anyone else.

Personals

Gertrude Otto attended the show at El Campo Saturday night.

Linnie Etta Faktor had as her week-end guests Evelyn Halamicek, and Alyce Ellwood of El Campo.

Dorothy Whiteside and Jane Arye Clapp of El Campo visited our school Friday afternoon.

The volley ball girls went to Columbus Saturday to the county meet. They played Santa Anna and lost the game.

We all regret Miss Kerr's illness and hope that she will be back at school very soon.

Campus Echoes

Bill seemed to be glad that a fish girl broke her promise. He is rather sure that she is through now.

Just think, Gertrude was not even embarrassed when someone asked her if she was addlepated.

Dorothy has reached the great object of her desire. She had her hair curled.

Why did four people stop by to see Elsie Saturday? Did they know she was not at home? And even that tan-VA.

The Spanish I class writes very good themes in Spanish but no one can translate them. They must use a code.

"Juniors" seems to be a topic of rather wide discussion.

Those High School students really enjoyed playing Flying Dutchman and Pop the Whip Friday night. Every one enjoyed the picnic Friday night. Even those who played on the sidelines.

What are those signs that Lorraine is going to put on the gate when her house is finished? Do they mention anything about loafing?

And a junior girl incurred the displeasure of a senior girl Friday. All was done unknowingly and without malice aforethought. The same night whom was this junior seen visiting? Just being neighborly?

Some senior thinks Pleased or Displeased is silly. Act your age girls or you will be rebuked.

St. Patrick's Day Party

Linnie Etta Faktor and Alice Martin were joint hostesses at a St. Patrick's party Saturday night honoring Evelyn Halamicek and Alyce Ellwood of El Campo.

Dancing and various interesting games were enjoyed throughout the evening. The hostesses served delicious refreshments of gingerbread and whipped cream, jello salad, smacks and iced tea.

Those present at the party were Sylvia Kallina, Vivian Williams, Deane Miller, J. Ola Braden, Mildred Muesse, Dorothy Cornelius, the honorees and the hostesses, Warren Reynolds, J. C. Long, and Orville Hayes of El Campo, Ross Phillips, Leon and Freddie Kallina, Everett Harry, Bennie Wied, and Albert Drapela.

Everyone reported a very good time.

Campus Echoes Again

Frederick is wondering what Freddie will do when the highway is completed and Deane leaves.

Now just what is it about Skeeter that made two girls fall for him Friday night?

Linnie Etta says she is going to be an old maid!

Dorothy has her revenge. Alice regrets very much that she didn't accept that date Saturday night.

We are wondering what Mary will give Dorothy for a wedding present.

Cotton seemed to be very lonesome and blue Monday. Poor kid! Kelly's going away is certainly tough on her.

Earlyn you had better watch Linnie Etta or she'll be taking Bennie away from you.

The El Campo girls caused quite a bit of excitement during the boys this week-end.

Bill thinks he is getting old and that it is time to settle down with the girl from Fairbanks.

Mesdames W. E. Welford and Burns Waggener had as their week-end guests, Mesdames W. T. Beard and W. P. Fitch, and Miss Barbra Jeane and R. P. Fitch, Jr., all of San Antonio.

WE LONG SINCE LEARNED THAT

It Pays to buy Quality Merchandise

And there is as much difference between

GOOD LUMBER AND **BAD LUMBER**

As there is between a Cadillac and a Ford

In Buying our stock we GET the BEST that money will buy, and are always in position to give you top notch values for your money.

Let Us Figure On Your Requirements.

Eagle Lake Lumber Co.

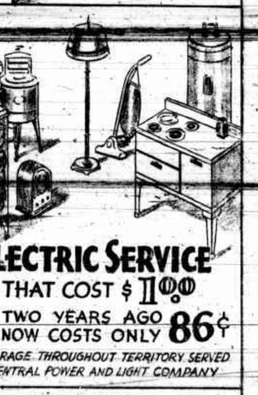
Max Conner, Manager. Telephone 109

CURRENT FACTS . . . BY C. P. ANNELL (CENTRAL POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY)

FOOD THAT COST $1.00 TWO YEARS AGO NOW COSTS $1.16 (NATIONAL AVERAGE)

HOUSE FURNISHINGS NOW COST 17% MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO . . . . . (NATIONAL AVERAGE)

ON A NATIONAL AVERAGE CLOTHING IS UP 12% OVER TWO YEARS AGO



ELECTRIC SERVICE THAT COST $1.00 TWO YEARS AGO NOW COSTS ONLY 86¢

AVERAGE THROUGHOUT TERRITORY SERVED BY CENTRAL POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

While Everything Else Goes Up, ELECTRICITY *Goes Down!*

Food, house furnishings and clothing figures are from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Electric figures are Central Power and Light Company average.

SO LONG WE WILL HAVE CRIME!

What are YOU going to do about it?—San Antonio Light.

Ask your doctor about our prescription service.—Joe' Luna's.

REGULAR MEETINGS:—
2nd. and 4th. Friday nights.

A. L. Wahrmund, Secy.
T. H. Taylor, W. M.
Visiting Brethren in city are cordially invited and heartily welcomed

WE WILL HAVE CRIME—

So long as narcotics flood through our loose restrictive machinery to "dope" criminals with the "courage" of desperadoes;

So long as aliens, who have proved themselves defiant lawbreakers shall be tolerated to stay within our borders;

So long as pilfering politicians and grasping lawyers shall protect evil-doers;

So long as our paroles are affairs of political shiftlessness or political venality;

So long as the sale of firearms is recklessly encouraged;

So long as our courts and prosecutors suffer witnesses to be intimidated—

SO LONG WE WILL HAVE CRIME!

Roy Towell

ELECTRICIAN

ALL ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK PROMPTLY TAKEN CARE OF.

Phone 139

Harry D. Larson

Attorney-at-Law

General Practice

Office: Upstairs, Norris Building
Phone 182-W Eagle Lake, Tex.

Eagle Lake ROTARY CLUB

MEETS WEDNESDAYS
12:15 o'clock
DALLAS HOTEL
Out-of-town Rotarians cordially invited.

Emanuel Roos

Attorney-at-Law

Will Practice In All Courts
Norris Bldg. Eagle Lake, Tex.

Dr. P. T. Gordon

Dentist

Second Floor, Norris Bldg.
PHONE 38

We Make Sure You Get Your Money's Worth

By giving your battery the authorized Willard "Service-tests" that will prolong its life . . . and save you trouble and inconvenience.

Let us show you why people buy more Willards than any other battery. There's a reason for it in the built-in quality of a Willard

Davis Garage

Phone 14

STORAGE BATTERIES

Willard