THE PATHFINDER

is the one and ONLY publication with the knowledge, experience and courage to give you every week the first-hand, inside information which is positively necessary for you to have. It is the ONE publication which is under no obligations to the big moneyed interests or Czars of trade—none of those fatal tie-ups with the selfish cliques who gamble in the very life-blood of the people. That's why the Pathfinder is in a position to tell you the unvarnished facts in the plainest possible English. You can depend on every word it says—and there is no substitute for reliability.

EVERY WEEK FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington is now the news center of the entire world. It is the one place in the country where a strictly unbiased and reliable publication can be issued. That is why the Pathfinder is located there. The same clear sighted vision which led to the selection of the National Capital as the home of the Pathfinder over 40 years ago is the backbone of every single issue of the Pathfinder today.

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Only $2.25

MACHINES CAN'T DO IT ALL

(Editorial from Rotarian Magazine)

On a park bench in Chicago, a few weeks ago, sat a young man. His hat was ringed with dust and sweat, the cuffs of his trousers were frayed. He stared at the skyline of skyscrapers, checker-boarded in the dusk by lighted windows.

"Yes . . . out of a job," he said. "Where did I work last? Over in Ohio—a box factory—even since I got out of high school . . . A year ago they put in new machines . . . I don't blame them . . . but now one man can make as many boxes as three did before . . . and, well, I was let out . . .

Those who make charts and graphs about such young men call the reason for their dislocation "technological unemployment." Their statistics support Walter B. Pitkin's challenging statement that if everybody were to use the most efficient methods and machines and to give employment preference to older men, youths that have reached the working age since 1920 would be out of jobs.

Such facts are discouraging to unplaced or dislocated youths, whether in the home or on the park bench, yet they do not tell the whole story that should be told to young men today. Machines are here to stay, it is true, but no matter how they multiply in number or increase in perfection, nor no matter how ways of doing business may change, work always will remain for qualified men to do. Machines can't do it all. This point, obvious though it may seem, is one that should be made with vigor by the business or professional man to whom youth comes for counsel.

Adults may not generally sense it, but many boys in high school and college are today apprehensive, fearful that in the sin of tomorrow there will be no place for them. Understanding and sympathetic stress on the point that trained, hard-working men will always be needed can stiff youths the determination to acquire the requisite abilities, whereupon that very determination becomes the backlog of morale that may tide them over the weariness of long hours of study and apprenticeship, or the disappointments that come with seeking new jobs when old ones are taken by factors of economic change.

BEACH MAGIC

A bad selling watermelons on Main street had a new way of testing their mettle—new to us, at least. He usually had a straw on the melon we were about to buy, with the explanation that if the straw spun around like a compass needle the melon would be ripe. It did. And it was, but we still have our misgivings on that check as to method. It sounds doodlebugy to us.—Pendes, Neb. Republican.

Mrs. Annie Williamson, who has been at Pierce for the past year and a half, has returned to Eagle Lake and is again making this city her home.

Mrs. U. J. Dupree and sister, Mrs. Nora Weir of Los Angeles, who is here for a visit to her mother, Mrs. Nannie Barrow, and other relatives, spent Monday visiting in Houston.

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

Texas Farmers Get Sum Of $9,486,731 In Benefit Checks

The agriculture department reported last Saturday that Texas farmers participating in the farm administration's rental and benefit programs had been paid $9,486,731.06 from July through September 30, the third largest total in the nation.

Kansas led all states with payments of $22,818,478 and Iowa was second with $18,338,040.

The Texas payments by commodities were shown in the AAA tabulations to have been as follows for the first quarter of the 1936 fiscal year: Cotton, $3,064,816.40; wheat, $3,878,429.62; corn-hogs, $803,717.81; rice, $1,191,727.08, and Bankhead pool trust fund operation, $548,040.06.

Payments to Texas farmers during September totaled $3,701,849.96; as follows: Cotton, $1,341,556.20; wheat, $1,726,800.72; corn-hogs, $460,968.35; and rice, $172,569.69.

Disbursements to Texas counties in this section of the State for July, August and September are as follows:

Austin, $4,809.58; Bastrop, $40,444.96; Colorado, $206,049.16; Fayette $15,994.07; Gonzales, $18,757.23; Lavaca, $11,265.17; Washington, $11,285.04.

