



1—Thousands of Communists in Union square, New York city, listening to a Chinese orator the day after they had staged a big riot there. 2—Yacht Gen., 85 feet long, offered by Jeremiah Milbank of New York to President Hoover to take the place temporarily of the Mayflower. 3—Thomas A. Edison congratulating Arthur O. Williams, Jr., of Rhode Island, winner of the annual Edison technical scholarship for high school boys.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Huge Crop Losses Due to Drought Boost Prices and Rouse Government.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROTRACTED drought and excessively hot weather brought to the farmers of the United States a mixture of good and evil and aroused the administration to the consideration of relief measures beyond those contemplated by the act creating the federal farm board.

Both government and private crop reports led to estimates that the new corn crop had been damaged to the extent of at least 500,000,000 bushels, and the rains that fell throughout much of the corn belt during the week were said to have come too late to have much influence on the yield since pollination had failed.

Private reports by one of the leading experts of the Middle West indicated that a large part of the crop was beyond any material recovery. In Ohio the corn was deteriorating rapidly, and in southern Indiana it was badly damaged. In Illinois the situation was at its worst in the southern part of the state. The crop in northern and western Kentucky was said to be entirely ruined, and the condition in Missouri and Iowa was not much better. Throughout the whole drought region, also, pasturage and all fodder crops were burned up to an alarming extent.

On the other hand, these bad crop prospects led to a sensational rise in the prices of grain on the exchanges, and within a few days there was an estimated increase of about \$650,000,000 in the theoretical value of farmers' products. The market in Chicago went wild and corn led in the swift advance, followed by wheat and the other grains. For the first time in five years the public came in on a big scale, and there were heavy buying orders from foreign countries. It was believed there would be a heavy substitution of wheat, oats, rye and barley for corn as live stock feed, and consequently the demand for those grains was large. Also the estimates of the Canadian wheat crop were slashed as a result of damage by drought, heat and black rust. The yield of rye in Europe, exclusive of Russia, will be far below normal, and the Prussian oats crop is greatly reduced.

PRESIDENT HOOVER conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde on plans for a government program to aid the farmers threatened with ruin by the drought, and he asked both Mr. Hyde and Chairman Legge of the farm board to make recommendations within a few days. It was stated at the White House that the President had received prompt and favorable response to his appeal to railroad executives for co-operation in reducing rail rates for the emergency movement of live stock and feed to the stricken areas.

The farm loan board said it was willing to do all possible to extend credit through the intermediate credit banks, the farm land banks and joint stock land banks. From congressional quarters came many requests for help, and to those was added the offer of Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, to undertake a refund by congress to the farm board if the latter would divert all its available funds to drought relief.

"The measures of assistance that the farm board and the other agencies of the federal government can and should undertake are being determined," said Mr. Hoover. "It is too early to determine the precise character of relief; much depends upon the further spread of the drought; but no stone will be left unturned by the federal government in giving assistance to local authorities."

IN OTHER ways the drought had serious results. There were numerous destructive forest fires in both the West and the East; the milk shortage in many regions was serious; and the water in the

Mississippi river was so low that barges and towboats were stuck on sandbars and mud flats all along the Father of Waters. At the same time the levels of Lakes Michigan, Superior and Huron were higher; which led commentators on the lake diversion controversy to think that the policy of the government has resulted in giving the citizens who use the Great Lakes more water than they need, at the same time depriving the manufacturers and farmers of the Mississippi valley of sufficient water to float their cargoes to the sea.

WHEAT prices and drought did not have much effect on the Republican primaries in Kansas as many persons had expected. Gov. Clyde M. Reed, who sought to champion the cause of the farmers and severely criticized the policies of the federal farm board, was defeated for renomination by Frank Hauke, farmer, World war veteran, and former state commander of the American Legion. Senator Henry J. Allen, who was appointed by Governor Reed and is a staunch supporter of the Hoover administration, was nominated for the senate term ending in 1933, and Senator Capper was unopposed for renomination for the long term.

On the Democratic ticket Harry H. Woodring will oppose Hauke for the governorship, and Jonathan M. Davis, former governor, will try to defeat Senator Capper.

