

# FUTURE SUPPLY OF COTTON

## Can the World Find New Sources of Cotton Production to Compete With the South?

(Manufacturers Record)

A reader of the Manufacturers Record sends us a statement quoted from another paper which, referring to the world's cotton needs, says: "America has reached her limit and other districts that are equally favored with soil and climate must undertake a share of the burden of supplying civilization's requirements." To this our correspondent puts the query, "Do you believe it?"

We do not believe that America has reached its limit of cotton production, despite the boll weevil, which will be eventually conquered, for science is superior—when put fully to the test—to the destructive power of any such enemy of crops.

We believe that the South can increase its cotton production within a few years, when the boll weevil has been conquered, provided the world is willing to pay a profitable price to the grower.

We do not believe the South will increase its cotton crop to any material extent except on the basis of a larger profit to the growers than they have ever received in the past, except for the brief period of the war.

The South can turn from cotton production to diversified agriculture and industrial development and make for itself far greater wealth than it can by growing cotton except at high figures—at least at high figures as compared with prices of the past.

Cotton has been entirely too low since the Civil War, with the exception of one or two brief periods. Some New England and many foreign spinners very frankly and openly fought to break down the price of cotton. They have denounced the efforts of the South to secure a living price. They have kept the cotton grower, white and black, in deepest poverty. They have not cared how great was the poverty, how severe the sufferings of the cotton growers, provided they could buy cotton at a low price and make a big profit in turning it into the finished form.

Well may the South rejoice that all of humanity is not built on that soil-narrowing plan, but that many cotton manufacturers, in the south and North alike, realize that the cotton grower is a part of humanity, and that he is indeed a part of their business.

The grower is a partner with the manufacturer. His success is essential to the manufacturer's success, if the manufacturer is to continue to have any raw material for his factory. The cotton manufacturer must recognize that the production of cotton is the first step in the industry, without which every dollar of their capital invested in mills would be wiped out.

It has long been recognized by the iron and steel interests of the country that they must have an assured supply of iron ore, or otherwise their plants are valueless. Most of the big companies base their entire industry on the ownership of ore and coal lands. The cotton mills cannot in the same way own enough cotton lands to supply their raw material, but they must with equal care see that the cotton growers are essential to their existence, and that the cotton growing industry is safeguarded to such an extent that the South will continue to produce the supplies needed for the mills of America, and of the world.

We do not believe that there is any other country in the world equally favored with soil and climate for the production of cotton; or, if a limited area of that kind can be found, it has not the labor supply which will make cotton development an industry of great importance. For one hundred years the cotton growers of England, and the Government itself, have concentrated their efforts upon producing cotton in Africa, in India and elsewhere, in order to be less dependent upon the South as a source of their supply. These efforts have accomplished but little. The promise of success is no greater today than it was seventy-five years ago. Despite all the work that has been done, despite all the discussion in cotton mill and parliamentary circles in England and among cotton manufacturers on the continent, there is nowhere in the world any evidence of a sufficient increase in the world's cotton production within the next quarter of a century to materially affect the world's supply of cotton or to prove in any way a serious competitor with the South.

Shortly before his death the late Edward Atkinson, who had been a cotton manufacturer and a close investigator of every phase of the cotton industry in this country and abroad, wrote the Manufacturers Record that he had investigated climatic and labor conditions in every country in the world with an earnest desire to find some region in which there could be developed a serious competitor with the South, but, "there is no possibility, in my opinion, that within the next half century the South is to have any serious competition in cotton growing." He frankly expressed his regret that this was so, "because," said he, "visious competition with the South would force that section to produce cotton under better conditions and handle it from the farm to the factory in a more economic way."

Mr. Atkinson claimed that the only place in the world in which there was any prospect of serious competition with the South was in portions of Argentina, but that

there was no likelihood for half a century of a sufficient increase in population in that region to materially add to the world's cotton supply.

In the study of what England has been trying to do for more than a century in creating a cotton growing industry elsewhere, we cannot find that there is the slightest indication of any greater relative progress being made today than was being made seventy-five years ago. When carefully sifted all of the reports about cotton growing in Africa and Brazil and elsewhere amount only to a suggestion that possibly within the next thirty to fifty years some of these countries may develop into fairly large cotton producing regions; but there is no evidence whatever that for some years to come will their cotton production increase to a sufficient extent to take care of the world's rapidly increasing demand for cotton.