That Colorado county shows much larger figures than the other neighbor counties is because Colorado is one of the largest rice producing counties in the coastal belt, while rice is grown in none of the other counties listed above.

HOPE FOR BETTER RADIO PROGRAMS

The radio is about to require a correction for the United States, and the fault may have a serious effect upon its business. Several years ago a device was perfected through which it is possible to bring into the home by means of telephone or electric light wires every variety of material now broadcast. Its use has been held in abeyance because of the depression, but it will soon appear in several American cities. For monthly fees ranging from $1.50 for ordinary home reception to $4.50 for reception through loud-speakers in restaurants, hotel lobbies, etc., it will be possible to get "radio" programs entirely free of advertising, continuously from seven o'clock each morning until one o'clock the following morning.

By turning a switch, the listener can choose one of three "channels." The first will carry popular music, including dance "numbers" played by the country's leading bands. Most of this material, and that on the other channels, will come from phonograph records of a quality, we are promised, higher than anything now commercially available. A second channel will carry more serious music. On the third will be broadcast the latest news, at frequent intervals all day long, lectures, addresses, and other informative material.

It is expected that the chief clients at first will be restaurants and other places of public entertainment, which will thus be able to furnish programs unmarred by advertising or any other interruption, except perhaps annoudncing of the selection next to be heard. The device, incidentally, may create a new problem of fnemployment for musicians in hotel and restaurant orchestras. As for the home, will those who object to advertising over the radio—and they are many—be willing to pay $18 a year to be relieved of it? The sponsors of the new device believe that they will. If so, they may exert a salutary effect upon the quality of broadcast.

Mrs. E. F. Walsh of Chicago arrived Friday night for a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Charles Davis. Few in Eagle Lake will probably recall her by that name. She was formerly Miss Rosemary Armstrong, and attended the Eagle Lake schools several years ago. Many friends here are delighted to see her again.

M. M. Hendry, clerk at the A-B store, is on a two weeks' visit to Arcola, La.

National directors of the Woodmen Circle have approved preliminary plans for the new unit of the home for orphans and aged members maintained by the society near Sherman, Texas.

Left to right in the picture above are National President Dora Alexander Talley, of Omaha, after whom the building will be named; Will Scott Richter and George Reynolds, Jr., both of Dallas, architects; National Vice President Jennie Willard Denison, and National Director and State Manager Etta Davidson, Houston.

Re-roof Your Home Before Winter Rains Begin

$5.95 Per 100 Square Feet

will put a complete new roof on your home with the nationally known Mule-Hide products.

PROMPT SERVICE CONVENIENT TERMS

IF IT'S LUMBER YOU WANT REMEMBER THE ALAMO

ALAMO LUMBER COMPANY
QUALITY SERVICE

Phone 57. P. C. Middlebrook, Mgr. Eagle Lake, Texas

Garwood Hi Spotlight

VOLUME V NUMBER 12

Garwood High School, Jan. 3, 1936

Elsie Kallina, Editor-in-Chief; Vivian Williams, General Reporter; Gertrude Otto, Sports Reporter; Evelyn Krenek, Society Reporter; Freddie Kallina, Joke Editor; Samuel Martin, Agriculture Class Reporter.

Make Hay While The Sun Shines

When a football game starts, does one side kick the ball and stand still until the opposing team snatches it and comes tearing back up the field? No indeed! As soon as the ball is in play every player rushes to do his part in the game. It is just this way with a good student. He makes a start in September and keeps going with all his might until school is out. Many students start the school year doing their lessons very well, and then cease to work. Another class of students are those who never crack a book until the night before examination; then they cram until all hours. Maybe for six weeks they do not do a thing. Then they try to get six weeks' studying done in one night. They let their difficulties meet them instead of meeting their difficulties on their own ground. Everyone should keep in mind "The student who waits is the student who fails." Students have to learn that they profit by working hard today and enjoying the results later on. When any student grumbles over favoritism in the school he should remember: The teachers can help only those students who help themselves.

