A-B Meat Market

"Quality Meats"

We Feature Corn Fed Baby Beef

PURE COUNTRY SMOKED
SAUSAGE, Pound . . 20c

CHOICE CUTS
Pork Chops lb 18c

INSPECTED
Calf Liver lb 15c

FRESH GROUND
Hamburger lb 10c

DRY SALT
PORK, lb . 10c

VEAL
Rib Roast lb 19c

WHOLE
Hog Heads each 35c

BEEF
Stew Meat lb 08c

PURE PORK
LARD, lb . 15c

PORK
Bones lb . 05c

PURE PORK PAN
Sausage, lb 15c

Eagle Lake Headlight

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1903.

BRUCE W. McCARTY
Editor and Publisher

Official Organ City of Eagle Lake.

Eagle Lake Advocator established in 1895; absorbed March 9th, 1928.

TELEPHONE NO. 88

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

All display advertising paid for at the time of order at the rate of 25c 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 28, 1936.

Bernardo News

(By Althuma Drescher)

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Neuendorff and family, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Braden and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Braden and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nelson and family Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Braden and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nelson Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hommecke and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wicke Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elo Braden Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kunsteiner and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grabow and Henry Lee Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Drescher and Gregory spent Sunday afternoon visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Brod and family and Mr. Philip Brod at Bachelor Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rotzebue and Willie visited Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Franz and son Sunday afternoon.

Frank Miller and Charles Drescher were business visitors to Rosenberg and East Bernard Friday.

Misses Auglena and Althuma Drescher and Alton visited Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rotzebue.

Funeral services were held Monday morning at the Mount Zion Baptist Church for Mrs. Lizzie Meyer, who passed away at the Sealy Hospital Friday afternoon. She leaves to mourn her passing two daughters and son, Misses Willeen and Gladys and Howard, her mother, Mrs. Anton Nolson, and four sisters and three brothers.

Albert Miller and C. E. Drescher were business visitors to Houston Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hennecke had as their dinner guests Monday Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Hennecke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meyer and son, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Garling of Cat Spring, Mrs. Albert Brande of Bolingo, Mrs. John Bohl and son, Andrew and daughter, Margaret, of El Campo, and Mrs. Ernst Birgel of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hennecke, Misses Dora and Josie Jones, Annie Pilsner, Frank Pilsner, Erwin Miller, Joe Jones and Ellis Neuendorff visited Mr. W. J. Braden and daughter at Mentz Tuesday evening.

Friends of J. N. Brown were mighty glad to see him able to be in town in the family car Monday, for the first time since his recent severe illness.

W. H. Carson of Rock Island has been suffering with an attack of influenza this week.

Strickland Insurance Agency

FIRE, TORNADO, AUTOMOBILE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.

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

As The Greatest Only Are

By Channing Pollock, Author and Playwright

Reprinted from the Rotarian

My favorite story is that of a raw army recruit who was manicuring a path at Governor's Island when a man in a uniform passed. "Hey, buddy," the rookie said, "give us a light, will you?" The stroller obliged.

As he walked away, another soldier, with staring eyes, exclaimed, "Jeez! Those you know who that was? That's Pershing!"

Flabbergasted, the newcomer ran after the general. "I'm so sorry, sir," he apologized. "I've only been in the army a couple-of-hours. I'm afraid all uniforms look alike to me. Of those you know—"

Pershing smiled, and patted the man on the shoulder. "That's all right, son. Only—" he paused and his eyes twinkled—"Only, take my advise and never try it on a second lieutenant."

I've cherished that yarn because, looking back over a long life, I find that most of my difficulties have been with second lieutenants. Tennyson said the Duke of Wellington was "as the greatest only are in his simplicity sublime." I've known a good many of the great, and the near-great and, without exception, their simplicity has been in proportion to their greatness. The little men, in contrast, have been pompous and trying, and jealous of their prerogatives in proportion to their littleness.

Long ago, for example, my wife and I discovered that when something went wrong in business relations, the only sure way of setting it right was to address the head of the firm. Last summer, we had trouble with a local agent of General Electric. Our expostulations proved futile, so we wrote to the office of the company in New York. That epistle remaining unanswered, we wrote again to the chief of this particular department in Cleveland. Nothing happened. At last, amused and experimental, even more than annoyed, I dictated a note to Owen D. Young, chairman of the board. His reply came the next morning. It was one of the most courteous letters I ever received, and it was followed promptly by other letters from long silent subordinates and the immediate removal of our cause for complaint.

