COTTON SUPPLY GREATER THIS YEAR THAN LAST

Government Estimate of New Crop Nearly 500,000 Bales More Than World Consumption.

(From Texas Weekly)

The cotton crop is estimated by the Government to be 11,796,000 bales. This is 484,000 bales more than world consumption of American cotton during the past year, which was reported by the New York cotton exchange service last Saturday as 11,314,000 bales. It means that if the Government's estimate is borne out by the amount of cotton ginned the world supply of American cotton during the new twelve months will be approximately 200,000 bales more than that of the past year. The world carry-over of American cotton is slightly more than 9,000,000 bales, so the supply for the coming year on the basis of the Government's estimate of the new crop will be 20,800,000 bales, as compared with 20,300,000 bales during the past year. Unless there is an increase in the consumption of American cotton during the coming year there will be a larger carry-over next August, and the size of the carry-over will fluctuate to a degree corresponding to the relation to the consumption during the coming year to that of the past year and the relation of the amount of cotton ginned to the Government's present estimate. Last year about 500,000 bales more cotton was ginned than the amount estimated by the Government in August, but the estimate was made in the midst of the drought and there was improvement later in the season. The conditions this year are not comparable to those of last year and the chances appear to be against the estimate. There is no possibility, however, that the amount of cotton finally harvested will exceed will show a sufficient decline from the Government's August estimate to change the fundamental situation materially. And any increase will make the situation more critical. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has finally reached the barrier of the blind-alley toward which it has been headed all the time. It has reached the limits of its ability to reduce the carry-over without materially increasing world consumption of American cotton. And that carry-over is the enormous amount of 9,000,000 bales. It cannot be materially reduced in the near future without a material increase in consumption, and a big per acre yield in any future season due to favorable weather and growing conditions, could easily increase it. Last January, Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that the objective of the AAA program was to reduce the carry-over to 7,500,000 bales by August 1st, 1936. "The cotton control program already announced for 1935," said Mr. Wallace, "is in line with the programs that were in operation in 1933 and 1934 and aims at a further reduction in the surplus. With average yields and a continuation of moderate improvement in demand conditions, it is expected that the present program should bring the world carry-over of American cotton down to about 7,500,000 bales by the end of the 1935's marketing year. The carry-over would still be above average but it would represent a material reduction from the carry-over existing on August 1st, 1932, before these programs were undertaken." Well, in order to bring the carry-over down to 7,500,000 bales by next August there must be an increase of 2,000,000 bales in world consumption of American cotton, if the Government's estimate of the new crop is approximately correct. Mr. Wallace's calculations went wrong but the consumption of American cotton outside the United States fell off 2,200,000 bales during the past year. Any reduction of the carry-over now must depend on increased consumption outside the United States. And the AAA program is not calculated to promote this.

Greater obstacles stand in the way of increasing foreign consumption of American cotton during the next twelve months than have existed during the past twelve months. For one thing, it was possible to have more than 6,000,000 bales of American cotton consumed abroad during the past year while less than 5,000,000 bales were exported. It would be more difficult to repeat such a performance during the coming year, for the supply of American cotton owned abroad has been considerably reduced, and even consumption at the same rate as that of the past year is likely to require a considerable increase in exports. Meantime, the carry-over of foreign cotton is still above normal, being about 4,500,000 bales, so that even a continuance of the high rate of cotton consumption outside the United States would not necessarily call for any increase in foreign consumption of American cotton. The reason it is unusual for more American cotton within the United States and to pay for it with dollar exchange if foreign consumption is decreased would be bound to act as a greater check on such consumption. Moreover, it is not likely that the immense gold imports of the past twelve months will be continued during the coming year, and this should make dollar exchange less available. It is true that the dollar exchange created by importation of gold during the past year was not used to any great extent to pay for American goods, but went into securities and payment of debts, but the very existence of such exchange contributed toward an easier situation than is likely to exist without it during the coming year. One favorable factor to be sure, is the tendency of imports of foreign goods to increase which has been notable during recent months, and if this tendency should continue it should have a favorable effect on all exports. However, whatever the conditions may be in particular, the general situation will remain. It will still be true that foreign spinners for the most part will be inclined to use foreign cotton in place of American cotton as far as possible. And any scarcity of foreign cotton of a degree likely to affect this situation would be bound to affect the price level, and this would tend to reduce consumption of all cotton rather than to increase the consumption of American cotton. The past year was the fifth in succession during which the consumption of cotton outside the United States has shown an increase over the previous year, and each of the past three years has been record-breaking in this respect. Such a tendency does not go on indefinitely, so that it would not be remarkable if consumption of cotton outside the United States should fall off during the coming year. Now, for the past two years, while foreign consumption of cotton has been reaching new high levels, foreign consumption of American cotton has declined sharply. Would it be reasonable to expect an increase in foreign consumption of American cotton during the coming year if foreign consumption of cotton generally should show a decline? In view of all the circumstances, anything of this kind would be remarkable. It is such considerations which impel us to say that greater obstacles stand in the way of increasing foreign consumption of American cotton during the coming year than have existed during the past year. And yet increased consumption of American cotton abroad is the big need of American cotton producers.

