— — ANNOUNCING! — —

Accumulative Old Age Policy
Issued At Ages 61 to 70, Inclusive

A liberal clear-cut policy providing attractive accumulating benefits during the first 24 months. Its maximum value is reached at the end of 24 months and remains the same thereafter.

It is a WHOLE LIFE policy—NOT a term policy that will expire when needed most. Issued to those in good health. A medical examination by a physician designated by the Company will be required.

The maximum amount of insurance available to the above ages is issued at a monthly premium of $4.00; half the maximum will be issued at a $2.00 monthly rate; or one fourth at $1.00 per month.

For detailed information fill in and mail the following coupon or see your local agent.

Austin Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Please furnish me without obligation on my part detailed information concerning your Accumulative Old Age Policy.

Name (Print or write plainly)

Date of birth (Month) (Day) (Year)

Nearest age

Address

Austin Mutual Life Insurance Co.
934-330 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas Phone 24133

Eagle Lake Headlight

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1903.

BRUCE W. McCARDY,
Editor and Publisher

Official Organ City of Eagle Lake.
Eagle Lake Advertiser (established in 1893) absorbed March 9th., 1906.

TELEPHONE NO. 88

Published at Eagle Lake, Colorado County, Texas, every Friday and entered at the postoffice at Eagle Lake, Texas, as second class mail matter.

All liner advertising paid for at the time of order at the rate of 5c per line for each insertion. No advertising is accepted for less than 25c per issue.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ONE YEAR	$2.00
SIX MONTHS	$1.25
THREE MONTHS	$ .75

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936.

'Eaglet'

Eagle Lake, Texas, Feb. 21, 1936

VOLUME VI NUMBER 22

Editor-in-chief, Daphene McElhinney; Society Editor, Jane Reed; Sports Editor, Lawson Sweatingen; Feature Editor, Madelene McCarty.

George Washington

Don'—you think it's unusual to remember a man who died one hundred and thirty seven years ago? That's the case of George Washington, still well known and beloved after almost a century and a half.

Perhaps we remember him for his kindness, his generosity of spirit, his high sense of public honor, or perhaps most of all for his guiding hand which led the way through that period of confusion when our country first tried out its independence. Some of us remember him as just being a royal general and a president. Grant was a great general and a president, but certainly he does not hold the same rank in our minds today as Washington.

Perhaps it was Washington's appeal to the better impulses of men that keeps his memory alive. He might have set up a government similar to England's with himself as king, but such principles were not for him.

We would profit well by upholding his policy for fair dealing and his honest advice which is still the important factor of a sound national policy.

Party

The seventh grade had a valentine party at the Austin Hall last Friday night beginning at 7:30. Games were played and contests were held to furnish the entertainment for the evening. Refreshments of punch, cookies and jello with whipped cream were served.

Those on the refreshment committee were Vera Sunderman, Joe Ann Thomas, Gracie Spanihel and Hazel Wilson. The entertainment committee was composed of Erline Austin, Betty Jane Smith, Raymond Kohleffel and Zeta Mae Waddell.

"Diamond and Hearts"

The Dramatic Club is staging the play "Diamond and Hearts" the last of this month on the High School Auditorium stage.

Bernice Halstead (Madeline McCarty) is the leading character of the play. Her father dies, and she is left at the mercy of her stepmother (Jane Reed) and her stepmother's son, Dwight Bradley (James Elkins) who conspire to get possession of the property her father left her. They try to trick her into marrying Dwight by telling her that she will stated that she would get nothing unless she married him. Bernice refuses to marry him, and in the next scene we find her living in the country and teaching in the school house across the creek. Her only friends are Lena (Betty Johnson) Barnes (Lena Gray Wilks) and her brother, Abner (Joe Wilks) and her neighbors, Dr. Bill Barnes (John Russell), Dr. Burton (John Westmoreland) the country doctor falls in love with her and she with him.

Bernice is arrested for stealing her stepmother's diamond, which her mother gave her ball and takes her home with her. She thinks her mother gave her ball and takes her home with her. She thinks Dwight

Eagle Lake Weekly Advertiser

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936.

The band.—Their ability to overcome (oh yeah) squeaks and squaks.

Farley.—His ability to "strut."

The Freshmen. — They're the greenest yet.

Corinne.—She can plan her evenings so well.