Someone described dignity as "a posse of the body designed to conceal defects of the mind." This, of course, doesn't mean the natural dignity that has its source in that neighborhood. But men assume dignity to conceal something. When we were about to begin a rehearsal one day, a stage hand addressed me as "Channing." A friend connected with the management said, "I don't see how you can let grips and cleaners call you by your first name."

"I couldn't," I answered, "except that I know my business." It is only the man afraid of being found out who has to keep subordinates at a distance.

Modesty, of course, is not incompatible with justified self-confidence, or with knowledge of any joy in true capacity and achievements. Absorption in one's work is not necessarily egotism. I was once a press agent for a young man, and her press agent, I once heard Lillian Russell allude to her beauty. I suppose I looked shocked, for Miss Russell turned from her mirror, smiled, at me, and said, "Don't think I don't know how pretty I am. I'm not a fool. After years of being pictured and written about everywhere, it wouldn't be possible for me not to know that God gave me more than average comeliness. Doesn't would be silly of me to pretending I didn't know."

Miss Russell, who was the simplest and kindest of women, was entirely right. She had accepted the fact of her beauty, given it exactly the proper importance, and let it alone. In that Concert does "show itself" in pretending and in pretence.

When Clyde Fitch produced "Her Great Match" many critics agreed that the prince in the play wasn't sufficiently gallant. Fitch's friends complained to me, "How do they know? They never met a prince I'm acquainted with a dozen of 'em, and you can take it from me that princes act like other people—only more so. It's the little people who act as princes are supposed to act."

My only princely association confirmed that opinion. Ten, or twelve years ago, in the dining room of the Hotel de Madrid in Seville, we sat at the table next to that of a red-bearded man who was obviously—and, I think, naturally—attracted by my daughter. He didn't know who we were, and we didn't know who he was. Afterward, I met him standing alone in the lobby. We exchanged commonplaces and he suggested a stroll. It was a fine night, and we walked a few blocks through the narrow streets, chatting about Spain, and, even more, about America. I thought him a well-informed, unostentatious, middle-aged citizen — a banker, or something like that. I believe I asked him whether he was a banker. A little surprised, he said, little surprised, the least little abashed, but quite simply, he answered, "No, I'm Henry of Mecklenburg." He was Prince Consort of Holland.

Someone—I've forgotten—who once told me a story about a lot of people who, on a train ride, were going to a royal wedding, or something, somewhere. Most of them were petty potentates, and they were very much concerned as to the order of their precedence in proceeding to the dining car. When the matter was settled, and the procession moved forward, the bearded gentleman who had quietly and voluntarily taken his place at the end of it was Edward VII of England. I don't warrant the truth of this tale, but it ought to be true. Only a man who knew that, beyond dispute, he had the right to head a procession would be satisfied to bring up the rear.

Once in crossing Europe, I encountered a big department store owner from the West. He dropped me when he learned I had a friend who was traveling in the second class. That week in Paris I met the Baron Henri de Rothschild, who was producing a play of mine. One of the richest men in the world, he lived in a sumptuous mansion in Passy; his friends included all the nobles of the Continent, but he was a person as well as a financier. He came frequently to see me in my obscure hotel, and on his next visit to America he stayed happily for nine days with me in my modest cottage at Shoreham.

Kiplin's counsel, "Walk with kings, nor lose the common touch," is good advice for any man. "A humble and a contrite heart," and, above all, a humble, open and acquisitive mind. Once, at a meeting in London, I discussed with my neighbor a play we had both seen. I hadn't liked the piece, and plainly he had, but he didn't say why. He seemed far more interested in my reactions. While we talked, he was forever observing, "Yes, of course, you're right" or "I hadn't thought about that." "Don't you think," he inquired, "that a dramatist is ever justified in doing so-and-so?" and seemed almost wistful when I could not bear my reply. It was not until the meeting was breaking up that I discovered that I had been telling Sir Arthur Wing Pinero.

I had the honor and pleasure of a close friendship with an eminent surgeon, Ross McPherson. He never mentioned a single one of his achievements to me. I was a little surprised, after his death, when a famous physician said, "Ross was the finest gynecologist in America—if not in the world." One day I went with him to a clinic at which he was to perform an operation. A woman had swallowed a needle, and it had lodged in a difficult and dangerous spot. Ross showed the students his X-rays, explained the difficulty, the danger, and his precautions against mistake, and, making an incision, declared, "Now we reach in—here—and remove the needle." When he lifted his hand, with the needle in it, the spectators broke into applause.

Afterwards, I asked, Wasn't that pretty wonderful, Ross?"