H. E. Girls and F. F. A. Boys Party

The Home Economics girls and the Agriculture boys had a Christmas party in the High School auditorium. The room was decorated in a Christmas color scheme with a Christmas tree in the center of the room. Over fifty students and Miss Taylor, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Denson attended the party. The program committee, G. P. Harry, Boots Forster, Vivian Williams, Cleo Vaughan and Frederick Priesmeyer had planned many interesting new games. Everyone had a good time playing games and singing.

Just before the refreshments were served, the gifts from the Christmas tree were distributed. Most of the presents were comical toys. The refreshments of hot chocolate, cookies and sandwiches were served by Lorraine Kallina, Sylvia Kallina, Evelyn Krenek, Rosemary and Edrie Stallman, Ellen Martin and Clayburn Delaya. The refreshments were made by the home economics classes.

Personals

Evelyn Krenek was in El Campo Monday and Tuesday.

Jay Ola Braderl was in Louise Sunday.

Edrie and Rosemary Stallman were in El Campo Monday and Friday.

All the teachers spent the holidays at their homes.

Mr. Marshall spent Christmas with his mother at Runge.

The ex-students, Alice Martin, Mildred Muesse, Esther Rees, Emil Ruchter, Elvine Schiurring, Era May Pinchback, Elon and Frankie Kallina, Dorothy Jane Lehrer and Eatlyn Cranek spent the week-end at their homes in Garwood.

Ned Stallman attended the show in El Campo Sunday night.

Emma Lahey was shopping in El Campo Friday.

Jim Ella Kallina was shopping in El Campo Monday.

G. P. Harry was in El Campo Thursday, Columbus Friday and Eagle Lake Sunday.

Mr. Denson visited his sister at Bartlett during the holidays.

Lorraine Kallina spent several days in Dallas where she attended the Amarillo - Greenville football game.

How Could G.B. Get Along Without

Dickie's teasing Edrie?—The talkative fish?—The "strains" of music heard from the music room when the girls practice singing?—Charlene and her friends in El Campo?—The dignified Seniors?—The fun-loving sophomores?—Miss Phillips and her Spanish II class?—G. P. and his wise-cracks?—Mutt chewing gum?—Vivian's smiling at everyone in the study hall?—Mid-term exams?—The bashful boys?—The naughty eraser and chalk throwers? — The Spotlight each week?—Herman and his woman hating?—Wallace's booming voice?—The ever-studious crammers before each exam?—Victor and his sleek combed hair—Elsie and her giggles?—H E and Ag parties?—Everyone breaking their New Year's Resolutions?

ACAPULCO, MEXICO'S RIP VAN WINKLE PORT, IS AWAKENING RAPIDLY

Gateway for countless gallons from the Orient 300 years ago, but almost ignored in modern times, Mexico's Rip van Winkle port, Acapulco, now is waking to renewed activity. The largest liners plying between New York and California plan to call there next year to drop tourists for Mexico City.

"Conveniently located below the elbow bend of Mexico's Pacific coast in the State of Guerrero, sleepy Acapulco has one of the finest natural harbors in the world," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Yet it has drowsed away a couple of centuries as a quiet little tropical town simmering in the sun, in the lee of great mountains that drop almost sheer into Acapulco Bay.

"The town is a crescent of pastel-colored, adobe cubicles, topped by tiny patches of red tile roofs, and occasional green coconut palms. A few buildings, taller or broader, stand out from the mass of one-storied dwellings—church, town hall and jail, covered market buildings and a sprinkling of consulates and hotels. Little cotton mills, and soap and oil factories, operated intermittently, show that Acapulco once had industrial ambitions. The narrow winding streets are rarely crowded. Heat makes the air sticky, like hot fly-paper, but visitors endure the climate to enjoy the town's tropical beauty.

"Behind it rise the steep, cactus-covered Sierra Madres, which have throttled Acapulco's progress like choking fingers. There is no railroad to the interior, and less perfect harbors, such as Mazatlan and Manzanillo, have boomed because each has this advantage. So Acapulco has dreamed. When the railroad reaches here . . . and meanwhile lapsed into a long siesta.

"Cortes used its magnificent harbor in 1521, sending two brigantines on a voyage of exploration into the Gulf of California. But they reported no harbor equal to Acapulco's oval bay, nearly two miles wide, a hilly half-mile-wide peninsular between bay and ocean forms a natural breakwater, offering about four-square miles of placid, almost land-locked shelter within earshot of Pacific breakers pounding against the rocky headlands outside.