Ruth T.—She always manages to miss tests and things.

Tiny.—The amount of publicity he's had so far this year.

The Dramatic Club.—Wait 'til after the play and you'll know.

Ottilee.—Her nose for spotting dirt about herself and for doing away with it.

Grade News

Geffe Durbin spent Sunday in Houston.—Virginia Lee Mills went to Bay City Sunday. — Mildred Humbird was a Sunday visitor in Houston.—Melvin Hayden spent Saturday in Houston. Hilda Selcer went to Victoria Sunday.—James Mahalee went to Fayetteville Sunday.—Flor Ray Anderson visited in Galveston over the week-end — Leonard Walker spent Sunday in Houston. Lucille Brisbois went to Rosenberg during the week-end.

Betty Gene Dupree was a week-end visitor in Gonzales.—Robert McMillan spent Sunday in Newgulf. —Lola Kretschmar visited in Weimar Sunday afternoon. — Audice Reiger went to Glenflora Sunday.—Donald Heigh spent Sunday in El Campo. — Mary Kathryn Brisbois was a Sunday visitor in Rosenberg. —Bertha Turner attended the baskets ball games in Columbus Friday night.

Texas Heroes

One hundred years have passed and gone;
While Old Father Time (as is His way)
Has slowly, yet swiftly flown.
One hundred years since our forefathers fought and won—
Our Republic's freedom for each son and daughter
For this cause, that we should venerate so.
They heroically gave their lives
And fell with the Alamo.
Ever shall their memory linger round—
All the well-kept, sacred ground.
On which our heroes fought and died,
As in the bitter conflict, banded together
They fought side by side.
So all Texas is awake
In this great Centennial Year
To greet—and pay the homage meet,
To the memory of our heroes dear.
Yea! all Texas is busy now,
Building for the great Centennial fair
That will wreathe new laurels on the dead heroes brow.
While showing the grandeur of our state so fair.

ROCK ISLAND FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Rock Island Farmers Cooperative Society will hold its regular meeting at the Rock Island school auditorium Friday, Feb. 21, at 7:30 p. m. As the last meeting great interest was shown, there being standing room only, and an equally interesting program is offered this time.

County Agent Young will speak on raising baby chicks for winter egg production and raising turkey poults. County Home Demonstration Agent, Miss May McCrary, will also speak. Henry Dreyer of Garwood will speak on co-operative buying in car lots of calcium fertilizer and stock feed.

Miles Bingaman and J. G. Jennings will give a little skit on local business. W. E. Crouch will speak on the AAA substitute, and a short one-act play will be presented by the school students. There will also be special music.

The two-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shoop of Garwood passed away Tuesday and was buried the following afternoon at 2 p. m. in the Riddle plot in the Rock Island cemetery.

Rev. A. F. Foerster addressed the largest congregation he has met in Rock Island church last Sunday, with a splendid and appropriate sermon for the occasion of the joint celebration of wedding anniversaries by the Olsen, Bingaman and Young families Feb. 9. At the church services, the throng repaired to the Woodman Hall where a basket dinner was spread and heartily enjoyed by all.

Mesdames Floyd Wilcox and Hunt left Thursday for a short business visit to Houston.

Mrs. Charles Baxter of Houston spent the week-end in Rock Island with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hudson.

A considerable number of Rock Island people have applied for old age pensions. This will make a substantial addition to the total net income of the community.

Nada News Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wesselski are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing boy, at their home on Feb. 12th. He was christened Sunday and received the name of Clarence James. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stafford and son, Cella, of Houston visited here over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Bubella and two sons visited in Robstown over the week-end.

E. J. and Leo Leopold were transacting business in Houston Wednesday.

Joe Kubesh and family were visiting in Victoria during last week.

Our people extend sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waligura in the death of their year-old child, on account of whose death will be found in another column of this paper.

Who fills your prescriptions? Let us have all them and be assured the best ingredients made are compounded into them, and our prices are reasonable.

Vocational Agriculture In Texas

The five hundred and fifteen vocational agriculture departments in Texas are doing an exceedingly valuable work. Their long-range program is eminently worthwhile.

From The Texas Weekly.