"Nine-tenths luck," he laughed. "I'd hate to tell you how surprised I was when I actually felt that needle." A smaller man might have been really surprised but he'd never have mentioned it.

There is another force at work. Big people of standing cannot afford to mix and discreditable things. The distinguished actors with whom I have worked have been, almost without exception, very simple and every-day company. The wife of an actress no one remembers who posed as a model for one of the masters, remembers that members of her company were to refrain from speaking to her unless she spoke to them first. It was a former chorus girl who walked out of a theatre because her dressing room was reached by four steps. But it was Sarah Bernhardt to whom I apologized for a shocking cell in a one-night stand "opera house" and who laughed, "Oh, my infante, do you think I have never played in worse places than this?"

"In his simplicity sublime." Writing the words tempts me to two final anecdotes. In a certain barber shop, the other day, I encountered one of the heads of a motion-picture company, "speaking into a corner," as he said, so that he wouldn't have to talk to anyone. "Ordinarily, I'm shaved in my office," he explained, "but the private barber's chair is broken and there is being repaired. It's amazing what you have to do to hold people off. I've two secretaries now whose chief business is to make sure that nobody takes more than five minutes of my time."

While I was a youth in my middle-twenties, in the hire of a theatrical firm, my employer asked me if I could persuade Mark Twain to introduce Sarah Bernhardt at a benefit for the Kelmer sufferers. The appointment was made, and for two days I thrilled at the idea of meeting the humorist. "I must say what I have to say quickly," I thought. "Here's a great man, and a busy one. I mustn't take his time."

At 3 o'clock I was at the old brick house in lower Fifth Avenue. Mark Twain opened the door. "Come in," he said heartily. "Bernhardt, eh? I've got to tell you a story about that. In my boyhood, she visited Hartford. Mother thought we should see her, but orchestra seats were $5 each. Father agreed to three tickets in the parlor at $3 each. But we sometimes employed two sisters to do sewing. They were strangers in a strange land—French women, and very poor. Before Bernhardt came, they came to make over some dresses and mother said, she was afraid they didn't go enough to see and father declared we couldn't waste money on play-acting while people were hungry. So he gave the sisters our $5, and they added a dollar of their own, and bought two orchestra seats, and saw Bernhardt."

The old fellow's eyes were twinkling as he led me into the living room. "Have a cigar," he insisted. "That makes me think of another story."

At 4 o'clock, I was terrified at discovering that I had taken an hour of the great man's life, and still didn't know what I had come to find out. At 5 o'clock, I began thinking that I was a busy man, too. But Mark Twain was in full flood then—questions about the theatre, and my experiences, and endless tales of his own. At 6 o'clock I began wondering about dinner and a busy one. I mustn't take his time."

At 3 o'clock I was at the old brick house in lower Fifth Avenue. Mark Twain opened the door. "Come in," he said heartily. "Bernhardt, eh? I've got to tell you a story about that. In my boyhood, she visited Hartford. Mother thought we should see her, but orchestra seats were $5 each. Father agreed to three tickets in the parlor at $3 each. But we sometimes employed two sisters to do sewing. They were strangers in a strange land—French women, and very poor. Before Bernhardt came, they came to make over some dresses and mother said, she was afraid they didn't go enough to see and father declared we couldn't waste money on play-acting while people were hungry. So he gave the sisters our $5, and they added a dollar of their own, and bought two orchestra seats, and saw Bernhardt."

The old fellow's eyes were twinkling as he led me into the living room. "Have a cigar," he insisted.

Sheridan Items

(By Mrs. Louise B Griggs)

The year the Valentine party held at the school house, offered an added attraction. Not only were scores of Valentines distributed from a pretty red and white doll house serving as postoffice, but the occasion was used for a surprise kitchen shower given in honor of our recent bride, Mrs. Harvey Jacobsen. A miniature red and white boat held a cargo of wedding gifts which Mrs. Jacobsen flippily displayed to the guests. A wedding cake decorated in the Valentine motif was presented to the honoree. Singing by all present and delicious refreshments added to the gaiety of the party which was attended by pupils, faculty, friends and the bride.

Mrs. W. T. Scott honored Miss Salome Selph with a shower Friday afternoon in recognition of her marriage the following day to Mr. Tom Eaton Oakes and coffee were served twenty-two guests enjoying the hospitality. Saturday, the popular couple were married in Columbus, their mothers serving as witnesses to the ceremony. The bride made a beautiful picture in a blue frock. Saturday night friends of the bride and groom were entertained with a dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Eaton. In addition to the many Sheridan friends present, out of town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eaton and family, Garwood; Mrs. Anne Simmons, Baytown; Mrs. Kennedy, Eagle Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Schilling, Messrs. Earl Gilcrease, Norman Jacobsen, D. and Raymond Brown, Rock Island. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton will reside in Rock Island.