The essential thing for the South to do is to produce first its own foodstuffs in order that every farmer may be self-sustaining in the matter of food and decrease its cotton acreage to such an extent that this may be properly handled through intensive cultivation.

Cotton acreage should be largely decreased, it should be more heavily fertilized and more intensively cultivated, and under these conditions the boll weevil problem may be met and the South continue to raise a fair supply of cotton. We see no likelihood, however, for some years to come, of the South seriously increasing its cotton supply except at prices heretofore regarded as impossible to secure.

Moreover, it is the duty of every well wisher of the South to discourage increased acreage in cotton, and to encourage increased acreage in foodstuffs. It would be a calamity to this section if the higher prices now prevailing should tempt the farmers to prepare for a larger acreage. They could not cultivate it properly if they did so. Slovenly cultivation would simply increase the ravages of the boll weevil, and the destruction by the weevil might far exceed any possible increase by larger acreage.

In a rather careful study of the last forty years of the efforts which have made for over a century the cotton industry in other lands to the position which it still holds, that there is no serious competition with the South in sight for many years. It does not believe that the South should make any effort to increase its cotton production over the yield of this year, except on a basis of prices which would make the world pay a living profit for this essential staple.

Measured by what should have been a fair valuation for cotton during the last fifty years, this section has made a present to the world out of its resources of muscle and brain and soul of not less than \$20 billion dollars.

During that period its cotton crop has sold for at least 20 billion dollars less than a fair price would have brought.

The South has given of its very heart's blood for the enrichment of others, the manufacturers and the wearers of cotton goods throughout the world. It has impoverished itself for their benefit. It has kept its small cotton growers in poverty and in illiteracy. It has forced them to live in huts unfit for human habitation. It has permitted them to be enslaved, physically, financially and mentally, by selling their cotton at an average of less than one-half of the price at which it should have been commanded during the last fifty years.

The Southern cotton growers are now in a position to say that they will not continue in slavery merely to enrich others who are abundantly able to pay living price for what they produce. If the 20 billion dollars which the South should have received in addition to what it has had from the cotton crops of the last fifty years had been paid into this section there would have been throughout the South a degree of prosperity commensurate with its marvelous advantages. Everywhere would be seen comfortable homes for the cotton grower. Everywhere there could be better schools and better church buildings and broader development of whites and blacks alike. Women and children would have been kept out of the cotton fields and the wealth of this section today would be far more than double what it is, because that 20 billion dollars of extra income which it should have had, but of which it has been robbed, and we use the word robbed advisedly—would have been the basis for an increase in wealth which would have placed the wealth of this Southern land of ours beyond our comprehension and made it a veritable Garden of Eden, a land of milk and honey, a land of education, of religious advancement, of moral upbuilding, a land whose prosperity and progress would have commanded the admiration of the world.

It is now in the power of the people of the South—and every man, woman and child, white and black, is vitally interested in this fact—to create through a fair price for a reduced cotton crop a prosperity rivaling that of any other country on earth.

Co-operation between growers, land owners, tenants, bankers, merchants, editors, teachers, women's clubs and all other organizations—a co-operation which means the betterment of humanity and the lifting up of the downcast and the

down-trodden—can bring this condition about. Will the South realize and utilize this opportunity?

### Easter Island: Tiny Setting For a World Mystery.

Easter Island, rumored to have disappeared beneath the Pacific at the time of the recent destructive earthquakes shocks in Chile, is the subject of the following bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"If Easter Island had sunk beneath the ocean as it was rumored to have done," says the bulletin, "this final dropping of the curtain on the island might have gone some way toward solving its mystery; for this tiny bit of land with its unique gigantic statues is shrouded in mystery and has remained since its discovery one of the world's unsolved riddles. One theory has been that it represents the last pinnacle of an ancient Pacific 'Atlantis' which disappeared beneath the waters many centuries ago—a theory to which a disappearance of the island might obviously lend support.