Something like eighteen thousand Texas schoolboys are enrolled in vocational agriculture classes in the State for the present term of school. The exact figure is 17,735; that many boys are learning in the schoolroom and in field and home work how to get the most out of farming. Already many of them are making profits—small profits, it is true, but profits nevertheless — from their work. They are learning to keep exact accounting of profit and loss, and when they figure the cost of their projects they include a charge for their own labor. In other words, nearly eighteen thousand Texas boys are preparing themselves in a businesslike way to be the Texas farmers of tomorrow. They are not, it should be understood, merely what are sometimes scornfully referred to as "book farmers;" they get knowledge from books, but they apply that knowledge to the actual raising of farm crops. There is no reason, they have become convinced, that a farmer should not prepare himself for his work in the same way that a bookkeeper or a railroad worker, for example, prepares himself for his.

Probably the most important factor in bringing vocational training to high school students in the United States has been the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, which was organized in 1906 for the purpose of extending vocational education throughout the United States. This organization had much to do with causing Congress to pass, early in 1917, the Smith-Hughes Act, a measure which provides for the granting of financial aid by the Federal Government to public schools offering approved vocational education courses of less than college grade to pupils fourteen years of age and older.

Texas schools began at once to take advantage of the aid provided under the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act. The first vocational agriculture departments in the State began operation during the school term of 1917-18; there were thirty-two such departments in that year. And at present, for the school year of 1935-36, there are five hundred and fifteen vocational agriculture departments in Texas. A sizeable increase, certainly, and it shows how great has been the interest in this work. Since the time the work was started, every year except one—1932-33—has seen an increase over the preceding year in the number of schools offering vocational agriculture. The present school year is the first time the number has gone over the five hundred mark; in 1934-35, there were four hundred and thirty-five departments in the State.

Since vocational agriculture started from scratch less than twenty years ago, it has been unhampered by traditions of the type which all too often surround other courses in elementary schools. As a result, it has done some pioneer work in the problem of adapting course content and procedure to the needs and interests of the student. Any course in school. It its full possibilities are to be realized not only must the student something he needs but must also hold his interest; that is axiomatic, of course. It is a good sign for the future of agriculture in Texas that the courses in vocational education—which, remember, are now being given to 17,735 boys of the State—have been able to do both from the beginning.

The manner in which vocational agriculture instructors do their work is significant. This is not a standardized course. In other words, what will be of primary value and interest to the student living on the plains of West Texas is quite different from that which will be most interesting and most valuable to the one living in the Rio Grande Valley or in the sandy lands of East Texas. Every instructor of vocational agriculture has the responsibility for working out a long-range program and annual teaching plans that will best meet the needs of the community in which he is teaching. The program and plans are not formed haphazardly, but are based on the major farm problems of the community as determined by surveys of a number of representative farms made by the teacher.

As a means of stiff further fitting the course to the needs and interest of those taking it, first year students of vocational agriculture are urged to make surveys of their home farms with the view of learning what are the weaknesses and the principal problems to be met on them. After these weaknesses and problems are placed in similar groups, several of the groups are selected for first-year study. Thus, throughout the entire year, the students are working on something of which they have first-hand knowledge; they are striving to solve problems the nature of which they understand rather than endeavoring merely to commit a set of facts to memory.

This surely must be considered the heart of the—some say—vocational agriculture has been received with enthusiasm by such a large number of Texas schoolboys. It is a necessary complaint of high school students that they cannot see what value some courses will ever be to them. But, in the case of vocational agriculture, they can see the value; they are fascinated with the idea of finding solutions to problems with which they are familiar and the scope of which they recognize. They can see the immediate good that will come when they solve these problems; the results are before their eyes, and after they have a very ultimate interest in those results, since they have farm projects of their own.

There is confusion in some quarters regarding vocational agriculture students and the Future Farmers of America, commonly known as the F. F. A. is simply a national organization of vocational agriculture students. There are State chapters, which are divided into local chapters; the present membership in the Texas F. F. A. chapter is around twelve thousand; total membership in the national organization is approximately 105,000. Vocational agriculture students are not required to belong to the Future Farmers organization.

However, the work of the F. F. A. must be accounted one of the very important parts of vocational agriculture. Through this organization the boys learn to cooperate in putting over such community programs and activities as soil conservation, livestock and crop improvement, insect and disease control, home beautification, farm and shows. Such activities which require planning, assuming responsibility, making contracts, and appearing before and leading groups, give valuable opportunities for developing qualities of leadership in boys. An oftenheard criticism of farmers is that "they just can't work together;" well, these future farmers of Texas are learning to work together, and it is something that they are not likely to forget.