SOUTHERNERS who voted for Hoover in 1928, through Horace Mann, formally announced their rebellion against the administration of southern federal patronage and political affairs generally by Postmaster Walter H. Brown. Mr. Mann's statement, which was issued on the eve of a meeting of the Republican national executive committee in Washington, outlined plans adopted by a group of prominent southern Hoovers to incorporate in "all-southern" Republican organization and throw off the yoke of northern "patronage carpet-baggers" as well as of "designing political hijackers."

Hoovers representing ten southern states had met in conference in Savannah and adopted resolutions expressing resentment at the refusal of the administration to recognize Mann's services and leadership. They agreed to meet again in Atlanta on August 15 to perfect their organization. Because of the heavy Hoover vote in the South in 1928, the ten states represented in the Savannah conference will be entitled to 267 delegates in the 1932 Republican convention, 100 more than they were allowed in the Kansas City convention.

The Republican executive committee accepted the resignation of Claudius M. Huston as national chairman and elected Senator Fess as his successor. Robert H. Lucas was made executive director, and he quits his post as internal revenue commissioner to give his full time to the work.

GRAND interest was felt in a conference which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York held with John J. Raskob, former Gov. Al Smith and other party leaders. It was understood that Mr. Roosevelt would seek re-election on a "dripping-wet" platform and would make a leading issue of public electricity rates. The belief was that Mr. Smith would place Mr. Roosevelt in nomination at the state convention.

Republicans of New York state seem badly split as to the liquor question. The wets, led by former Senator James W. Wadsworth, insist upon a declaration for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, declaring they will accept no compromise. The dries, on the other hand, are as firm in their stand and threaten to form a new dry party if the wet plank is adopted.

BEFORE a crowd of 5,000 persons, two negroes were lynched by a mob in Marion, Ind. They had been arrested for murdering a white man and attacking his girl companion, and were said to have confessed. The sheriff, police and fire department, tried in vain to scatter the lynchers with tear bombs and fire hose streams.

PRESIDENT HOOVER announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur to be chief of staff of the army to succeed Maj. Gen.

C. P. Summerall when the latter retires in November. General MacArthur, who is head of the army department in the Philippines, is now on temporary duty in China. He is fifty years old, the youngest army officer of his rank in active service, and was advanced over the heads of several older officers, the President said, because he is the senior major general whose age would permit him to serve the full four-year term as chief of staff. He graduated from West Point in 1903 and his career, especially in the World war, was brilliant.

At the same time the President appointed Brig. Gen. Ben H. Fuller to be commandant of the marine corps to fill the vacancy left by the death of General Neville.

REAL foreign intervention in China may soon result from the bloody doings of the Chinese Communists in Hunan province, if it is not already in effect. The British are leading the way, sending a considerable number of soldiers up the Yangtze to Hankow, which was threatened by the Reds. The troops were to be placed on a cruiser ready to be landed if necessary to protect British property. The American gunboat Tutuila left for upriver to reinforce the Palos, and the flagship Pittsburgh of the Asiatic fleet, with a destroyer division, was on the way from Tsingtao to Shanghai. Japan also was in action, sending a number of destroyers with landing parties of marines to Hankow, Kinkiang and other river ports threatened by Communist invasion.

The Nationalist government had admitted its inability to guarantee protection for foreign residents of Hankow, though it was sending additional troops to that region and had recruited Changsha. The Communists were still entrenched in the hills about the city and were continuing the sanguinary course, having already slain two thousand Chinese residents of the place and captured four thousand. Outrages against British nationals included the sending of a severed finger of Miss Edith Nettleton, missionary, with a demand for \$50,000 ransom for herself and Miss Ed. Harrison, held captive a month, to British legation.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Great Britain has reached the highest point since July, 1921, the number registered as out of work being 2,911,000. Last week hundreds of railway employees were laid off because of the falling off in traffic. Official reports show that unemployment in Germany is decreasing slightly, in France is negligible, and has decreased in Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Italy and Austria.

In the United States the situation was brightened somewhat by resumption of work in the automobile factories of the Detroit area and other places and by several of the biggest railway shops. The Chicago region saw good prospects for a revival of the building industry.

JOHN HENRY MEARS and his pilot, Lt. J. Brown, who intended to make a record-breaking airplane flight around the world, have had to postpone it, for their plane was wrecked as it was leaving the runway at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The German aviators, Hirth and Weller, who were on their way from Berlin to Chicago by way of Iceland and Greenland, reached Reykjavik, Iceland, safely, but abandoned their project for want of a suitable landing place in Greenland and because their supply of gas did not arrive.