"By 1550, trade at the port supported a little village, which the Spanish fortified with the grim gray fort of San Diego, still glowering above one tip of the town.

"The Aztec name for the settlement—Acapulco, 'place where the reeds abound'—was borne on trade winds around the world. Galleons from the Far East brought frequent cargoes of gums and spice, of dark cotton prints and rice from India, rich brocaded silks from Japan, exquisite porcelains from China. Occasional slavers discharged cargoes of negroes to work nearby sugar plantations, and legend claims that one brought a kidnaped princess, whose popularity is commemorated in the national Mexican girls' fiesta dress, the China Poblana costume of green-bordered red skirt, loose white embroidered blouse, and gay shawl.

"Export of silver bullion and specie from Acapulco originated the strange custom, still existing, of calling pesos, often made in China and stamped 'Republica de Mexico,' Mexican dollars.'

"From Acapulco, goods from the Orient journeyed inland over the tortuous, rocky 'Camino Real,' a brigand-infested mountain trail to Mexico, D. F., and thence to Veracruz for reshipment to Spain. Transport was by string of burros, or by slow ox carts with thick solid wooden discs for wheels. Buccaneers heard of Acapulco's wealth, and inevitably the town was sacked by pirates and its ships captured when leaving the harbor.

"There are only two seasons in Acapulco, both hot—steaming rainy summer and long parched winter. To air-condition the town, an artificial cut was made through hills of the peninsula shielding it from the sea, and this 'Abra de San Nicolas' admits cooling westerly sea breezes. Many homes are built facing west.

"A few years ago a modern highway was completed from Acapulco to Mexico, D. F., nearly 300 miles away and a mile and a half above sea level. Vacationists can sail to Acapulco, motor via picturesque Taxco and Cuernavaca to Mexico, D. F., and return to the United States by rail. Automobiles and buses now spin along the new route, which crosses and recrosses the old 'Camino Real,' formerly so difficult as to be a good road for birds."

"Acapulco has recently become a fashionable resort for Mexicans, who motor down for a tropical holiday. Sportsmen fish for the fierce giant ray, or hunt in nearby lagoons and marshes for wild duck. Moonlight bathing is becoming a regular attraction. Glass-bottomed motor boats reveal tropical submarine life, lumbering turtles and polychrome fishes. Drinking water is piped down from mountain springs.

"Sometimes Acapulco's normal population of about 5,000 leaps temporarily to ten, twenty, even thirty thousand for a holiday, such as the first week in May. Then people flock to the fiesta, to see special aspects, Aztec dances, cock-fights, regattas, and always fireworks."

DO YOU KNOW ANY BIGGER

(From Edna Herald)

H. A. Craig, county game warden and a former well known Edna citizen, was here from his home in Bay City recently, on official business. Mr. Craig has a large territory to cover and during the open season is indeed a very busy man. The heavy rains within the past several weeks throughout his district has slowed the hunters up a bit, but there are always a few who venture out, regardless of the weather. Not long since he told us an interesting story about the resourcefulness of some duck and geese hunters. They were hunting in the coastal section where there are no blinds to hide them. Stopping upon a flock of geese out in the prairie, apparently an impossible lack. These resourceful hunters hit upon a plan that brought them right up to the game. They had a large and very gentle work ox which they used to advantage. The hunters would get on the "off side" of this old ox and steer him right into the geese and ducks. The ox seemed to know his business and even enjoy it about as well as the hunters themselves. Mr. Craig said one of the men told him that on one occasion they were stalking the ox to a flock of geese some distance out in the prairie when he stopped and refused to go. As it was the first time the ox had acted in such a manner the hunters started to investigate. As they stepped out from behind the "blind" a large flock of ducks flew up from a pond near at hand.

IF YOU ARE HEALTHY

The fox being chased, or the hunted hare, runs in circles, it left to his own instinct. The big planets above our heads move in circular orbits. It seems to me the human mind also performs in a similar manner—in circles—as I watch the development of years. Many of us are coming out at the same door where in we went, like the old poet, Omar.