As an example of what these young farmers can do by working together, let us consider the exhibit which they propose to have at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas this year. Future Farmers Week at the Exposition, which opens June 6th, has been tentatively set for the week of November 21st to 28th, and the four hundred and thirty-five F. F. A. chapters in Texas already have organized for the seven-day special show which they propose to stage. County and sectional shows to select the best products for the Exposition will be held. Dairy and beef cattle, horses and mules, sheep, goats and swine, all pedigreed animals raised by the vocational agriculture students, will constitute the livestock exhibit; scientific feeding of livestock will be demonstrated; the agricultural show will display the results of scientific farming; there will be milking contests in the dairy department. It is, in short, the purpose of the young Future Farmers to stage the most comprehensive junior farm exhibition ever seen in the Southwest.

All this is pretty important, and its importance is not confined to the thousands of youths who study vocational agriculture in Texas; it affects the entire State. Some of those boys who were in the first vocational agriculture departments established in Texas are farming on their own now; they are continuing to reap the benefits of the training their enrollment in those departments. And an ever-increasing number of boys is learning what those older ones learned, and more, as new developments and new ideas are brought before them by their instructors and through their own work.

In addition to their work with high school students, vocational agriculture instructors, who are full-time employees of the school system, hold evening schools for adult farmers. In these schools the problems considered are those brought up by the farmers attending; they are solved more or less on a roundtable discussion basis, the teacher acting largely as a discussion leader. Teachers of vocational agriculture held more than six hundred of these evening schools in 1934-35, and it is expected that they will hold an even larger number this year.

In a recent issue of the Texas Weekly, an instance was given of the kind of work resulting from the holding these evening schools among adult farmers. This was the planting more than ten thousand peach trees in Bowie County since last November 25th, a move that was taken when farmers attending the evening schools learned that the soils of that region were perfectly adapted for fruit production. This is a sample of the kind of practical good coming from the work.

A third type of work which promises to become very valuable is part-time classes for out-of-school boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years. This work is just beginning to get under way. Forty-two boys in one of this kind were held in Texas in 1934-35, with a much larger number in prospect for the present school year. This work, too, is likely to be productive of very gratifying results. Perhaps most of the boys attending these classes were unable to attend school; many others probably attended schools at a time when they were unable to get the benefit of vocational agriculture instruction. Whatever the individual case, the first of these part-time classes that were held attracted much attention and were well attended. This is just another of the numerous benefits being brought to Texas in general, and Texas farmers in particular, by vocational agriculture departments in high schools. All in all, it is a work that merits continued support, and undoubtedly it will receive that support, especially since results of past instruction are now beginning to be apparent.

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No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

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Lawyer
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Phone 73
Columbus, Texas

REGULAR MEETINGS:
2nd. and 4th. Friday nights.
A. L. Wahrmund, Secy.
Clyde W. Nispel, W. M.
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 County Courts
Norris Bldg. Eagle Lake, Tex.

Dr. P. T. Gordon
Dentist
Second Floor, Norris Bldg.
PHONE 88

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 social diseases. PILES healed without the knife. Office at Cooke residence on West Main Street, Eagle Lake, Texas.

Women Who Have Pains Try CARDUI Next Time!
On account of poor nourishment, many women suffer functional pains at certain times, and it is for these that Cardui is advised as the medicine. Many report that relief is has brought and the good it has done is helping to overcome the cause of womanly discomfort. Mrs. Cole Young, of Leesville, La., writes: "I was suffering with pains in my back and side so bad I could hardly walk, I became so nervous I took Cardui and found it helped me in every way, making me regular and stopping the pain. This quieted my nerves, making my health much better." If Cardui does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

SUNDAY NIGHT DANCE AT THE MENTZ HALL
Bill Griffith and his orchestra will furnish music for an old-time dance at the Mentz Hall Sunday night, February 23rd. Admission 40c, ladies free.