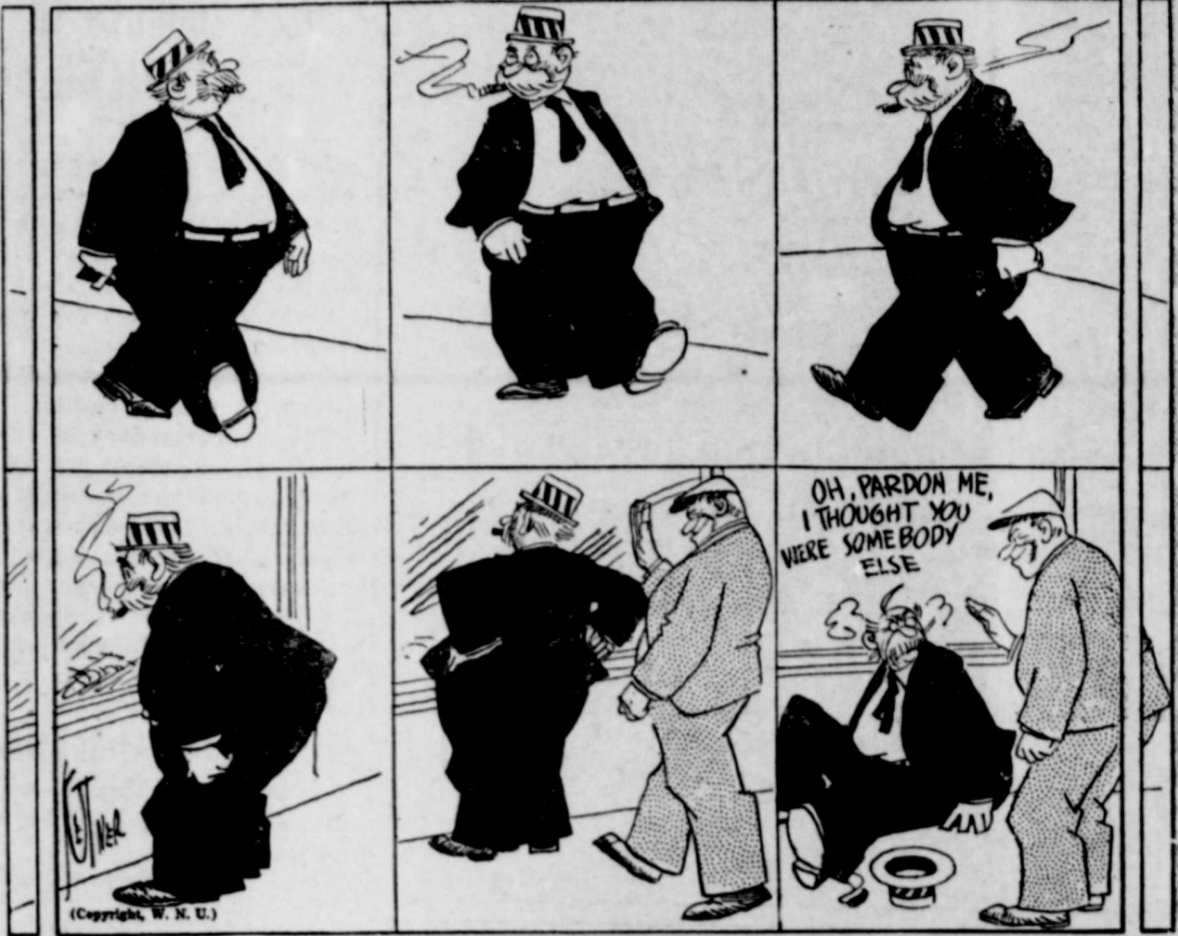
Capt. Frank Hawks set a new record for flight from New York to Los Angeles, making the distance in a swift little monoplane in 14 hours, 50 minutes and 43 seconds, with five stops for refueling. His average speed was about 179 miles an hour.