**Far From Everywhere**

"Situated 2,000 miles west of South America and almost an equal distance from other Pacific islands, Easter Island is one of the most isolated inhabited regions on the globe. Its greatest length is less than 15 miles and its greatest width about seven, but its triangular shape gives it an area of only 50 square miles. Many an island so small has gone practically unnoticed; but former inhabitants unwittingly 'advertised' Easter Island by setting up huge images along its beaches; and to geographers and students of human institutions and activities it is as famous as any island of the Seven Seas.

"The mystery of Easter Island, became recognized when Dutch navigators discovered it on Easter morning 1722 and reported that hundreds of strange stone figures of men more than 30 feet high stood everywhere about its margins, their backs to the sea. The natives had only the crudest of tales to account for these images which evidently had been fashioned ages before.

"Recent study has shown that the images were mounted on terraces below which the bodies of the dead were exposed and often buried. But whence came the idea for such statues on this isolated island, and how some of them weighing many tons were moved and set in place by the natives, have proved baffling enigmas.

**Gigantic Statues Wear Hats**

"The statues were carved from volcanic lava on the slopes of an extinct volcano. Scores of them remain still in and near the quarries. Others have been moved various distances, some remaining horizontal, others placed in an upright position. Some were moved—the natives say by magic—for miles across the island. Altogether nearly 200 of the huge figures are now visible, and others are believed to have been buried in landslides. The largest standing statues are 32 feet high, but one still reclining in its quarry measures 64 feet in length. On the heads of many of the figures were placed great cylindrical 'hats' of a different colored stone, each weighing several tons.

"Easter Island, discovered by the Dutch and for a while possessed by the Spanish, now belongs to Chile, but for long periods there has been no civil Chilean representative in residence. A Chilean company operates a cattle and sheep ranch on the island which supports luxuriant growth of grasses. About once a year a ship calls, leaves supplies and takes away wool and hides. The cattle are killed for their hides alone, and the surplus meat is thrown away.

**Used For Base by Germans.**

"Only about 200 natives, Kanakas, now live on the island, but it is supposed to have supported several thousand inhabitants in the past. Peruvian slave traders kidnapped close to 1,000 at one time during the past century. Since then there has been practically no tribal organization.

"Easter Island played its part in the World War and evidently had figured for years in German naval plans over against 'der Tag.' German vessels from all parts of the Pacific quietly assembled there in the summer of 1914 preparatory to united action under Admiral von Spee. But it was a rendezvous with death. From there the assembled fleet sailed to its destruction by a British squadron off the Falklands.

### Boll Weevil Exterminator—What Is It?

Clemson College, Dec. 7.—There has been referred to the Division of Entomology a card with the heading: "The South Arouser," etc. This card advertises a boll weevil exterminator, apparently for sale by Webster Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo. It speaks of this boll weevil exterminator having been tested, proven and endorsed by many big plantation owners of South Carolina.

"We do not know what this exterminator is," says Prof. A. F. Conrad, Entomologist. "As to our knowledge it has not been referred to Clemson College for examination, and we are interested to know who are the big plantation owners referred to in the advertisement."

"Under date of November 6 we wrote to the address of Webster Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo., as given on the card, but we have not heard from them. As this is a time when we must consider everything that may have any possible practical value in boll weevil control, we should be very glad to hear from such plantation owners who have had an opportunity to test this exterminator."

## Shouldering Her Way Ahead



The search to discover the girl with the perfect shoulders, instituted by Hugo Jackson, Pacific Coast sculptor, ended when his artistic eye rested on Helch Lynch, a young film actress.

### "Hog Killing Time"

#### Important Points in Butchering Outlined

Clemson College, Dec. 7.—Along with the first cold spell come thoughts of butchering time. Nine important steps in killing hogs which make the work easier and produce better pork are suggested by D. T. Herriman, Extension Swine Specialist.

1. Select only those hogs which are in good health and are gaining in flesh. Hogs which are losing flesh make poor meat. The weight and condition at which to kill depends on whether you prefer large or small cuts of pork and whether you want fat or a lean carcass. Most farmers kill heavy fat hogs, but the packers put a premium on hogs in medium flesh weighing around 200 to 225 pounds.