Time was when we lifted our hands in holy horror, at a diet of fat meat. Today, our calm judgment is, that fat meats, and well-nourished bodies are the best fortification against tuberculosis! I have heard meats, cheese, eggs, and other dependable foods condemned solemnly, even for healthy people! If you had a greasy skin, you were ordered off substantial diet immediately.

We know better now. Lean meat is not only desirable, it is essential to life.

People have looked at me slantways when I have told them that gravy was better for their "kids" than cod-liver oil—and I've been telling 'em for nearly half a century.

I knew a family who all of them, were swept away by tuberculosis of the lungs—all but one, the last little daughter. She consulted me a few days after my graduation in Medicine—about her lungs! Her three sisters and a brother had died of it. She naturally felt that she was doomed.

"Fanny," I said, "you go home and learn to live on fat meats, rich milk and eggs. See that you do that as many times a day as you sit down to the table." I made it as impressive as I knew how. She promised strict obedience.

Today, Fanny is getting a little old—but she weighs 175, and still enjoys her fat bacon!

If our dietitians would tell us how to avoid the human hog, we would be happier, and healthier. — John Joseph Gains, M. D.

Brewer's Dairy

Rich Jersery Milk

And Whipping Cream

Deliveries Twice Daily

Leave Orders at Butterworth's Grocery

Strickland Insurance Agency

FIRE, TORNADO, AUTOMOBILE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cook and baby of Houston spent the week-end in Eagle Lake and Lissie, visiting relatives. Mr. Cook left Monday morning for Houston, while Mrs. Cook and baby remained for a longer visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Barrow of Houston and William Barrow of Dallas were with their mother, Mrs. Nannie Barrow, for Christmas Day.

Harry Hubbard Johnson, Jr., of Houston, eight years of age, has been spending the holidays here with his grandfather, H. S. Johnson. He has been having a great time and has enjoyed immensely assisting his grandfather in feeding and taking care of stock out in the cattle pasture.

MUST IT BE?

By Grenville Kleiser

Must it be—from the cradle to the grave—struggle and sorrow, labor and toil, worry and fear? Why are these the common lot of mankind? Wherein is the cause of endless misery and suffering? Is there a way out?

Preachers throughout the centuries have poured forth eloquent words of admonition, comfort, and enlightment. They have tried by every means in their power to turn people from the worship of material things to spiritual realities.

Philosophers have reasoned about God and the universe, conscience, free-will, sin and pain, soul and eternity, sacrifice and death—while seemingly, the vast majority still grope in darkness.

Poets have sung of life and truth, in their endeavor to create a world from which evil and sadness have been banished. They have tried to lift the veil from the hidden beauty of the world and to transmute the real into the ideal.

The why and wherefore of so many things are still left unexplained. The purpose of pain, the cruelty of fate, the vicissitudes of time and tide and fortune, and the mystery of life itself continue to baffle mortals.

We can trace some causes of misery and misfortune to false pride, improvidence, worldliness, self-sufficiency, and self-seeking. We recognize that certain qualities of character and habits of life lead to specific results, good or bad.

The law of cause and effect confronts us at every turn. We reap what we sow. Or as the Bible clearly puts it, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

It would seem that the best any one can do is to accept life as it comes each day and to endeavor earnestly to make it significant and fruitful. Though the pain of growth—through daily experience—knows no cessation, to maintain a humble, child-like faith, look to the heights and believe that all right effort and aspiration must one day be crowned with victory.

Miss Pannie Lamb, after a several weeks' stay here at the home of her uncle, Supt. W. C. Reed, left last week for her home at Normangee.

Mrs. J. M. Winston and two children of Fort Worth are here for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bentley. She was formerly Miss Corrine Bentley.

666 cheeks COLDS and FEVER first day. HEADACHES in 30 minutes

Liquid-Tablets Salve-Nose Drops

How Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Bad Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fifth night if needed.

How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs is one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminants, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of the germ-laden mucus and toxines. Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the system. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds.

Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package. (Adv.)