OFFICIAL but unrevised census figures give the total population of continental United States as 122,729,472. The outlying possessions bring the grand total to 137,501,561, this including an estimate for the Philippine Islands where an enumeration has not been made for several years. The proportions of population east and west of the Mississippi have shifted less than one-half of 1 per cent in ten years, being respectively 60.6 per cent and 39.4 per cent.

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OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



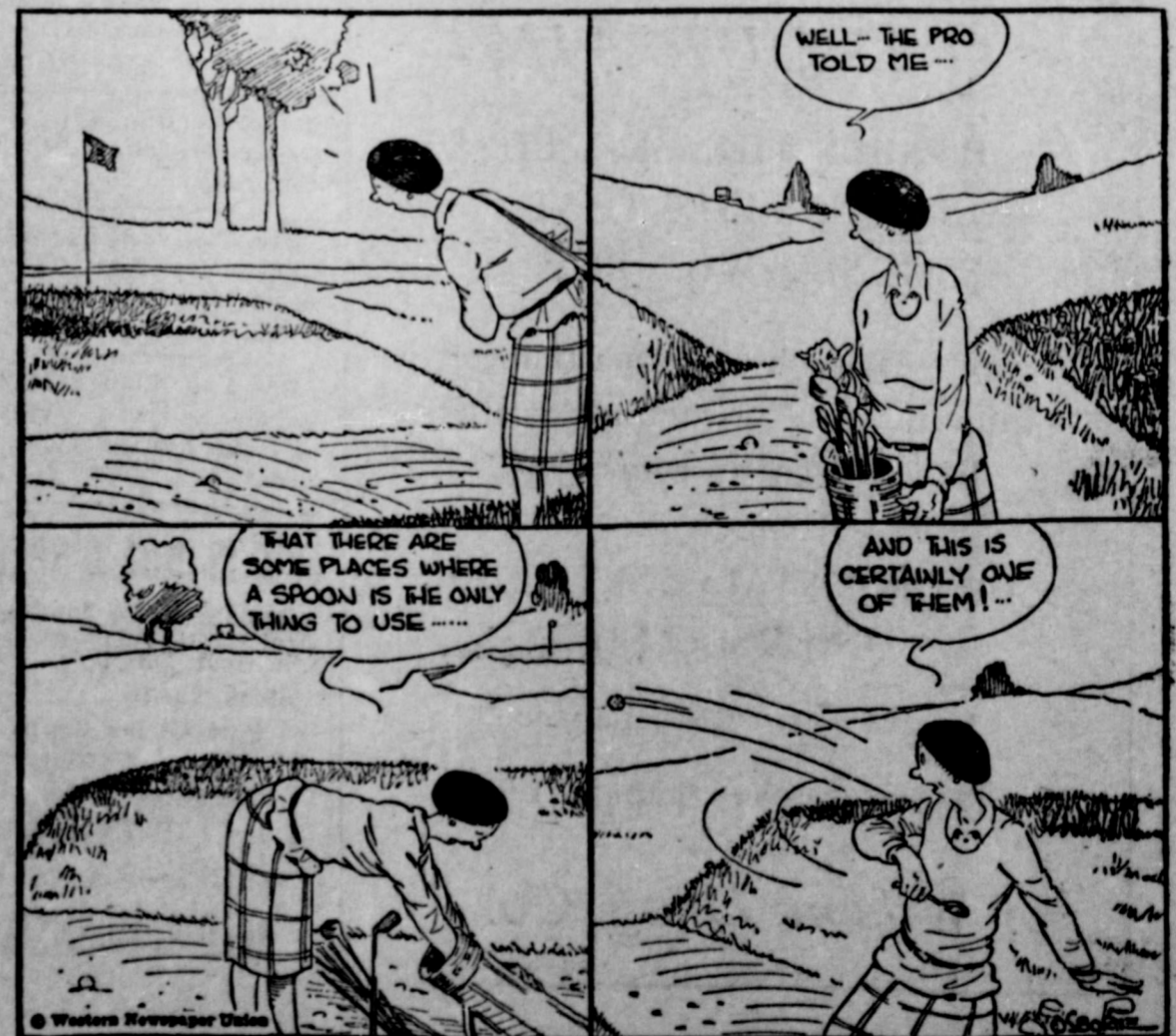
FINNEY OF THE FORCE

For the Benefit of a Smart Lady



THE FEATHERHEADS

Out of the Trap



(© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE

The State of Texas,
County of Donley.