Strickland Insurance Agency
FIRE — TORNADO — AUTOMOBILE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.
W. S. Strickland, Mgr. Eagle Lake, Texas

O-P STORES
WE SELL FOR LESS

Crustene 4 lb Pkg 45c; 8 lb Pkg 89c
Fine Granulated Sugar, 10 lbs 45c

BAKING POWDER Calumet, lb can 20c	CHOICE RICE, 4 Lbs . 17c
GENUINE BAYER'S Aspirin, 2 doz 17c	CRYSTAL WHITE Soap, 5 gt bars 19c
NAVY Beans, 5 lbs . 19c	FORT HOWARD Tissue, 3 Rolls 19c
GALVANIZED TUBS, Each . 19c	CONGRESS (IN OLIVE OIL) Sardines, 2 cans 15c
20 LB. SACK FRESH MEAL, . . 37c	LARGE BOX OXYDOL, . 20c

PRIME RIB, BONELESS ROLL ROAST, Lb . . 19c
'ROUND OR SWISS, EMALL T-bONE SIRLOIN STEAK, Lb . . 19c

2 LB. BOX EXCELL CRACKERS, 15c	NO. 1 QUALITY Potatoes, 10 lbs 17c
50c SIZE TOOTH PASTE IPANA, 33c	CALIFORNIA Lettuce, Head 04c
25c SIZE VAPO RUB VICK'S 25c	YELLOW Yams, 10 lbs 13c
25c SIZE TOOTH PASTE LISTERINE 19c	GREEN Beans, 2 lbs . 25c
25c SIZE THEDFORD'S Black Draught 15c	GOOD Corn 3 No 2 cans 20c

Boiled Ham, lb 45c
Oysters, full pt 27c

While The World Uses More Cotton

Consumption of American Cotton Remains At A Very Low Level.

FROM THE TEXAS WEEKLY.

World cotton consumption for the first five months of the current fiscal year indicates that a new record will be set. If the rate of consumption continues until July 31st, the world will consume more cotton during 1935-36 than during any other year since mankind first began to consume cotton. But it will not mean record-breaking consumption of American cotton. On the contrary, if the rate of the past five months continues, world consumption of American cotton during the current year will be lower than any year except two (last year and 1930-31) in the past eleven years. And consumption of foreign cotton for the second consecutive year will be in excess of 14,000,000 bales. World consumption of cotton for the five months ending December 31st, including all growths, was estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service on Monday as 10,883,000 bales, of which 5,010,000 bales were American and 5,873,000 bales were foreign cotton. If the same rate of consumption is continued during the rest of the fiscal year, the year's consumption will be 12,000,000 bales of American and 14,100,000 bales of foreign cotton, making a total of 26,100,000 bales, the largest amount of cotton ever consumed by the world in a year. It is pointed out by the Exchange Service that inasmuch as the American crop of 1935 amounted to only 10,641,000 bales, world consumption of 12,000,000 bales of American cotton will reduce the end-of-the-season carry-over of American cotton by 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 bales, or from slightly more than 9,000,000 bales to about 7,700,000 bales. But it adds the following comment: "There is a possibility, however, that the large foreign crop will stimulate consumption of foreign cottons during the latter part of the season." It should be pointed out, in this connection, that even if this should not happen, and the present rate of consumption of both American and foreign cotton should continue, it will mean that only 46 per cent of the cotton consumed by the world will be American, while 54 per cent will be foreign cotton. With the exception of the record low of last year, American cotton's share of world consumption, in that event, would be the lowest since the Civil War. During the five years ending July 31st, 1929, the period immediately preceding the collapse of American export trade, 59.8 per cent of the world's consumption of cotton was American cotton. In other words, the foreign cotton grower's share of world consumption has gone up from 40.2 per cent to 54 per cent, whereas the American cotton grower's share has declined from 59.8 per cent to 46 per cent. It is for this reason that it is insisted that control of cotton production must be continued. If world consumption of American cotton during the current year should reach 12,000,000 bales, and the end-of-the-season carry-over should be 7,700,000 bales, it is plain that the only way this carry-over can be reduced further, unless there is a further increase in the consumption of American cotton would be to hold down production below 12,000,000 bales. The average annual production of American cotton during the five years ending with 1933, twenty-two years ago, was more than 13,000,000 bales, and the average annual production for the five years ending with 1929 was more than 15,000,000 bales. And yet the plans that are being put forward to deal with the cotton problem effectively contemplate holding down American production to 12,000,000 bales. These figures show how far we are away from the right kind of a solution of the cotton problem. Under any plan that does not include ways and means of restoring consumption of American cotton to normal levels, it will continue to be necessary to hold down the production of American cotton and to employ less than normal land and labor in the production of cotton in the United States.