2. Keep the hogs off feed for at least 24 hours before killing and keep them quiet but provide them with all the water they will drink. This clears the system of food, facilitates bleeding, and lessens some danger in cleaning. Hogs that are excited before killing dress out a dark red carcass, and if they are whipped or bruised in any way the bruised spots must be trimmed out.

3. In sticking avoid sticking the shoulder, for this causes the blood to clot and means a waste in trimming. Place the hog flat on its back, make a longitudinal incision in the neck, insert the knife 3 or 4 inches, with the cutting edge towards the breast bone, raise the point of the knife up against the breast bone and withdraw. Then lay the hog on his side to bleed out. Do not drag the carcass over the ground, as this bruises the meat.

4. Scald 1-2 to 2 1/2 minutes with water 145 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Water hotter than this makes the hair set if the hog is left in water more than one minute. Water much cooler than this requires too much soaking to loosen the hair. If you have no thermometer, stick your finger into the water three times in rapid succession. If the third time is a lather the hog hot for comfort the water is about right. Remove the hair from the legs, ears, and head first as these cool most rapidly. A teaspoonful of lye or a small shovelful of wood ashes to 20 gallons of water will help loosen the scurf. Remove as much hair as possible with the scraper, because all hair that is shaved off will stand out when the pork is cured.

5. In removing the intestines use the left hand inserted between the intestines and the meat to guide the knife and keep the intestines from being cut.

6. Wash the carcass thoroughly both inside and out.

7. Either remove the leaf fat entirely or loosen it and allow it to hang by the upper end. This facilitates cooling.

8. Split the carcass down the middle of the backbone—not on either side as is often done, for this is a needless waste—and on down through the head. In the South it is a common practice to cut the flanks away from the hams, but in doing this care must be taken not to cut into the ham. These practices hasten thorough cooling.

9. Never cut up the carcass until it has had time to cool thoroughly.

### Raise Technical School Standards.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—The government has decided to raise the Tokio and Osaka higher technical schools, the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the Tokio Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher School to a university status. A new dental college will be established and a post-graduate course will be added at 16 higher schools. The course of study at the Tokio Foreign Language school was extended, but no announcement made as to its length.

## DAUGHERTY FILES ANNUAL REPORT

### Attorney General Recommends New Judicial Organization For Federal Government to Clean Up Crime Cases

Washington, Dec. 7.—A new basic judicial organization, to meet the augmented work which has resulted from "the ever-increasing complexity of government," was suggested by Attorney General Daugherty in his annual report, made public here today, on the operations of the Department of Justice. Noting that 66,722 criminal cases were begun in the last fiscal year, the report declared the point was being approached "where a re-vamping of the machinery used in this work is inevitable."

Adoption of some method by which the government could retain attorneys who have special knowledge of government matters in addition to legal training was one of the several suggestions advanced by Mr. Daugherty. The recently enacted legislation providing additional judges should help the situation, he said, but probably will not entirely remedy it.

"The failure of local self-government in parts of the country," the report said, "results in the insistence of the citizens of those communities that the Federal government perform that function in which the local government has failed, and frequently in matters where there is concurrent jurisdiction between the State and Federal government it is difficult to establish a policy as to the extent to which the Federal government should take jurisdiction. This is peculiarly true of offenses arising under the Federal reserve act, the narcotic act, the Volstead act, and the postal frauds act. There has been an effort on the part of this division during this fiscal year to have the United States attorneys and the state prosecuting attorneys meet from time to time for the purpose of cooperation. Evidence of the benefits of these meetings is overwhelming.

"The existing procedure for the removal of a defendant to the jurisdiction where the crime was committed is unduly cumbersome and results in unjustified delay and injustice. Under such procedure the trial is frequently delayed from one to two years.

Announcement was made in the report of the desire of the Department to return to the Treasury for return of all property seized under the Trading with the Enemy Act in cases where the owners come within "the enabling section (Paragraph 9)" of the Act. "The question in almost all of these cases," Mr. Daugherty reported, "is either of title or citizenship. For instance, the Alien Property Custodian has seized and now holds the property of estates, which are quite complicated, by reason of the rights of United States citizens, alleged to have been acquired subsequent to the war. Oftentimes the question becomes one of the validity of an assignment or the acquisition of title prior to the war, and in this connection it is exceedingly difficult at times to distinguish between the pre-war ownership of a claimant and a simple claim of indebtedness, and it is then necessary to have the question submitted to the courts.