Whereas, by virtue of a certain execution issued out of the Justice Court, Prec No 1, Hall county, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 7th day of June, 1930, in favor of the said Raymond Ballew and against the said W S Sullivan, and being No 1837 on the docket of said court, I did, on the 6th day of August, 1930, at 1 o'clock p. m., levy upon the following described tracts and parcels of land situated lying and being in the county of Donley, State of Texas, and belonging to the said W S Sullivan, to wit:

The South 480 acres of Section No 110, Block No E H & G N R. Company Survey, Donley county, Texas.

And on the 2nd day of September, 1930, being the first Tuesday of said month between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. on said day, at the court house door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the

right, title and interest of the said W S Sullivan in and to said property.

Dated at Clarendon, Texas, this 6th day of August, 1930
M W Mosley, Sheriff
of Donley County, Texas

GUY PIERCE THANKS VOTERS FOR SUPPORT

I want to thank the 1298 loyal supporters who made it possible for me to secure the Democratic nomination for the office of Sheriff of Donley county in the primary election Saturday.

Should it be my privilege to serve you next term, I shall do my very best to serve all the people without a particle of partiality, giving every one a square deal at all times. I believe in sane law enforcement, and I mean to conduct the office in such a manner that all the citizens will appreciate my efforts.

Right here let me say that I will serve those who did not support me with the same loyalty and enthusiasm as any others, and that I bear no ill will toward any one.

Guy Pierce

WINDY VALLEY NEWS

We have had some sprinkles the last few nights which will be of some benefit to crops.

Lloyd Morgan has returned from Blooming Grove, where he and his wife have been visiting for some time with her mother.

Miss Elsie Josey spent a few days this week in Amarillo.

Mrs O S Lyons and daughter Mrs Bettie Black visited in the home of Mrs W A Wiley Sunday afternoon.

Mrs F O Paolk and children spent Saturday night with her sister in Clarendon.

Visitors in the M A Josey home Sunday were Jim Josey and wife, Mr. and Mrs Hodges of Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Noble and daughter, Gladys.

B. F. Fletcher and daughter Mattie left Tuesday for West, Texas, to bring Mrs Fletcher home. She has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Smith, for quite a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Dotson of Lelia Lake, Lee Moore and wife and Mrs Lester McKinney of Estelline spent Monday in the Tom Morgan home.

Mr and Mrs. Geo Kavanaugh visited in Clarendon Sunday.

Mrs O S Lyons and Mrs Bettie Black attended the funeral of Mr Warnecke, at Memphis, last Monday.

Nora Ford of Naylor visited Gladys Noble Saturday night. Virgil Skinner visited Veta Mae Morgan Friday and Saturday.

An old friend from East Texas visited in the M A Josey home Tuesday.

More parents than usual were present at chapel last Monday. Mr. Milsap of Chamberlain made a very interesting talk.

Misses Virginia and Pearl McGowan visited Mamie Bowling Sunday afternoon.

Miss Gladys Josey spent Sunday night in the Jim Josey home.

Carl Durant and Arthur Cites had the misfortune to lose their car by fire Sunday afternoon while going home from a visit at Mr Russell's.

Elsie Josie spent Sunday night with Gladys Noble.

Hence Walters and Lon Hamm visited in the J. J. Bills home Sunday.

Virgil Reeves and wife spent Saturday night with her grandmother, Mrs O S Lyons.

IRON WANTED—\$2.50 per ton.
Eads Produce Co.

DICK BAIN THANKS VOTERS OF COUNTY

Permit me to take this means of thanking the loyal friends who gave me their support in the primary Saturday. I am also thankful for the many favors and kind consideration shown me during the campaign.

I am for the upbuilding of the interests of the good citizens of this county, and hold no hard feelings against anyone because of a failure of election. It shall always be my pleasure to serve you in any manner possible either as an elected official or a private citizen.

In looking back on this campaign, I find much pleasure in the fact that I conducted a clean campaign that in no wise reflected upon the integrity of anyone. As you know, I have lived among you as a neighbor for many years in the past, and I expect to continue my residence here where I can be found so that I can make friends if any errors have been committed.

With best of wishes,
J R (Dick) Bain

Mr. and Mrs W C Payne were visitors in Hedley the past week. They are in charge of the Gray school for the term now beginning.