Mrs. Etta Wilmeth attended the meeting of the Rock Island Farm-to-Market Cooperative Society Friday night.

Mrs. M. K. Griggs and family returned Sunday from a visit to Houston.

The Girls' 4-H Club met Friday. Mrs. Ed. M. Griggs was sponsor, and Edith Livengood, the president, presiding. Following a parliamentary drill and discussion of garden plans, the session was concluded with a game of "That Reminds Me."

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tefft of Rock Island visited friends and relatives here Saturday.

Lonnie Johnson, Bill Bolard and Monroe Eaton of Bauhus visited their families over the week-end.

Students home for the week-end included Howard and Dowell Criswell and Ison Brisco, Jr., from Columbus, and Lloyd Crisco, and Misses Willeen Drescher, Gladys and Howard, her mother, Mrs. Anton Nolson, and four sisters and three brothers.

Albert Miller and C. E. Drescher were business visitors to Houston Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hennecke had as their dinner guests Monday Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Hennecke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meyer and son, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Garling of Cat Spring, Mrs. Albert Brande of Bolingo, Mrs. John Bohl and son, Andrew and daughter, Margaret, of El Campo, and Mrs. Ernst Birgel of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hennecke, Misses Dora and Josie Jones, Annie Pilsner, Frank Pilsner, Erwin Miller, Joe Jones and Ellis Neuendorff visited Mr. W. J. Braden and daughter at Mentz Tuesday evening.

Friends of J. N. Brown were mighty glad to see him able to be in town in the family car Monday, for the first time since his recent severe illness.

W. H. Carson of Rock Island has been suffering with an attack of influenza this week.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By JOHN D. MILLER

Developments of the past few years seem now to require a restatement of facts so well known to you as to the importance of agriculture in our economic system, and the importance to agriculture of cooperative buying and selling.

All of our people may take just pride in the growth and development of the manufacturing industries in the United States. Their activities have resulted in the production of things that have contributed much to the economic, social, and cultural advancement of the people.

So many of these things have first appeared during the lives of persons now living that their importance and benefits are generally recognized. As agriculture has existed since the beginning of our American civilization with no startling developments in the line of new forms of products, its importance in our economic and social structure is easily lost sight of and under-estimated.

On December 15, 1935, W. J. Cameron, an official of the Ford Motor Company in a radio address discussing the unemployment situation gave some interesting statistical information which I will try to briefly summarize.

There are now ten million wage earners attached to agriculture. There are now seven million workers employed by the manufacturing industries while at the peak of employment such industries employed 8,800,000 workers.

In normal times such as the years 1924-1926 there were 40 million jobs, and an analysis will show that the 22 million and over not employed by agriculture or by the manufacturing industries depend almost entirely for the continued employment upon agriculture and the manufacturing industries. The words wage earners, as here used, include salaries and compensation of the members of the various professions, and others.

Of those not employed by agriculture or the manufacturing industries ten million are employed in public, personal and profession services: teachers, lawyers, doctors, nurses, public officials, entertainers, cooks, waiters, hired house-keepers, etc. Wholesale and retail trade engages between eight and ten million, among them two million sales clerks and four million in other clerical positions. Four million earn their living in transportation and communication and another four million in construction of buildings, streets and highways. One and a half million are engaged in forestry, fishing and mining, and these with other smaller groups account for about 40 million of the normal 40 million jobs.

If this is a reasonably accurate statement it follows that farmers and those engaged in manufacturing, directly and indirectly, supply employment to all the other earners. From this it also follows that the foundation upon which our entire economic structure has been erected and is maintained, is agriculture. Not only does, agriculture supply employment to the workers in the manufacturing industries but is also one of the largest group buying industrial products.

In 1926 the National Industrial Conference Board, after an exhaustive investigation found:

1. The agricultural industry exercises normally a purchasing power of nearly ten billion dollars for goods and services produced by others.

2. It purchases about six billion dollars worth of manufactured products annually.

3. It supplies materials upon which depend industries giving employment to over half of our industrial workers.

4. It pays indirectly at least two and one-half billion dollars of the wages of urban employes.

5. The capital invested in farms and farm properties is more than equal that invested in our manufacturing industries, mines and railroads combined.