The Bankhead law has been repealed, on recommendation of President Roosevelt, the reason given being that the agricultural adjustment program to which it was "auxiliary" has been "terminated." The compulsory potato and tobacco acts were also repealed for the same reason. The truth is, of course, that in the light of the AAA decision these acts were so plainly unconstitutional that it was a foregone conclusion that they would have been invalidated by the Supreme Court by unanimous decision whenever a proper case was brought before it. The majority of the Court rules that the Federal Government does not have power to purchase the cooperation of farmers to control agricultural production. A minority dissented from that opinion. But it became clear that there was no division of opinion among them over the question of whether the Federal Government has power, under the Constitution, to compel such cooperation by assessing a penalty for failure to comply. The ginning tax was never anything but such a penalty, and it was never intended to be anything but a penalty. It was designed to force into line such farmers as would not agree in consideration of benefit payments to curtail their cotton acreage. And at the time it was offered, the argument was made that unless such a law was enacted, the whole program would be upset by means of the AAA program would break down. That was but another way of saying that there is no constitutional way of controlling production, because there never was the slightest question of the constitutionality of the Bankhead law. Its only justification, if it may be said to have had any justification at all, was the existence of an extreme emergency. No such law should ever be a place in the permanent program in the United States. The "crime of the extra bale" has no proper place in the jurisprudence of a free and self-governing people. It should be in this connection, that the Bankhead law was no part of the administration's original program. It was forced on the administration by Southern members of Congress, and was opposed by Secretary Wallace. Subsequently, to be sure, it became so decidedly an integral part of the cotton control program that even Secretary Wallace came to insist upon its retention. But now it is the law which holds up the end of the season." It should be pointed out, in this connection, that even if this should not happen, and the present rate of consumption of both American and foreign cotton should continue, it will mean that only 46 per cent of the cotton consumed by the world will be American, while 54 per cent will be foreign cotton. With the exception of the record low of last year, American cotton's share of world consumption, in that event, would be the lowest since the Civil War. During the five years ending July 31st, 1929, the period immediately preceding the collapse of American export trade, 59.8 per cent of the world's consumption of cotton was American cotton. In other words, the foreign cotton grower's share of world consumption has gone up from 40.2 per cent to 54 per cent, whereas the American cotton grower's share has declined from 59.8 per cent to 46 per cent. It is for this reason that it is insisted that control of cotton production must be continued. If world consumption of American cotton during the current year should reach 12,000,000 bales, and the end-of-the-season carry-over should be 7,700,000 bales, it is plain that the only way this carry-over can be reduced further, unless there is a further increase in the consumption of American cotton would be to hold down production below 12,000,000 bales. The average annual production of American cotton during the five years ending with 1933, twenty-two years ago, was more than 13,000,000 bales, and the average annual production for the five years ending with 1929 was more than 15,000,000 bales. And yet the plans that are being put forward to deal with the cotton problem effectively contemplate holding down American production to 12,000,000 bales. These figures show how far we are away from the right kind of a solution of the cotton problem. Under any plan that does not include ways and means of restoring consumption of American cotton to normal levels, it will continue to be necessary to hold down the production of American cotton and to employ less than normal land and labor in the production of cotton in the United States.