GILES NEWS

Everyone is rejoicing over the good rain that fell here Sunday afternoon, which will be of great benefit to crops.

The Baptist revival closed here Monday night with two additions to the church membership.

Mr and Mrs John Ode were here the past week end from Amarillo, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs Tommy Conner of Clarendon were guests in the T. C. Johnson home Sunday.

W. C. Conway of Portales, N M, visited relatives here Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Frank Howlett and small daughter, Betty Jo, of Groom were guests of Mr. and Mrs W C Johnson last week. The ladies are cousins.

Mrs Stella Washam of Hedley spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting friends.

Mr and Mrs Jerome Sims of Memphis spent Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. G. W. Sims.

Harvey and Robert Stotts of Electra were here the past week end, visiting relatives.

George Rowland, from Paris, Texas, was a visitor in Giles last week.

Lee Nannev returned home the past week from Burleson, Texas, where he had been to see his father, J. H. Nannev.

Mr and Mrs T C Johnson spent several days last week in Fort Worth visiting their daughter, Mrs Herbert Blackmon, and Mr. Blackmon.

Mrs Ida Cope and daughter, Essie, left last week for several weeks visit with relatives at Abilene, Texas.

Mrs. A. A. Miller and children returned home Saturday after a visit of several days with her

parents, Mr. and Mrs Jackson, of near Hedley.
Lon Simmons of Clarendon was a visitor here Saturday.

We have a number of Big values. Don't fail to call and see them.
Adams Dry Goods & Notions.

The Lee Nowlins have returned from an outing and visiting trip to points west.

The C. E. Johnsons returned last Friday from a visit to Dallas, Scranton, and other points.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

The State of Texas.

To the Sheriff or Any Constable of Donley County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you summon by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Donley, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published, once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, John Mashburn, Dee Fletcher and Gladys Fletcher, non residents of this state, to be and appear before the Honorable District Court, at the next regular term thereof, to be holden in the county of Donley on the 13th day of October, 1930, being the second Monday in October, 1930, at the court house thereof in Clarendon, Texas, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1930, in a suit numbered on the docket of said court No. 1706, wherein C. D. Shamburger Lumber Co., Incorporated, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Texas and having an office and

place of business at Clarendon, Donley county, Texas, is plaintiff, and John Mashburn, Dee Fletcher and Gladys Fletcher are defendants. The nature of the plaintiff's demand being as follows, to wit:

Suit upon a note for the principal sum of \$500.00 executed by Dee Fletcher and Gladys Fletcher payable to the Shamburger Lumber Co, and now owned by plaintiff and the payment of which was guaranteed by defendant John Mashburn and bearing date October 8th, 1927, providing for 10 per cent interest per annum after date and containing the usual ten per cent attorneys fee clause in the event of non payment, and being due on or before October first, 1928, and to foreclose the deed of trust lien securing payment of said note upon all the N W one-fourth of Block 6, McLean's Addition to the town of Clarendon, Donley county, Texas, and to foreclose the attachment lien upon all the North half Block 6, McLean's Addition to the town of Clarendon, Donley county, Texas, and alleging that said N W one-fourth Block 6 aforesaid is worth \$250.00, and praying for general relief. That said note is long past due and wholly unpaid and is owned by plaintiff.

Herein fail not, and have you before said Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this writ with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Clarendon, Texas, this the 19th day of August, A. D. 1930.

A. H. Baker,
Clerk District Court,
Donley County, Texas.



Sold by M. & M. Co., Hedley

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU
on Materials for any job of
BUILDING, REPAIRING
PAINTING, Etc.

that you may have, large or small

J. C. WOOLDRIDGE LUMBER CO.
HEDLEY, TEXAS

HEDLEY CASH GROCERY

Corner Main Street and Highway

Grocery and Market

Fresh and Cured Meats

Quality Foods

THE BEST IS JUST RIGHT FOR
OUR CUSTOMERS

GEO. L. ARMSTRONG, Prop.

Service, Quality, Right
Prices and Appreciation

DIABOLO COAL—Best forty
years ago—Best today. You
will find it at

Cicero Smith Lumber
Company Texas
Hedley



One Town or Many

Electricity is required at different times for different purposes.