Mr. Wallace at Amarillo told his audience that "the only way to do away with the processing tax is to do away with the tariff," according to the United Press. If that is a precise quotation from Mr. Wallace's address it should be remarked that he did not mean precisely what he said. What Mr. Wallace meant, and what he has said on many occasions was that the only way to get rid of the processing tax is to reduce the high level of tariff rates now in effect. There are other ways of getting rid of the processing tax, but it occurs to us to ask why the administration, of which Mr. Wallace is a member, and the Democratic majority in Congress do not "do away" with the high tariff rates? Why have they not done away with them during the past two years? Mr. Wallace has been making speeches about the necessity of reducing high tariffs for more than two years. And other members of the administration have been doing the same. But tariff rates are quite as high today as they were when Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated. They are quite as high as they were the day they were denounced in the Democratic platform as the chief cause of the depression. Why have not the administration and the Democratic majority in Congress brought them down? Who has been preventing them from bringing them down, considering that they have not done so during the past two years? If it is the tariff that has made the processing tax necessary, can it be truly said that the Democratic administration's neglect of the task of getting the tariff down is not responsible? As for not doing away with the processing tax without doing away with the tariff, it occurs to us that the returns from Rhode Island may have some bearing on this question. If the Republicans should regain power they might do that very thing: do away with the processing tax without doing away with the tariff. And where would that leave the cotton farmer? On the basis of Mr. Wallace's view and of the attitude of the administration it would leave the cotton farmer out in the cold. Elsewhere in this issue is a discussion of the significance of the Rhode Island election, and it is pointed out that the processing tax was one of the big issues of that contest. The Republican candidate who was decisively elected made very effective use of the processing tax as an issue. He told the voters that the processing tax had shut down cotton mills and caused unemployment, and evidently enough of them believed him to send him to Washington to work for the repeal of the processing tax. And he certainly will not do anything to bring down the tariff. Of course, the substitution of one Republican Congressman for one Democratic Congressman does not make much difference in the size of the Democratic majority in Congress. But it does suggest that it is not strictly true that "the only way to do away with the processing tax is to do away with the tariff." And it does give added certitude to the question as to why the Democrats have not done enough about the tariff to make the processing tax unnecessary. Mr. Wallace is quoted as saying that the bitterest opponents of the processing tax are among those who reap benefits from the tariff. Has it been the fear of their opposition to tariff reduction that has kept the Democrats from reducing the tariff? The big boys should not have one set of rules for themselves and another for us." Mr. Wallace is quoted as saying. Why not? Have not the Democratic administration and its overwhelming Democratic majority in the two houses of Congress been so careful not to do anything to affect such special privileges? Why have they adopted the policy of tolerating such special privileges, provided similar special privileges were granted to the farmers? That has never been the Democratic policy in the past. The traditional Democratic policy has been "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Why did the Democrats at Washington, completely in control of the Government, abandon that policy?