—THE ARCHIVES OF BEXAR

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

(Note: The following is one of a series of weekly articles taken from the Bexar Archives at The University of Texas. This collection, considered the greatest single historical treasure on the North American continent, has been catalogued and is now being translated by The University of Texas. It consists of 400,000 pages of original Spanish handwritten documents comprising the official archives of the Mexican government for the Department of Bexar, which covered almost the whole of what is now the State of Texas, for the period from 1831, soon after Texas became a separate province of Mexico, to 1836, to the Battle of San Jacinto. This series of articles will consist principally of quotations from the documents, many of which have heretofore been unpublished, and will reveal for the first time what actually transpired during the century in which Texas was transformed from a wilderness, inhabited only by savage Indian tribes, to an independent American republic.)

The wild Indians in Texas constituted the biggest problem the Spaniards had to deal with, according to records found in the archives of The University of Texas. In 1811 it was estimated that there were twenty thousand warriors in the province of Texas. The most numerous of the wild Indians were the Comanches. These Indians were like modern gangsters, compared to old Texas savages. They were natural born horsemen. The Comanches roamed over most of northwest Texas, often going as far south as San Antonio and as far east as Nacogdoches. Next in predatory importance were the Lipans, a branch of the stealthy Apaches. The Lipans harassed San Antonio, Bahia, Laredo and Rio Grande with their devastating and cruel raids. The Carancahauas and Tancahuas were next in importance because of their constant menace to the coast settlements. In East Texas was found the large Asinay confederacy. East Texas Indians were sedentary; they had attained a fair degree of barbaric civilization. Although some of these Indians had organized communities and wore some clothing, no records have been found to bear out the traditional picture of a beautiful Minne-ha-ha coyly musing by a babbling brook. On the contrary, as a whole Texas Indians were filthy, irresponsible, treacherous, warlike and cruel. Some of the coast Indians were even accused of cannibalism. However, Indians in Texas feasted on Spanish flesh only in order to acquire the courage and endurance of their white enemies.

Since the wild Texas Indians outnumbered the Spaniards over seven to one, they were compelled to devise a number of ways for pacifying the savages, for, after all, the intention of the Spaniards was to civilize and not to exterminate the Indians. The missions, even after they were secularized, were used to teach the rudiments of religion and civilization to the barbarians. In spite of the noble work of the missionary fathers, however, the ungrateful Indians would run away from the missions whenever the opportunity was afforded them. One of the most effective ways of controlling the Indians was the semi-annual gift of presents. Approximately two thousand pesos were spent annually for presents given the Indians in San Antonio, Nacogdoches and Bahia. Through one of his officers, the governor would summon the chiefs of the wild tribes to meet during a certain moon at a designated place. There the presents were distributed to the savages. The Indians preferred knives, rifles, and ammunition. However, the Spaniards gave them few of these dangerous toys, and large quantities of glass beads, vermillion, brightly colored cotton goods, hawk-bells, tobacco and sometimes brandy. Besides being prompt at the designated times to receive their presents, the Indians would often pay social calls to the Spanish settlements. The Spaniards were good hosts. The officer in command of the settlement honored by the visit of a group of savages would order the fatted calves slaughtered for a barbecue, and a ring of soldiers thrown around the group—just to make the festive occasion more enjoyable and safe. The Indians were always required to deposit their weapons at the guardhouse upon entering a settlement.

The bribing method was not always successful. When the Anglo-American commenced to give the Indians more and better presents, the Spaniards began to lose the precarious friendship of the Indians. The wild Indians were exceedingly expressive. When presents failed to satisfy them, they expressed their displeasure by raiding, stealing horses, burning homes, and killing defenseless settlers, shepherds and farmers. In such cases, the Spaniards resorted to the use of their small but deadly army. Except on a few occasions when Indians were led by whites, the savages were always thrown into a panic at the sight of a hostile Spanish detachment. However, when a large body of Indians could surprise a small number of soldiers, then their revenge was thorough. On one occasion, in 1787, eight soldiers were overtaken by one hundred Comanches about twenty miles northwest of San Antonio. Upon seeing the yelling horde galloping towards them, and knowing their scalping playfulness, the Spaniards raced furiously to gain the protective shelter of a motte. They barely had time to dismount before the Indians were upon them in full force. One of the horses became unmanageable and ran wildly through the attacking Indians. The rider was badly wounded while thus running the savage gauntlet, but he was able to reach a Spanish fort. The captain in command immediately ordered his entire force, consisting of 38 men, to charge the Indians. By the time the rescue party reached the motte the Indians had butchered and horribly mutilated the seven soldiers. Part of the men pursued the Indians, overtaking and killing only eleven of them.