Conceding fully that each and every group is more or less dependent upon the other, and that all are needed to accomplish the best results, it still remains that agriculture is the foundation upon which our entire economic structure is erected, and that the building will fall if the foundations decay.

The growth and development of commerce and industry in the United States can in substantial part be attributed to the fact that large groups of persons have combined in corporate form to capitalize and manage large and still larger concerns.

Our general policy has been adopted by all of them, which is that of establishing and maintaining adequate sales agencies for the distribution of their products.

Owners of coal mines have built railroads to transport and distribute their coal. The plans of some industrial concerns can be found on the seven seas.

The form of their sales agencies differ as of course when the nature of the products and to some extent by minor differences in policy, but all have recognized the necessity of owning and controlling their sales agencies.

Farmers were slow in recognizing the need of adequate sales agencies owned and controlled and as far as possible financed by themselves. In due time, however, they awoke to the fact that self-preservation demanded that they should follow the example of other groups in establishing sales agencies.

It was probably inevitable that in their initial years some cooperatives over-emphasized the factor of price. In due time, however, the farmers became convinced them that adequate prices could only be obtained by an orderly system of distribution in the operation of which all markets may at all times be adequately supplied and never over-supplied, with both seasonal and annual surpluses disposed of to the best advantage in either domestic or foreign markets.

In establishing such marketing agencies, farmers have done more than to increase their incomes; they have established a system under which both burdens and benefits are equitably allocated among themselves.

As a result of some federal policies and the policies of some of the states, some cooperatives have found the past few years difficult ones.

Frequent changes in administration policies and lack of law enforcement have made it impossible for them to plan ahead the result being that some cooperatives have always moved time, devoting much attention to strengthening their financial structure so as to be prepared for any eventuality.

There is an old saying that no one is quite so one time be intensely interested in more than one subject.

During the past few years the attention of many farmers and farmers' friends, as members of cooperatives, has been centered on federal and state activities designed to benefit them, with the result that less attention has been given to the necessity of establishing better market sales agencies through cooperation.

During the past year however, it has been noticeable that more and more farmers have recognized the limitations of their governmental policies and activities and have been convinced that there is no substitution for their cooperative selling and buying agencies.

This trend is now so evident that it may suggest that the time has come when cooperatives should be more active in having such voice in future federal and state legislation as is their duty and right by reason of the number of farmers they represent, the volume of business they transact and the amount of capital they hold in trust for farmer owners.

There is a limit to the assistance derived from sound legislation which there are almost unlimited possibilities of harm from unsound legislation.

The effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be discussed at your round table conferences, and my present discussion of it will be brief.

By the provisions of this act the injurious effect of the exportable surpluses was sought to be reduced or eliminated by reducing the volume of such surpluses through production control.

This was a wide departure from the former policies adopted by farmers and declared by their organizations.

These former policies were based on the assumption that farmers individually were the best judges of the kinds and quantities of the commodities that they should produce, they best knowing their soil, climate and marketing facilities.

That, in order to prevent exportable surpluses from unduly depressing domestic prices, methods should be devised and agencies established to handle exportable surpluses with provisions by which exporters could be reimbursed for the losses that they suffered by reason of selling abroad at world prices commodities purchased at the higher domestic prices.

If farmers now decide to return to their former policies, the opinion of the Supreme Court, invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act should be a sufficient substance to their legal advisers in formulating recommendations to Congress.

It goes as of course that in a free country no one should force farmers and their organizations should exercise great care. Hasty action frequently means ill-considered action.

In writing these proposals, legal and economic advisers should be constantly conscious to the end that legislation recommended may be both workable and constitutional, thus avoiding further years of uncertainty and the confusion and maladjustments that may otherwise result.

Statesmen, jurists and economists have recognized the benefits accruing to all the people by the farmers, cooperative marketing movement.

In 1926 the National Industrial Conference Board found and declared that agricultural production costs in this country had been raised above farm production costs in other countries by reason of the fiscal immigration and tariff policies of the Federal Government, and that our farmers were unable to cope with these conditions because they were not as well organized as were other groups in this country, or as were farmers in other countries.

The opinion of statesmen can be gleaned from the federal and state laws enacted to promote and encourage such cooperation.

In conclusion, I quote from an opinion written by Judge Cardozo now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he was the presiding judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

"More and more, the law is social engineering, the law is looking to cooperative effort by those within an industry as a force for social good. It is harnessing the power of the market place, when it is harnessing the power in wind and fall and stream. Conspicuously it is doing this in its dealings with agricultural producers, spread often over wide areas, and too deficient in resources to yielding up new energies when functioning together. We see this in the very statutes, already quoted, with their attempt to check tuberculosis by cooperative effort. We see it in the cooperative marketing associations which have made such headway of recent years in this State and many others."