War debts were also touched upon by Mr. Wallace at Amarillo. The newspaper reports of his address are not very full, but it seems clear that Mr. Wallace pointed out the absurdity of the American policy on war debts and the relation of that policy to our reduced exports. The United Press quotes Mr. Wallace as saying: "We loaned foreign countries money and refused to permit them to repay us in goods insisting on gold. We tied a rope around their necks and said, 'Come and pay up.' Then jabbed them in the stomach with a pitchfork and said, 'No you don't.' That is a rather graphic way of putting it, but it describes the American policy pretty accurately. But who has compelled the administration to follow such a policy? To say that Congress is to blame is begging the question. What recommendations have been made to Congress, either in messages of the President or reports of any of the departments, which suggest a different policy to Congress? Where is there a single sentence in a message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt that recommends a change of policy? Congress confirmed and enacted the Republican policy to more absurd extremes by passing the Johnson foreign security boycott bill. Did President Roosevelt raise a finger to prevent the enactment of that bill? It is true that Secretary Hull, God bless him, when he returned from Montevideo, did attempt to bring the Democratic leaders to realize how vicious that bill really was, but did he get any support from the President? He did not. On the contrary, the President signed the bill and thus became an active party to a measure which made universal default inevitable. And there the matter has been permitted to rest. When Mr. Wallace ridicules that policy, and justly caricatures it, is he not ridiculing and caricaturing a policy of an administration of which he is part?

Two years of talk of the same kind that Mr. Wallace indulged in at Amarillo has brought us no nearer to the acception of a commercial policy in keeping with the needs of the American people than we were when Mr. Hoover was President. Mr. Wallace has not even succeeded in arousing the cotton farmers to a realization that such a policy is essential to their welfare. The peanut approach they have made to such a realization is embodied in the move to attack the validity of the tariff in the courts in retaliation for suits attacking the processing tax. We are inclined to believe the Supreme Court is bound to uphold the constitutionality of the tariff. What will be the course then, if the court does away with the processing tax without doing away with the tariff? Surely there is no intention of attempting to show that the Supreme Court favors the manufacturers and is opposed to the farmers. Surely there is no intention of demanding an amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to levy processing taxes. In any event, there would be no chance for such an amendment. It would take much less effort and energy to get down the tariff by the orderly means amply provided for in the Constitution. The "big boys" to whom Mr. Wallace referred have no fear of an attack on the tariff in the courts. But a real move by the administration to have Congress replay the tariff downward should start something.

BARBECUE AND DANCE AT THE BOTTINO HOME

Mr. Emil Schultz was host to a happy gathering at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Quinto Bottino, a short distance from Eagle Lake last Sunday. More than a hundred friends gathered at the home in response to Mr. Schultz's invitation.

A delightful barbecue was served, with salads, cakes — more than twenty big, elegant cakes — iced tea, hot coffee, cold beer and a little of everything else to eat. It was a most joyful occasion, both dinner and supper being served under the shady trees at the Bottino pumping plant.

Dancing continued until a late hour and all present enjoyed a most happy occasion.

Rock Island Items

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Young of Goliad were guests of relatives in Rock Island Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. J. M. Flesher and son and Mrs. E. W. Dechman and two sons of Houston visited Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Flesher and M. L. Nicewander and family Friday.

Mrs. Dewey Smith and small daughter, Houston, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cooper this week.

Miss Margaret Bain of Houston is spending a few days here this week with old friends.

Mrs. Homer Whedon entertained members of the Thursday club on Thursday afternoon. Delicious refreshments of ice cream and cake were served to nine members and one visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers and daughter of Goose Creek were Sunday guests of Mrs. Grace Crosby and Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Stahl and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Wegenhoft and children spent Friday and Saturday with relatives and friends in Houston.

Mrs. Faith Rote returned this week from several days spent with friends in Goliad.

Loyal Dornor left last week for Goliad, where he has entered the Veterans' CC Camp.

Mrs. Clarence Raver and children of Houston came out Sunday for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Beane and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hudson have been enjoying a visit from their children this week. Among those present for dinner, Sunday, were Mr. and Mrs. Rozelle and son, Porter, Okla.; Mrs. Jessie Dotson, Hobart, Okla., Mr. and Mrs. Roland Rose and mother, Waco, Texas; Ned Kasse, Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ball and son, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Eryin, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Baxter, all of Houston; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Butts, Columbus; and number of Rock Island friends and relatives.