This simple fact explains why a widespread electric system, serving many communities over a wide area, can operate more efficiently than small plants each serving a single community. Serving a larger number of people, with a greater variety of demands, the widespread system keeps its facilities working over more hours of the day.

There is another important advantage of the widespread transmission system over the small plant serving a single community. The transmission system can meet increased demands at once. No delay is necessary for increased facilities, as so frequently is the case with the small plant.

Community growth is thus encouraged and hastened.

The West Texas Utilities Company places at the disposal of 116 prosperous cities, towns and communities in West Texas, the "Land of Opportunity", 100,000 horsepower of electrical energy—generated by three Major Generating Stations and 22 Auxiliary Plants, and distributed over a network of more than 2,100 miles of transmission lines.

West Texas Utilities
Company

The Original "Covered Wagon"



Conestoga Wagon. - from a painting by F.O.C. Darley, 1874

CONESTOGA WAGON CENTENNIAL, which is being celebrated at various places along the route of the Old Oregon Trail this year, has again focused public attention upon a type of vehicle which once traversed that historic highway and has served to fix more firmly in the minds of most Americans the prairie schooner as the one outstanding symbol of that epic migration which won the Trans-Mississippi West. Appropriate though the prairie schooner may be as symbol of that era in our history, it was not the original covered wagon.

That distinction belongs to another vehicle which antedated the prairie schooner by at least a century, but which, like its successor, played an important role in the westward march of the American people even though it did it in the rich rolling farmlands, the fertile valleys and the wooded slopes of the Appalachians in the East rather than across the broad plains of the Great West. For the Conestoga wagon of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was the "original covered wagon," even though that name "Conestoga wagon" means nothing to thousands of Americans in whose minds a very definite picture forms when you speak the words "prairie schooner."

One hundred years ago wagoning was at its height and on the Conestoga trail—the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which was the gateway to the Ohio country—were fleets of great white-topped wagons. There were said to be three thousand daily, on this road alone. Some carried six or eight-ton loads of provisions and necessities for the western country, and "back loaded" with furs and skins, flour and wheat, from the West for the eastern markets. Others carried families, who were going to the new country to make it their homes, and all of their household goods. Of contemporary records of all this activity there are few, and no stress is laid upon the wagons or their heavy six-horse bell teams. They were so much a part of every day that they are simply taken for granted. Historians who wrote just after their era was past mention them only casually—they were still such a commonplace, as indigenous to the Pennsylvania countryside as its farms and orchards, or its hills themselves.

Today a Conestoga wagon is a rarity, even in the land of its origin. Tomorrow it will be found only in museums. But fortunately for all those who cherish the tradition of things typically and essentially American, the Conestoga wagon has had its historian who has collected in one volume all the available information about this instrument of empire building before it was too late. He is John Omwake, now a resident of Cincinnati.

When John Omwake was a boy in Pennsylvania, his uncle, Wesley Koons, operated a big farm near Greencastle in Franklin county in the Cumberland valley. After the Civil War he was one of the few who kept their Conestoga bell teams to be brought to town on election day and on other public occasions. One of young Omwake's ambitions was to some day own and drive as "fine a team as Uncle Wesley Koons." That boyhood wish was never fulfilled but the next best thing was to write a book about this unique bit of Pennsylvania's early life and the result was the book, "The Conestoga Six-Horse Bell Teams of Eastern Pennsylvania, 1750-1850," which Mr. Omwake recently printed for private distribution.

In the preface to his book Mr. Omwake says, "To most of us today a Conestoga wagon means rather vaguely just any covered wagon. But it wasn't. The Conestoga wagon was a perfect vehicle for existing conditions and the highest type of the indispensable freight carrier that has ever been known. It started as a farm wagon and grew with the country. It rumbled farther and farther from its home farm—to the mill, to the market, and beneath its ponderous wheels trails widened and became roads; fords became ferries and then bridges, horizons broadened and the Conestoga wagon was the carrier between the East and the West whose need George Washington had fore-

Although the first of these vehicles were modified English covered farm wagons, which came

#850 #831
#814 #832
Conestoga
Wagon dates in iron



Conestoga Wagon built in 1813



Conestoga Wagon Bells

All illustrations from "CONESTOGA SIX-HORSE BELL TEAMS 1750-1850" by JOHN OMWAKE

Into use in New England and other places on the Atlantic seaboard early in the colonial days, local conditions in Pennsylvania—notably the greater distances between the producer and his market, which made it essential that the Pennsylvania farm wagon hold twice as much as the New England farm wagon, where distances were shorter, hence the sturdier built and heavier wagon requiring from four to eight horses to pull it—quickly resulted in the development of a distinctive type of wagon for this region.