The Indian menace kept growing and becoming more unbearable as time went on. The Indians took advantage of any misfortune of the Spanish government to let loose a series of plundering and destructive raids upon the struggling Spanish settlements. Once in a while the Spanish soldiers were able to surprise and attack an Indian raiding party. On January 20, 1817, for instance, Captain Juan de Castaneda surprised a hostile party of Indians near Bahia and killed Chief Bah and four warriors. Usually, however, the Indians had better horses than the Spaniards and could easily escape the pursuing avengers. Just before the Anglo-Americans came to Texas, conditions had become so desperate that on November 30, 1818, the Ayuntamiento of San Antonio petitioned the governor of Texas for military aid. An original copy of the petition is found in the Bexar Archives of The University of Texas. A translation follows:

"Governor:

"Don Jose Maria Zambrano, alcalde of first vote, the ayuntamiento and vecindario, representing all the residents of this city, held a special session today to discuss the depredations which the wild Indians are committing every day in sight of this city. We have decided that in order to enable us to continue cultivating our crops — to continue our source of income now left these settlers—we must appeal to Your Lordship for an adequate military guard for each one of the four farms. We would also request a detachment sent every day to reconnoiter the outskirts of the aforesaid farms. This kindly aid will enable us to continue our work and raise a crop, thus alleviating in part the miserable condition of the soldiers and settlers. Without these crops we shall surely reach the point of starvation. We are confident of finding relief through the kindness of Your Lordship.

"May God guard your Lordship many years."

Rock Island Items

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Long and children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wall and Clinton Oaks were guests in the W. K. Wall home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Speck and family returned to their home in Poteet after several days visit to old friends in Rock Island.

Harvey Jacobsen returned to Waco after spending Christmas in Rock Island with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Milentz and son, Bobbie, and Mrs. Susie Wegenhoft of Liberty arrived Christmas day for a visit to relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Roy Wright and son of Hempstead were visiting relatives here this week.

Miss Elaine Nickwanders returned to Houston after spending the holidays here with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Millican and daughter, Edwina and Roy Paige of El Campo, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Strunk of Oakland and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mayes and son of Houston spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mayes and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Powell.

Mrs. F. L. Grodhouse is a guest of her daughters in Houston for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Maze and Richard were guests of relatives in Houston over the week-end.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Jones and baby spent the week-end in Smithville.

Miss Sibyl Tate spent a portion of last week in Yoakum, visiting relatives and friends.

Dr. H. Fitzgerald Specialist

My method of treating Stomach and Intestinal troubles, diseases of the blood, nerves and skin, is modern and successful. All chronic and special diseases. PILES healed without the knife. Office at Cooke residence on West Main Street, Eagle Lake, Texas.

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Office: Upstairs, Norris Building

Phone 182-W Eagle Lake, Tex.

JOS. V. FRNKA Lawyer

Columbus State Bank Bldg.

Phone 73

Columbus, Texas

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

Clyde W. Hispel, W. M.
A. L. Wahrmund, Secy.

Visiting Brethren in city are cordially invited and heartily welcomed

Eagle Lake ROTARY CLUB MEETS WEDNESDAYS 12:15 o'clock

ROTARY HALL, MAIN STREET

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 88

Creamy Rich MILK

Natural Mellow Flavor

Produced under scrupulous sanitary conditions — is your guarantee of Quality and Safety when your milk for the family or for baby comes from

KOLBERG'S CREAMILK DAIRY

Sore Throat Eased Quick

In 15 Minutes Thoxine Brings Comforting Relief—Without Gargling

Time it! Take one easy swallow of pure, soothing Thoxine. 15 minutes is all that's needed to make you realize you've at last got the real remedy for common sore throat!

Thoxine has a remarkable, double action. Works both to relieve soreness and irritation—and then internally to help check cold and germs. No more half-way remedy, but real prescription medicine. Good and safe even for children. Get Thoxine right away and keep it handy. Only 30 cts. on money-back guarantee. 35c, 60c and $1 bottles. —Beckman's Drug Store.