TAXING UNITS INCREASE 194 IN PAST TWO YEARS

"Texas has nearly nine thousand local taxing authorities, bearing heavily on the taxpayer," says State Auditor Orville S. Carpenter about the recent "Report on Taxes and Indebtedness of Local Units of Government in Texas for 1934."

"In spite of the present trend toward efficiency in government and elimination of duplication between departments, we find in this State cities, counties, schools, water districts, drainage districts, road districts, irrigation districts and many others, all assessing and collecting taxes on the same property. As a result, most property owners must render the same property to several assessors and pay taxes to several collectors," Carpenter explained.

"The number of local taxing authorities seems increasing. A similar survey made by Moore Lyon, former state auditor, for the year 1932 showed at that time 8,742 tax districts. He called attention to the present chaotic conditions, then existing in local taxation matters," Carpenter said.

"The survey just completed for the year 1934 shows 8,936 local taxing units, an increase of 194 in two years," he stated.

In the 8,936 districts an enormous taxpayers debt of three-fifths of a billion dollars has been built up. The actual figure in 1934 was $670,442,179, with sinking funds deducted, he said.

Pryor Simmons is visiting his cousin, Tanner Walker, in Altair this week.

Dick Putney of Houston spent the week-end here with his mother, Mrs. Maggie Putney.

YEAR-OLD BOY FALLS IN WELL BEING DUG

(From Edna Herald)

The year old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Finch, who reside several miles west of Edna on West Dry Creek, had an experience Tuesday evening that few count. A water well was being put down on the place and late Tuesday afternoon when those working on the well had quit for the day, the little fellow fell feet first into the small hole which had reached a depth of 18 feet. The mother saw her son fall into the hole and gave the alarm immediately, but it was four hours later before he was extricated.

The well was being put down with a common posthole digger on which was fastened an extended handle. The little fellow fit in the hole snugly and that was one reason it was so difficult to get him out without injury. J. W. Robertson, a neighbor who was telling the story to us, said they made hooks from wagon rods and finally were able to hook the little fellow out. He said while the fishing was going on another crew of men started tugging. After four hours of work they brought the little fellow out without injury and he is probably none the worse from the harrowing experience.

Miss Daisy Louise Wagner of Corpus Christi left Wednesday for El Campo after a pleasant ten days visit in Eagle Lake with relatives and friends.

Come to Belle's Beauty Shop for a Fitch Shampoo.

Men's and Young Men's Shirts, value $2.50 and $3.50, to close out at 98c and $1.48, at Landa's.

Miss Mattie Moseley returned home last Friday from a visit to relatives in San Antonio.

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SPEEDWAY

WITH A LIBERAL TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE	
30x3½ Cl.	$4.70
4.40-21	$5.20
4.50-21	$5.70
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HOW TO COOK and keep cool

Kitchens need no longer be sweatshops—even in summer. The modern electric range with its big, thoroughly insulated oven, turns on and off automatically; cooks entire meals; makes home canning easy; roasts meats and bakes without heating up the kitchen.

The swing to Miracle Cookery grows by leaps and bounds, as women learn that electricity provides the cleanest, coolest, most economical way to cook.

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THE JOKESMITH

Some few made, mostly stolen, some merely borrowed, if you run across a good one, mail it to us.

Teacher—Who lived in the garden of Eden?
Little Girl—The Adams.

"What do you think of our two candidates for mayor?"
"Well, I'm glad only one can be elected."

"Shadbelly has a very wide acquaintance, hasn't he?"
"Yes, I saw her with him yesterday."

Father—Ned, why are you always at the bottom of your class?
Ned—It doesn't really matter, dad. We get the same instructions at both ends of the class.

Two small children were working in the garden. The older boy "bossed" until the little fellow called: "Mother, please come speak to James. He thinks he is a woman."

He was discussing his son and heir, whom he had recently taken into the business.
"Well, yes, he's shaping pretty well, but he has a long way to go before he'll have a head big enough to fill my shoes."

Jack: "Marvin is a great guy, in fact, a genius."
Jill: "He doesn't hold that opinion of you."
Jack: "Well, perhaps we are both mistaken."