The Bankhead law has been repealed, on recommendation of President Roosevelt, the reason given being that the agricultural adjustment program to which it was "auxiliary" has been "terminated." The compulsory potato and tobacco acts were also repealed for the same reason. The truth is, of course, that in the light of the AAA decision these acts were so plainly unconstitutional that it was a foregone conclusion that they would have been invalidated by the Supreme Court by unanimous decision whenever a proper case was brought before it. The majority of the Court rules that the Federal Government does not have power to purchase the cooperation of farmers to control agricultural production. A minority dissented from that opinion. But it became clear that there was no division of opinion among them over the question of whether the Federal Government has power, under the Constitution to compel such cooperation by assessing a penalty for failure to comply. The ginning tax was never anything but such a penalty, and it was never intended to be anything but a penalty. It was designed to force into line such farmers as would not agree in consideration of benefit payments to curtail their cotton acreage. And at the time it was offered, the argument was made that unless such a law was enacted, the whole program would be upset by means of the AAA program would break down. That was but another way of saying that there is no constitutional way of controlling production, because there never was the slightest question of the constitutionality of the Bankhead law. Its only justification, if it may be said to have had any justification at all, was the existence of an extreme emergency. No such law should ever be a place in the permanent program in the United States. The "crime of the extra bale" has no proper place in the jurisprudence of a free and self-governing people. It should be in this connection, that the Bankhead law was no part of the administration's original program. It was forced on the administration by Southern members of Congress, and was opposed by Secretary Wallace. Subsequently, to be sure, it became so decidedly an integral part of the cotton control program that even Secretary Wallace came to insist upon its retention. But now it is the law which holds up the end of the season." It should be pointed out, in this connection, that even if this should not happen, and the present rate of consumption of both American and foreign cotton should continue, it will mean that only 46 per cent of the cotton consumed by the world will be American, while 54 per cent will be foreign cotton. With the exception of the record low of last year, American cotton's share of world consumption, in that event, would be the lowest since the Civil War. During the five years ending July 31st,

HOW CAN YOU BEAT THIS
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THREE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS IN PRODUCING MILK
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BUSINESS LOCALS

FOR SALE—A 4-wheel trailer, first-class condition, for sale or trade.—See E. R. Rodgers, at the city fire station. 21-feb-2t

MODERN MASK DANCE—At Nada KJT Hall, last dance before Easter, Tuesday, February 25th., music by Syncopators. Three cash awards for best costumes. Admission 55 cents.

MODERN DANCE — Joe Buzze and his orchestra, featuring Betty Whorton of radio and stage fame, at Schneider Hall Tuesday, February 25th. Admission $1.10, including tax.

OLD-TIME DANCE—Mentz Hall, Sunday night, February 23rd. Music by Bill Griffith and his orchestra. Admission 40 cents, ladies free

HEATER FOR SALE—I have a good heating stove and plenty of stove pipe, a bargain at $7.50.—Mrs. H. Nussbaum. 14-feb-1t

BARGAIN TRUCKS—Good used Model A and V-8 Trucks.—Weimar Motor Co., Weimar, Texas. 2-14-2t

FREE CATALOGUE of information, answering nearly all questions relating to trees and plants, Fruit Trees, Pecans, Berries, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs. Results of 60 years practical experience. Best varieties for every section. Write for it today —RAMSEY AUSTIN NURSERY, Austin, Texas.

BABY CHICKS—English White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, etc. CUSTOM HATCHING —Chicks from your own flocks. Bring the eggs to us and we will hatch them for you. Eggs set every Monday and Thursday. Write for prices. Your business will be appreciated.—KUBALA HATCHERY, East Bernard, Texas. 10-jan-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—Rock Island Hotel, at Rock Island, Texas. See John Baxter, Rock Island, Texas. 27-dec-tu

LEAP YEAR DANCE—At Austin's Hall, Eagle Lake. Saturday night, February 22. Music by that good Bender Orchestra. Admission, ladies 55c, gentlemen free.

WATKINS FLY SPRAY
KILLS AND REPELS FLIES
WITHOUT INJURY OR DISCOMFORT TO YOUR STOCK
Dead flies don't breed. Watkins Fly Spray does more than repel flies—it kills them so that they don't multiply. This superior fly spray is clean and will not discolor or gum up the hair of stock. Nor will it burn the hide or cause discomfort. Because it will not taint the milk you can use it before milking and milk your cows in comfort. Fine for the milk house. Also good for use on horses.
VERY ECONOMICAL TO USE
1 GALLON $1.75
5 GALLONS $6.75
I am taking orders now for summer delivery. Buy no Fly Spray until I have seen you.
Wm. Watkins, "I Pays" S. I. BAM
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without the possibility of providing anything comparable and adequate in its place? The condition of such a people is even less desirable. That is the condition in which the people of the South find themselves because of the policy of narrow economic nationalism the United States has been pursuing. Our position is that it is necessary to the welfare of the American people as a whole to restore our export markets. And whether we can succeed in making the people of the South less dependent on foreign markets or not, the necessity to restore our export trade remains. On the other hand, whether we can succeed in restoring our export trade or not, we think it is highly desirable to make the people of Texas and of the South less dependent on foreign markets for their prosperity. We see no inconsistency in this attitude, and we expect to continue to advocate restored foreign markets and the development of ways and means to reduce Texas' dependence on export trade. And we don't care a hoot who thinks this is inconsistent. We know that it is in the interest of the people of Texas and that it is in keeping with the interests and welfare of the American people.