American Rice Grower's Association

E. E. TURNER, Local Manager

Chesterville News

Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Sulladay spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Austin near Eagle Lake. Their mother, Mrs. Charles E. Sulladay, called on Mrs. O. S. Sinclair, Mrs. Simon Sundermann and her darling boy girl, Grace Dell.

Mrs. Claude Bodle and son, Vernon and Marshall, and nephew, Walter Grant, attended Sunday School at Lissie.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hunt were visiting in Eagle Lake Saturday night.

Dempsie Jordan of Eagle Lake is with his sister, Mrs. J. H. Wills.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindor Horn of Wallis were guests of his father, L. L. Horn, and his aunt, Mrs. Harry, on Sunday.

Mrs. Roy Winnett of Nottaway spent Tuesday with Mrs. R. L. Graves. In the afternoon, the ladies called on Mrs. Roy Mildsey.

Mrs. Frank Culbin and daughters, Misses Ina and Francene, of Houston, are guests of her father, Russell A. Sulladay, this week.

The Headlight sympathizes with R. W. and E. V. Reiffer in the death of their mother, Mrs. Ella B. Heffley, who passed away at her home in Somerset, Pennsylvania, Saturday afternoon, in the 78th year of her age.

Ned Burford of Columbus was a visitor in the city Saturday.

ARROW HEADS SHOWN AT THE CENTENNIAL MUSEUM

Miles Bingaman of Rock Island left Monday for a short business visit to Austin. He took with him a small part of his splendid collection of Indian arrow heads, which he is lending to the Centennial Museum in Austin for exhibition during Centennial year.

Mr. Bingaman's father, that of oil well drilling, has taken him into numerous Western States and Old Mexico, during which time he has gathered an immense collection of Indian arrow heads. His collection is said to be one of the largest in the United States, and every arrow point in the collection having been found by him.

PLENTY COLD IN IOWA THIS WINTER, PAPER SAYS

The Headlight acknowledges with thanks receipt of several copies of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register, sent to us by a subscriber, Verne Whitnell, of Coon Rapids, Iowa. Each of the issues is full of news concerning the unusually cold weather experienced in that State. The papers are full of snow covered scenes, showing cars mired in the snow, trains snowbound and ice scenes that look as they might have been taken at the North Pole. After reading the Iowa paper, we still glad we live in Texas.

Who fills your prescriptions? Let Joe Lunz fill them and be assured the best ingredients made are compounded into them, and our prices are reasonable.

Refreshing Relief When You Need a Laxative

Because of the refreshing relief it has brought them, thousands of men and women, who could afford much more expensive laxatives, use Black-Draught. Mrs. Lester Roberson, well known hardware dealer at Marion, Ky., writes: "I certainly can recommend Black-Draught as a splendid medicine. I have taken it for constipation and the dull feelings that follow, and have found it very satisfactory."

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Boost Production and Profit

Time means nothing to your poultry or livestock, but it means a lot to you. The faster you can speed up growth or the more you can increase production, the greater your profit will be. It can be done.

Watkins tested Stock and Poultry Preparations are guaranteed to get results. Watkins Products speed up growing time and increase production at lower feeding cost. They have been carefully tested and if you are not satisfied after giving them a fair trial it will not cost you a cent.

It's Money In Your Pocket To Use Watkins Fly Spray

Customers tell me they need buy only half as many gallons of Watkins Fly Spray to handle the fly pest. Watkins is cheaper because you use less. It goes 4 to 6 times further than any heavy oil base spray.

1 GALLON $1.79 5 GALLONS $6.85

I CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF PRODUCTS

WAIT FOR WATKINS—IT PAYS!