It has also been necessary to send representatives of the department to Europe to secure evidence from those familiar with certain cases. This evidence was material in the consideration and trial of these cases and in the determination of certain claims, so that a fair and impartial hearing could be given to litigants and claimants. In fact, it was usually at the request of litigants and claimants that these representatives were sent abroad, and while such investigations and the taking of such evidence served to accommodate claimants, it likewise protected the government in the administration of the trusts created over these properties.

"It may be expected that the future will see any number of interpretations by the courts of the provisions of section 9 and of the question as to whether the litigant is a proper party claimant under this section. The questions of law arising are many, and while, in general, it may be said that the provisions of section 9 do not conflict, it must be recognized that there exist some exceedingly close questions as to which of the provisions of section 9 control in certain cases. The greater majority of the precedents established by the courts during the past year have been favorable to the government."

The report made no comment on the railroad injunction case and merely noted the legal situation arising out of enforcement of the prohibition statutes outside the continental limits of the United States.

"Since the 18th amendment of the Constitution and Title Two of the National Prohibition Act became effective," it said, "rum-running vessels of American and foreign registry, carrying liquor from foreign ports to our shores, have swarmed along our seaboard, smuggling liquors into the United States in violation of our laws. "Eighteen vessels of foreign registry and eleven of American registry with their cargoes of liquors have been seized. No American-owned vessel can transport beverage liquors. Foreign registered vessels can not transport beverage liquors within American territorial waters. Of the 18 foreign registered vessels seized, 10 were found transporting and smuggling liquors within the 3-mile limit of our shores. The remaining 8 foreign vessels were hovering off our shores beyond the 3-mile limit, but

## THE SHILOH ROAD QUESTION

### Secretary Reardon Explains Why Committee Did Not Appear Before Commission

Mr. W. W. Green in behalf of himself and other citizens of Shiloh township has written Secretary E. I. Reardon requesting the statement published in The Daily Item that the committee of Shiloh citizens appointed at the mass meeting in Shiloh school auditorium on November 20th to appear before the Permanent Road Commission, at its meeting last Thursday, did not meet the commission because the Shiloh committee expected Mr. Reardon to notify this committee when the Permanent Road Commission would meet. Mr. Reardon was not aware that this was expected of him because Mr. I. M. Truluck of Shiloh is a member of the Permanent Road Commission and it was expected that he would inform this committee of the date of the December meeting of the commission. Besides Chairman L. D. Jennings of the Permanent Road Commission said at the Shiloh meeting that the commission would meet on the first Thursday in December.

The Shiloh citizens have also requested The Daily Item to say that Shiloh has not given up the effort to have a hard surfaced road constructed well into Shiloh territory and that this committee will meet the Permanent Road Commission at its next meeting.

The Shiloh citizens have also requested the aid of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce and all of the business men and women of Sumter, the county seat in getting up a big mass meeting at Sumter the latter part of December, and also the assistance of the citizens of Rafting Creek township in attending this meeting for the purpose of asking the Sumter county legislative delegation to carry out the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the Shiloh meeting on November 20th, and the guarantee of the former Sumter county legislative delegation made at a meeting in Sumter on May 25th, 1920 to the effect that the Permanent Road Commission would build ten roads of a main highway system leading to the county lines on the ten roads. And that if the bonds voted together with state and federal aid are not sufficient, the delegation will authorize the commission to carry out this program of road building.

The Shiloh citizens emphasize the importance of the business establishments of Sumter, joining forces with the Rafting Creek and the Shiloh citizens in the approaching meeting to help put over this plan of giving the extreme western and eastern sections of Sumter county their share of the hard surfaced highway system. They are calling on Sumter's business men and women to rally to the aid of Shiloh and Rafting Creek townships.

Mr. Reardon has agreed to call this meeting just as soon as he can communicate further with Shiloh and Rafting Creek citizens, the latter of whom have also requested the Sumter Chamber of Commerce to aid in bringing about this program of highway construction, with the cooperation of Sumter's business men and women and of Sumter's several business leagues and clubs also.