SIDEWALKS ARE REBUILT THROUGH AN NYA PROJECT

Through NYA employment, in which school students are given a six-hours per week work program, in connection with regular school duties, at $6.00 per month, the local school has secured a much needed job of sidewalk building.

When Walnut Street was widened for paving, the cement sidewalk slabs were torn up and thrown aside along the street leaving from Mrs. Agnes Dromgoole's home to the high school building.

This sidewalk was mainly used sidewalks in reaching the school building. The school tried to get the contractors to place back the cement slabs for the side walk. No luck. They refused to get the city to rebuild that sidewalk—still no luck.

So a NYA project was made at it and the boys connected with the work have made a nice job of it, and this street no longer has to be muddied through to reach the school building. The sidewalk has been replaced, and the boys accomplishing the job were James Lynn, Casper Klaksuf, James Cash, J. C. Smith, Murray Wilkins and Boyd Stapleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Dowdy of Port Arthur spent the past week-end visiting her father, Mr. W. B. Hinton, Sr., and family.

EAGLE MARKET SPECIALS

CARTER WALKER, Proprietor

Hamburger or CHILI, Lb	10c	FRESH Pork Bones, lb	6c
BEEF BRISKET ROAST, Lb	10c	SPARE RIBS, lb	15c
VEAL STEAK, lb	12c	Pork ROAST, lb	18c
Beef Loin Steak lb	12½c	PORK CHOPS, lb	20c
VEAL SHOULDER ROAST, lb	15c	SALT BACON, lb	17c
VEAL LOIN STEAK, Lb	18c	Sliced Breakfast BACON, lb	30c
Pure Pork, Country Smoked SAUSAGE, lb	25c	Oysters, Pt	30c

Fresh Vegetables and Groceries

Ship By Truck—
TO EAGLE LAKE, EAST BERNARD AND LISSIE, VIA
VICK TRUCK LINE
Frank Duty, Manager
Central Forwarding, Inc., Freight Depot
1121 North San Jacinto
HOUSTON, TEXAS
Eagle Lake, Phone 289 Houston Phone, Capitol 0115

BAPTIST WOMEN ENJOY DAY WITH MRS. LAUGHLIN

The Women's Missionary Society of the Baptist Church honored the aged ladies of the church with a George Washington party at the home of Mrs. J. R. Laughlin Monday. The hostesses were Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. B. S. Lee and Mrs. O. Green.

The red, white and blue colors were featured throughout the program. A cherry tree, with pretty red hatchets to pin to it, was one of the amusing contests, causing much laughter.

The honored guests of the occasion were Mrs. P. O. Willson, Mrs. B. L. Vineyard, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Korthauer, Mrs. Susie Prazar, Mrs. J. D. Hopkins, Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. O. Green, each of whom was presented with a corsage in the style of the old-fashioned nosegay, tied in lavender ribbons.

The refreshments were cherry pie with whipped cream, a tiny silk American flag embellishing each cut, hot coffee and red mints.

A collection was taken for Buckner orphan's home.

SUBSCRIBER AT EAST BERNARD ENJOYS PAPER

Mrs. Frances Ladewig of East Bernard writes: "Please keep on sending that good old Eagle Lake newspaper. I call it the good, old paper, because when Saturday comes I know I have something to read, that's real news of the people and section of the country that I want to read about. Roads have been good enough to get to town, and the weather is cold on top of it."

Garwood Gatherings

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Travis have as their guests this week, his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Travis, and sister, Miss Eddy, of Alamo.

The Presbyterian Missionary Society met on Wednesday with Mrs. Cornelius for the regular meeting. Several chapters of the mission study, "Toward a Christian America," were given.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chapman were in Houston Sunday to visit her sister, Mrs. Wylie Trousdale, who is in a Houston hospital following an operation.

The little seven-weeks old baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Shoop died Tuesday morning and was buried in the cemetery at Rock Island Wednesday afternoon.

Edward and Miss Alice Priesm