S. I. HAM, Eagle Lake

O-D STORES

WE SELL FOR LESS

Crustene, 4 lb pkg 45c

MAXWELL HOUSE
COFFEE, Lb Can 26c

MEATY
Prunes, 3 lbs 13c

COLORADO
Pintos, 5 lbs . 23c

EVAPORATED
Apples, 2 lbs 25c

WONDERWARE (Giant Box)
OATS, . . 20c

SEARCHLIGHT
Matches 3 bxs 10c

SWEET CORN OR STRINGLESS
Beans 3 No 2 Cans 20c

AMERICAN
Sardines 4 cans 15c

BAR NONE
Dog Food, large 5c

YELLOW CLING
Peaches 2 No 2½ Cans 25c

RICH RED TOMATO
Catsup, lrg bot 10c

CHOICE BABY BEEF BONELESS ROLL SHOULDER
ROAST, Lb . . . 19c

VEAL SHORT
RIBS, Lb . . . 10c

2 LB. CAN HEALTH CLUB
Baking Powder 17c

LA FRONTERA
Chili 2 lrg cans 25c

MARGO
Oleo, per lb . 14c

PREMIUM
Coconut, ½ Lb Pkg 14c

SLICED
Bacon, Rindon per pound 18c

PILLSBURY'S BEST
Flour, 24-lb sk 95c
" 48-lb sk $1.85

WINESAP
Apples, doz 10c

YOUNG TENDER
Carrots, bunch 05c

FANCY BURBANK
Potatoes, 5 lbs 18c

American Cream Cheese, lb 18c
Sandy Land Yams, 10 lbs 13c

ABOUT TUNG OIL

By P. P. Poorbaugh, Rock Island

At your request I will try to give you an article on Tung tree culture, and the possibilities of a profitable investment.

To start with, what I do not know about the Tung tree, but what anyone else in the United States does not know, would make a very large book. But there are some things I do know that may be of interest to some of your readers.

In the spring of 1917 I went to Manila, Philippine Islands, where my son was manufacturing coconut oil. Before leaving San Francisco, I became acquainted with Mr. Guy T. Slaughter, who was my son's partner in the coconut business, and now active in having such voice in future federal and state legislation as is their duty and right by reason of the number of farmers they represent, the volume of business they transact and the amount of capital they hold in trust for farmer owners.

There is a limit to the assistance derived from sound legislation which there are almost unlimited possibilities of harm from unsound legislation.

The effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be discussed at your round table conferences, and my present discussion of it will be brief.

By the provisions of this act the injurious effect of the exportable surpluses was sought to be reduced or eliminated by reducing the volume of such surpluses through production control.

This was a wide departure from the former policies adopted by farmers and declared by their organizations.

These former policies were based on the assumption that farmers individually were the best judges of the kinds and quantities of the commodities that they should produce, they best knowing their soil, climate and marketing facilities.

That, in order to prevent exportable surpluses from unduly depressing domestic prices, methods should be devised and agencies established to handle exportable surpluses with provisions by which exporters could be reimbursed for the losses that they suffered by reason of selling abroad at world prices commodities purchased at the higher domestic prices.

If farmers now decide to return to their former policies, the opinion of the Supreme Court, invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act should be a sufficient substance to their legal advisers in formulating recommendations to Congress.

It goes as of course that in a free country no one should force farmers and their organizations should exercise great care. Hasty action frequently means ill-considered action.

In writing these proposals, legal and economic advisers should be constantly conscious to the end that legislation recommended may be both workable and constitutional, thus avoiding further years of uncertainty and the confusion and maladjustments that may otherwise result.

Statesmen, jurists and economists have recognized the benefits accruing to all the people by the farmers, cooperative marketing movement.

In 1926 the National Industrial Conference Board found and declared that agricultural production costs in this country had been raised above farm production costs in other countries by reason of the fiscal immigration and tariff policies of the Federal Government, and that our farmers were unable to cope with these conditions because they were not as well organized as were other groups in this country, or as were farmers in other countries.

The opinion of statesmen can be gleaned from the federal and state laws enacted to promote and encourage such cooperation.

In conclusion, I quote from an opinion written by Judge Cardozo now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he was the presiding judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

"More and more, the law is social engineering, the law is looking to cooperative effort by those within an industry as a force for social good. It is harnessing the power of the market place, when it is harnessing the power in wind and fall and stream. Conspicuously it is doing this in its dealings with agricultural producers, spread often over wide areas, and too deficient in resources to yielding up new energies when functioning together. We see this in the very statutes, already quoted, with their attempt to check tuberculosis by cooperative effort. We see it in the cooperative marketing associations which have made such headway of recent years in this State and many others."

Refreshing Relief When You Need a Laxative

Because of the refreshing relief it has brought them, thousands of men and women, who could afford much more expensive laxatives, use Black-Draught. Mrs. Lester Roberson, well known hardware dealer at Marion, Ky., writes: "I certainly can recommend Black-Draught as a splendid medicine. I have taken it for constipation and the dull feelings that follow, and have found it very satisfactory."

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Boost Production and Profit

Time means nothing to your poultry or livestock, but it means a lot to you. The faster you can speed up growth or the more you can increase production, the greater your profit will be. It can be done.