Whisky—I understand that a wife is a great help to a man in the service.
Bill—Yes, she'll stand by you in all the troubles that you wouldn't have had if you hadn't married her.

Gertie: "Well, I found out where my hubby has been spending his evenings."
Marie: "Blond or brunette?"
Gertie: "No, I simply stayed home last night, and there he was."

Betty came running into the house and said: "Mother I want a nickel to give to a poor man."
Mother: "Where is he?"
Betty: "He's down on the corner selling ice cream cones."

"I know you. You are one of the tramps that I gave a pie to last summer."
"You are right, madam. You gave it to three of us. I am the sole survivor."

"Are you a trained nurse?" asked a child who stood on the walk outside a sanatorium.
"Yes," replied the nurse. "Why do you ask?"
"I just wondered if you'd do your rules at a circus or hospital, and I are giving in our back yard."

Tough Guy (in lobby of theater): "Where the hell is the men's room?"
Usherette: "Walk right down the corridor, turn to the right and you'll see a sign marked 'Gentlemen.' Pay no attention to the sign and walk right in."

Editor: You say he had all the landmarks of a bum. Don't you mean earmarks?
Reporter: Well, there was enough soil in his ear to make it the same thing.

"Girls were harder to kiss in your day, weren't they, grandpa?"
"Mebbe, mebbe," ventured the old gentleman, "but it wasn't so blame dangerous. The old parlor sofa never smased into a tree."

A fisherman got such a reputation for stretching the truth that he bought a pair of scales and insisted on weighing every fish he caught, in the presence of a witness.

One day a doctor borrowed the fisherman's scales to weigh a newborn baby. The baby weighed forty-seven pounds.

Now why do you suppose the Campbells want to take lessons in the dance?
Oh, didja! you know they adopted a French baby? They want to understand what it says when it begins to talk.

"That is a very fine walking stick you have."
"Yes. It belongs to Eric Johnson."
"I don't know him."
"Neither do I, but his name is on the handle."

Barrister (for motor-accident victim): "Gentlemen of the jury, the driver of the car stated he was going only four miles an hour. Think of it! The long agony of my poor, unfortunate client, the victim, as the car drove so slowly over his body!"

It was the opening day for the newly erected church, and in course of the many addresses the builder was called upon to say a few words.

On reaching the platform, he very slowly said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not feeling very comfortable up here. I should be more at home on the scaffold."

The three small boys were sharing one last find piece of cake. Howard, who was proud of his prowess in fractions, declared, "Cut this into thirds, mother."
"If I cut each of those in three pieces, what would I have," she asked.
"Ninths!" was the instant reply.
"Then if I cut those into thirds, what would I have?"
"Crumbs!" shouted the littlest boy.

First Girl Hiker — I inserted an advertisement in our local newspaper recently under a box number for a male partner to accompany me on a fortnight's hiking trip.
Second Girl — How interesting. Did you have many replies?
First Girl—Yes, hundreds — but there was a terrible row in the house, over it.
Second Girl—Good gracious, why?
First Girl—Father was one of the applicants!

A Canadian farmer ordered a bathtub from Chicago. It was promptly shipped out west and, on its arrival the farmer refused to accept it.
"I ordered that there bathtub three months ago," he wrote, "and now winter is coming on and the bathing season is practically over. You can exchange it for a wood stove or keep it. I have no use for it."

A little Hoosier visiting at Springfield, Illinois, ran to her mother one day after a trip over the city, saying, "O, mother, any little boy or girl who turns his back on Lincoln's statue will be fined twenty-five dollars."
"Oh, surely not, dear," said mother.
"Yes, I read it, mother."
It said, "anyone defacing this statue of Lincoln will be fined twenty-five dollars."

Colored Parson: "Brudders and sisters dis church am got to walk."
Audience: "Dats right brudder make her walk."
Parson: "Brudders and sisters dis church am got to run."
Audience: "Dats right brudder make her run."
Parson: "I tells you brudders and sisters dis church am got to fly and it's goner take money to make her fly."
One Low Voice: "Brudder let her walk."