Specials for Friday-Saturday, Jan. 3-4

For an economical quickly prepared Meal

BIG 1-LB. CAN ONLY **16¢**

Here's a square meal that costs only a few pennies! Seasoned, blended and ready to brown and serve. Just pop it into a hot frying pan and serve sizzling hot. How good! How nourishing! Buy several cans today.

HERE IS WHAT IGA CORNED BEEF HASH CONTAINS!

CHOICE CUTS OF LEAN CORNED BEEF + U. S. No. 1 POTATOES + ONIONS AND SEASONING

SEARCHLIGHT 4 Boxes **Matches . 15c**

DAWN TOILET TISSUE, 3 rolls . . . 17c
IGA APPLE SAUCE, No. 2 can . . . 09c
JAY TEE PRESERVES, all flavors, 32 oz. jar . 22c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD, 2—6 oz. jars . . . 15c

Jay Tee Sliced or Halves Yellow Cling No 2½ can **Peaches, . 14c**

IGA PIMENTOS, 2—7 oz. cans . . . 18c
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE, small size . . . 27c
IGA CRANBERRY SAUCE, 17 oz. can . . . 14c
JAY TEE PEAR COMPOTE, No. 2½ can . . . 15c

RED A BLEND **Coffee, lb 17c**

DEL MONTE SLICED PINEAPPLE, No. 1¼ can 11c
IGA DELUXE TOMATO CATSUP, 14 oz. bottle 15c
AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR, per pkg. . . 11c
OLD VIRGINIA APPLE BUTTER, 28 oz. jar . . . 14c

IGA FRUIT No 1 Can **Cocktail 14c**

POST'S BRAN FLAKES, 10 oz. package . . . 11c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE, 1 lb. can . . . 25c
IGA PURE GRAPE JAM, 2 lb. jar . . . 23c
IGA FANCY HOMINY, No. 2½ can . . . 09c

IGA GELATINE All Flavors, **Dessert, 3 Pkgs 14c**

IGA FANCY SUGAR PEAS, No. 2 can . . . 16c
IGA PREPARED SPAGHETTI, 2 cans . . . 15c
IGA Spanish Style Tomato Sauce, 2 buffett cans . 09c
IGA GOLD TOST CORN FLAKES, 8 oz. pkg. . . 06c

ARMSTRONG'S Birdbrand **LARD, 4 Pound Carton 53c**

OVALTINE, 50c size . . . 31c
HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE KISSES, 1 lb. pkg. 23c
White King Granulated Soap, 24 oz. package . . . 22c
SILVER DUST, per package . . . 12c

CAMAY TOILET **Soap, 4 Bars 19c**

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER, 4 pkgs. . . 10c
CANE PATCH SYRUP, No. 5 can . . . 35c
CANE PATCH SYRUP, No. 2½ can . . . 19c
SILVER RAY FLOUR, 24 lb. sack . . . 93c

SILVER RAY 48-Lb Sack **FLOUR, . $1.80**

Meat Market SPECIALS

Beef ROAST per lb. 11c
Beef STEW lb. 10c
CHEESE lb. 20c
Hamburger lb. 11c
Whole or Half HAM lb. 27c
Bologna SAUSAGE lb. 15c

DRESSED POULTRY AT ALL TIMES

Fresh Fruits & Vegetables

Colorado POTATOES 10 lbs. 20c
California LETTUCE head 05c
Fancy Winesap APPLES doz. 18c
California Red Ball ORANGES doz. 22c
California Red Ball LEMONS doz. 18c
CABBAGE per lb. 03c

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

All 7c GLASSES Special Price 5c
Regular 45c Pyrex PIE PLATES Special Price 36c
Regular $1.00 Wear Ever Aluminum ANGEL CAKE PAN Special Price 80c
Regular $1.50 ICE BOX DISHES Special Price $1.28
Regular 50c Wear Ever Aluminum FRY PAN Special Price 43c
Regular 25c White Enamel STEW PAN Special Price 20c
Regular 25c Gray Enamel MILK PAN Special Price 20c
Regular $1.25 White Enamel DOUBLE BOILER Special Price $1.00
Regular 25c SALAD BOWL Special Price 20c
Regular 25c RICER AND FOOD PRESS Special Price 20c

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