It looks as though the more hard surfaced highways are built the more the citizens and taxpayers desire these kind of highways, and it seems that the taxpayers believe that the best roads obtainable in the quickest possible time, especially of the kind that the Permanent Road Commission have already put down, the better it will be in the fight against the boll weevil, diversification of crops, dairying, marketing and general evolution of agriculture and allied business interests.

Things are looking up, the farmers are forcing the issue for all the hard surfaced highways that Sumter county can possibly secure in the quickest possible time. That looks well, it is optimistic, constructive, determined effort to keep Sumter county moving forward in the procession of progress, not moving backwards. When the farmers are yielding for thirty thousand dollars per mile highways and willing to help pay for them, it looks like Sumter county has a future that means something despite the old boll weevil.

### Dr. Barker's Lecture.

Dr. Charles E. Barker, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who was health adviser to President Taft during his administration, and a lecturer of national reputation, having spoken throughout the United States under the auspices of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Redpath Chautauqua, spoke in the Presbyterian church Sunday night to a large and appreciative audience, his subject being "The Road to Happiness." Dr. Barker, who was in the city to deliver three lectures today, under the auspices of the Rotary club, volunteered to deliver an address Sunday evening. The Rotary club endeavored to arrange for a union service but this was found to be impossible, owing to previously arranged special services in some of the churches, so the offer of the Presbyterian church was accepted. The address was helpful and inspiring and all who heard Dr. Barker were delighted.

Dr. Barker spoke to the boys and girls of the High School at 12:30 today, his subject being "How to Make the Most Out of Life." He spoke for one hour and received the closest attention. Monday afternoon at 4:15 he spoke to women on "A Mother's Relation to Her Daughter." All mothers and girls of High School age were invited to attend. Tonight at 8:15 Dr. Barker will deliver his address "A Father's Responsibility to His Son," in the High school auditorium. All fathers and young men are especially invited to attend by the Rotary club.

Dr. Barker is a man with a genuinely unselfish message. He realizes the grave responsibility of parents who love their children—but who sometimes wonder how best they can impart those lessons which are so vital and yet so intimate as to be difficult of expression. No parent—father or mother—can hear him without wanting to bless him for making a hard task easy and pleasant. His suggestions are not only practically helpful and informative, but they have helped thousands of loving but puzzled parents to get closer to their boys and girls than ever before. Dr. Barker is intensely human. He is thoroughly in earnest. His motive is to help you and to help you help those you love.

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### GOOD ROADS MEETING

Columbia, Dec. 11.—A state bond issue, for hard surfacing the main highways of South Carolina was endorsed by a good roads gathering held in the capitol here today at the call of Governor Wilson G. Harvey. While some suggestion was made of a fifty million dollar issue, the amount and ways and means of financing was left to a committee of seven, one from each congressional district. The committee is composed of: W. D. Smoak, Walterboro; Capt. W. D. Black, Williston; Senator E. P. McCravy, Pickens; B. H. Peavy, Greenville; Col. T. B. Spratt, Rock Hill; Col. D. A. Spivey, Conway; and Claude N. Sapp, Columbia. Two hundred people attended the meeting.

### BIG LIQUOR SEIZURE

Bottled in Bond Booze Masquerading as Sweet Potatoes

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Four thousand quart bottles of bottled in bond whiskey in 170 barrels labeled "sweet potatoes" were seized in the Big Four railroad yards here late today by federal prohibition agents and Cincinnati police. The accidental dropping of one of the barrels by a workman led to the discovery of the liquor which, according to the bill of lading, had been shipped by "James Davis" at Seabrook, S. C., to the Gordon Brothers Storage company at Chicago.

Longer dresses are here only for a short time. They are just to call attention to girls' faces.

Teachers have quit in West Frankfort, Ill., but the kids fear the trouble will be settled.

Seattle college girl demanding the right to wear running trunks has the right and left also.

Closed autos and closed mouths are becoming more popular.

Mexican bullfighters have a union and may strike for shorter horns.

What are you going to give your wife for Christmas? Pick out something she can't throw.

A man is a person who would rather go to his lodge and ride the goat than stay at home and be the goat.

Five of our most beautiful words are "Manma, the coal has come."