A negro preacher had been asked to resign and was preaching his last sermon. "Sisters and Brethern, I ain't gwine to give no long dissuhtation. I 'cept the' resignation and 'gwaha yo all there ain't no bad feelin's. Ah ain't goin' to say no farewells. But in pathin and your sistern and brethren, I'd like to call you pussonal and individual tegation to the piece of mistletoe planted to my coat tail as ah passes down de aisle."

Two negro men were talking, one said: "Did you hear about Captain Jones' shooting Rastus last night for being in his chicken coop?"
The other one replied, "Yes I heard about it—mighty bad, mighty bad, but it could have been worse, it could have been worse."
"I don't see how it could have been worse when it killed him."
"Yes, but if it had been the night before it would have been me."

His age was 7. His manners were perfect, his language ditto. He was the pride of a mother's heart, the envy of all mothers in the neighborhood, a model and a pattern for other youngsters to pattern after.

But Clarence was in some respects like the rest of us. He was after all, only human.

Once he slipped. Having slipped he caught, with lagging steps and drooping head, the presence of his mother. She could not see his face, for it was averted, but as he came near her she caught on his breath the odor of tobacco.

"Oh, Clarence!" she cried. "Naughty, naughty! You've been smoking. You'll be sick."

Politely but wanly he made reply. "Thank you, mother; I'm dying."

Two colored women sitting on their front steps were overheard boasting of the many lovable traits and many virtues of their husbands.

"Gawge suttinly is a good man to me," said Mrs. Jackson, with a peeling in her voice. "Ah have never been without a day's washin' sence Ah married dat man. He gits me all de washins' Ah can do."

"Well, Ah has dis to say for Ezra," declared Mrs. Johnson, with satisfaction. "When Ezra gits drunk he gits drunk like a perfect gentleman."

The story is going around about a football player in a small college who was unusually dumb. To the surprise of everyone he passed all of his work, including the rather stiff chemistry course, thereby becoming eligible for the big game.

One of the instructors asked the chemistry professor how it was possible that he passed chemistry. The chemistry professor said: "I decided that I would let him pass if he answered 50 per cent of the questions correctly.

"I asked him two questions—one he answered wrong, one he answered right. Therefore, I let him pass.

"The first question was: 'What color is blue vitriol?' He answered 'Pink.' That time he was wrong.

"The other question was: 'How do you make sulphuric acid?' He answered that he didn't know. That time he was right."

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Two candidates for office in Missouri were stumping the northern part of the state, and in one town their appearance was almost simultaneous. The candidate last arriving happened to stop at a house for the purpose of getting a drink of water. To the little girl who answered his knock at the door he said, when she had given him the desired draught, and he had offered her some candy: "Did the man ahead of me give you anything?"
"Oh, yes, sir," replied the bright girl; "he gave me candy."
"Ah!" exclaimed the candidate; "here's five cents for you. I don't suppose that he gave you any money."
The youngster laughed merrily.
"Yes, he did, too—he gave me ten cents."
Not to be outdone, the candidate gave the little one another nickel, and picking her up in his arms, kissed her.
"Did he kiss you, too?" he asked.
"Indeed he did, sir!" she replied, "and he kissed me, too!"

WORK SELDOM KILLS

Every year about this time we begin to see reports in the newspapers of farmers dying from "sunstroke", while working in the fields. We hear such occurrences used as illustrations of the terrific hardships of the farmer's life of toil.

About this time of year, also, we begin to notice frequent reports in the city papers of men dropping dead on the golf courses. We have seldom heard anyone suggest that the golfer's life must be a terrible one, because so many men die at the game.

One is work—the other is play.

There is a wide-spread belief that all work is dangerous to health. We have heard—we don't know how many—sentimental songs, and have read innumerable stories and magazine articles, all conveying the implication that work in itself is a life-shortening, crippling and generally unwholesome thing. We have heard many young men excuse their laziness by declaring: "I don't intend to kill myself working!" The same young men, or their type, will spend hours in the broiling sun, batting tennis balls across the net. About as violent work as anyone can do.