Watkins tested Stock and Poultry Preparations are guaranteed to get results. Watkins Products speed up growing time and increase production at lower feeding cost. They have been carefully tested and if you are not satisfied after giving them a fair trial it will not cost you a cent.

It's Money In Your Pocket To Use Watkins Fly Spray

Customers tell me they need buy only half as many gallons of Watkins Fly Spray to handle the fly pest. Watkins is cheaper because you use less. It goes 4 to 6 times further than any heavy oil base spray.

1 GALLON $1.79 5 GALLONS $6.85

I CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF PRODUCTS

WAIT FOR WATKINS—IT PAYS!

S. I. HAM, Eagle Lake

the lands in this country would hardly be enough to supply New York or Chicago, who should worry about "over-production? In my travels through China and Japan I was astonished to see buildings construeted of various materials that are now thousands of years old, and yet for all I could see in our country, some of them would have disintegrated and fallen down in less than one century, especially white marble structures, and yet these buildings there were not only well preserved but clean and discolored.

If the owners of the Empire State building in New York knew and could see what tung oil had done for those structures in China and Japan, what would tung oil be worth to them?

Some may wonder why I did not advise planting these trees before now. I did not know there was a tung tree growing in this country until just fall. I just supposed they would not adapted to our climate and soil, nor did I realize they would come into bearing so soon after being planted. When I was selling the oil in large lots I had only a very faint idea as to its virtues and presumed everyone knew as much as I did, and I had only my profit in mind.

I now believe if the state of Texas would put all able bodied on relief at work in tung tree culture our deficit would all be wiped out in five years and this state ever after would be on a cash basis. And what I say of this state could be applied to the United States Government with the same results. Yet some say I will wait and see what others can do.

Well, if we can't benefit from our A. & M. College stations and each one of us must do our own experimenting, it is just too bad. Then there is another way to look at the risk side of the question. When not enough of farmers have been able to make, take on their lands, and some of it the most ideal kind of lands could not be rented for more than taxes, and when we have so many people who say they can find nothing to do, why advise this class to be very conservative and try a few trees? I say, it can't do us possible way to lose.

Colorado is the furtherest west county in the state that has land suited to the culture of tung trees, as the A. & M. man will show. No further than 15 miles south of Rock Island and not over 40 miles north from here and east to the Florida coast where water does not stand nearer the surface than thirty feet, where there is no lime and only sandy loam as deep sand, no black land, and you will realize valuable land is very limited.

I will predict that some day our sandy creek bottoms and post oak hills will be the most valuable lands in the United States agriculturally. We do know that Italy and a similar distance east of us planted to year-old trees sold in five years for $1000 an acre.

By the time any of your readers get into production, tung oil will doubtless be very much higher than it has ever before sold. I am sure I have already made this letter far too long, and yet I have touched only a few of the high spots.

Lissie Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Darby of Batesville are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine son, Jack Neal. Congratulations are being extended to the happy parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hall, Jr., and daughter, Nellie Jean, of Pledger, visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dutcher Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Winnett, who have been living at Nottaway, moved to Lissie Saturday. They are occupying the Raasch house. We are glad to welcome these good people into our midst.

Misses Lena Lee and Doris Fussell charmingly entertained the members of the League and Y. P. M. C. Friday evening. A short business meeting was held first, followed by the study of a chapter from the book, "Christian Youth In Action," after which games were enjoyed. At the close of the evening, delicious refreshments—of cherry jello with whipped cream and coconut cake were served to the following guests: Misses Bobby Colly, Lois Wiese, Luana Sunderman, Marjory Everitt, Maurine Heffley, Oma Strunk, Mesdames Bertha Smith, Esther Sunderman, Anna Sunderman, Ed Wiese, Ethiel Adkins, Henry Sunderman, Alvin Wiese, Dell Popham and Rev. Harry Huescher.

The World's Day of Prayer is being observed in the local Woman's Missionary Society in joint meeting with the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church in Eagle Lake, Friday.

Miss Josephine Weaver of Houston spent Sunday visiting her sister, Mrs. Edgar Adkins.

The Missionary Band gave a little program Sunday morning at the church.

J. M. Chumney was a visitor to Houston Monday, where he met Mrs. Chumney on her return from a visit to her former home at Lovelady.

Congratulations are extended Coach and Mrs. Frank Cheatham on the birth of a big, fine baby boy, at Beeville on Thursday of last week. He has been given the name "Frank Reagan."

Mr. L. V. Cranek and daughter, Miss Earlyn of Garwood were here