We are strongly of the opinion that there is nothing injurious to health in work alone. We have observed numerous individuals who have spent fairly long lives in pretty hard and steady work, and who are still alive and healthy. The persons to whom work is injurious, as nearly as we can figure it out, are the unfortunate ones whose health has been impaired by disease. It is much more likely that the knots in Grandma's finger-joints came from bad teeth or infected tonsils than that they were caused by exercise at the washboard. The victim of "sunstroke" most likely had a bad heart to start with, perhaps from an infantile case of scarlet fever.

Too much encouragement is being given, it seems to us to the notion that work is a bad thing for people, and that play should be the chief object of life.—Graham Leader.

MOVIE STARS SHOW LOSS IN SALARIES AND WEALTH

John Barrymore is virtually down to his last yacht.

Joan Crawford has more jewels than "Diamond Lil" Mae West.

Charlie Chaplin is the wealthiest movie star.

Harold Lloyd is the screen's largest landholder.

These are some of the facts written into the records of the county tax collector, now that the time approaches again for collecting taxes. Many of the stars own property outside of Los Angeles county, of course.

John Barrymore's assessed valuation, today is $56,575, of which $56,350 is his yacht, the Infanta. A year ago the gross assessment was $94,440, with the yacht on the rolls at $56,040.

Joan Crawford and Joe E. Brown share a rare distinction. They are worth more than last year. The assessed valuation of the rubber-mouthed comedian this year is $111,150, compared with $55,150 last year. Joan's figure, on the roll is $60,010, while last year, it was $65,565.

Mae West is down for $4,000 mostly jewelry, while the jewelry alone of Joan Crawford is more than twice that assessed valuation. Charlie Chaplin finds the assessed valuation of $2,692,490, as compared with $3,051,220 last year, mostly stocks and bonds.

Mary Pickford is listed at $1,465,740, compared with $1,950,770 last year and $2,685,390 the year before.

Douglas Fairbanks is on the high seas, and his wealth seems as far away in the eyes of the tax collector, for the rolls show only $39,340 assessed valuation compared with $1,065,530 last year and $1,969,980 the year before.

William S. Rogers — that's how the county writes the name of the film comedian—is assessed at $226,440, compared with $332,920 last year, his land holdings being assessed at $221,220.

Harold C. Lloyd of the thickrimmed glasses is down for $443,640, compared with $864,545 last year, His land holdings are assessed at $390,980.

Richard Barthelmess finds the figure of $374,880, compared with last year's $409,340.

Constance Bennett's valuation is $146,015; last year it was $190,020.

Gloria Swanson dropped from $34,630 last year to $9,750.

Norma Shearer's property valuation is $305,560. Ann Harding's $192,070. Tom Mix's $38,550, and Ruth Chatterton, $213,400.

Ladies and Misses Hats to close out 15 CENTS each—Landa's Dry Goods Store.

Mr. L. L. Johnson of Houston spent last week visiting at the home of his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Taylor, at Nottawa.

Mrs. S. E. Bradshaw of LaGrange is visiting the family of her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Nett Holman, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Nett Holman, Jr.

10¢ 25¢ Calotabs BILIOUSNESS

TO HOLD FAMILY REUNION LATTER PART OF AUGUST

Mr. and Mrs. Max Lands are planning to hold a family reunion the latter part of this month when their two sons and daughter will be here for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Lands from New York City and Prof. and Mrs. Louis Lands are expected for a visit the last part of the month, while Mrs. John N. Nixon and her husband are now here on their vacation.

Miss Florence Koneshock and Clement Richter of Eagle Lake and Miss Arlene Richter, Tom Richter and Mr. W. M. Griffitts of Garwood spent Sunday at Palacios.

Good Cold Beer, 24-oz. 15c, Early's Buffet.

We must have room for our Fall Stock arriving. Men's Work Pants 88c a pair, at Landa's.

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If the first bottle of BROWN'S LOTION fails to kill RINGWORM infection, return it to your druggist, who will cheerfully refund your money. 60c and $1.00 bottles. Sold by Beckman's Drug Store.

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This structure is not of recent origin, but dates back many years to the early days of the telephone. It has lived long because it is built in the best interest of the public. It has been fundamental in making the Bell System a competitive American business.

In the field of science the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is the parent company, and operates the long distance lines connecting the 24 regional Bell companies. Bell Laboratories carries on the research work. Western Electric manufactures, purchases and distributes.

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