Gradually the excellence of the wagons made by the wheelwrights of the Conestoga valley of Lancaster county caused them to become famous throughout the country and "Conestoga wagon" became a sort of trademark for this type of freight carrier. They differed from the English wagons from which they sprang in that the bed was longer and deeper and had considerable sag in the middle, both lengthwise and crosswise. There was a very good reason for this. If, while the wagon was pursuing its way over some rough trail or down a steep mountainside, the load would shift, settle toward the center and not throw its bulk against the endgates. Unlike the bows, which held the white cover of the English wagon, which were vertical, the bows of the Conestoga followed the line of the ends of the body and slanted outward, thus keeping out rain and dust. The whole appearance of the Conestoga was that of a boat and, as Mr. Omwake says, "It is easy to see why this wagon should have been called the Ship of Inland Commerce, as it cruised with its great white top between the green Pennsylvania hills."

"Even had it not been for its striking contour," he continues, "the Conestoga wagon would have been imposing because of its sheer bulk. The top of the front hoop was eleven feet from the ground. The white homespun cover was two dozen feet long. The top ends of the wagon bed were sixteen feet apart and the rear wheels five or six feet high. When the six-horse team was pulling, the team and wagon stretched to sixty feet."

"The wagoner was selected because of his ability and dependability and when anyone interfered with his charge he knew how to defend his rights. . . . There were many things to quarrel about and the wagoner in the popular mind became a dashing daredevil who was to the Pennsylvania countryside what the cowboy was to the West."

These great wagons which carried such large loads of freight, required sturdy horses to draw them and gradually there evolved a breed of draught animals known as Conestoga horses which were as distinctive as the wagons themselves. They were the product of English or Flemish draught horses and Virginia mares and were a race of large, patient animals with short, arched necks, full manes, good legs, sleek round bodies and weighing around fourteen hundred pounds or more.

Just as the Conestoga wagons and horses were distinctive, so were the various pieces of equipment which helped to make up the whole freighting outfit. The most striking of these were the bells which gave the name of "six-horse bell teams." At first these bells were very necessary, for the roads were narrow and winding and it was desirable that other traffic be given warning

of the approach of one of these heavy outfits. But later these bells survived as a sort of a trademark. They varied in size, number, shape and arrangement but the early day traveler on a Pennsylvania road could not mistake the sound of their tinkling approach.

Then there were distinctive features in the tool boxes, the feed boxes, the tar buckets and a dozen other things. The iron work on these wagons was especially interesting, revealing as it did the artistic aspirations of the blacksmiths who collaborated with wheelwrights in making the Conestoga wagons. Usually the blacksmith put somewhere on the wagon the date in iron and the figure one, as it invariably appeared on the Conestoga wagon and nowhere else, is interesting. It is a double I crossed and, according to Mr. Omwake, it means "Jahr Herr Jesu" or "the year of our Lord Jesus."

Then there were other details which gave to the wagon a picturesque and impressive appearance. "Its wheels and removable sideboards were painted a bright vermilion, while the running gear was a soft blue and white cover gleamed in the sunshine—a brave sight cruising between the green fields and the wooded hills."

"I think the painting of the Conestoga wagons was the result of conditions, rather than an esthetic preference, although the Amish today have a decided liking for light blue, pink and cherry red."

The Conestoga wagon came into existence just in time to have a part in making American history. As early as 1745 Benjamin Franklin was issuing a broadside urging wagoners to enlist with their wagons and teams in the king's service against the French and Indians. Ten years later when General Braddock set out upon his ill-fated expedition it was very necessary that he have adequate transport for his provisions during his march into the wilderness. Securing this was only one of the many difficulties of that harassed leader and it was not until Benjamin Franklin came to his aid and persuaded the Pennsylvania wagoners to enlist that the expedition was able to make any progress westward. Conestoga wagoners also accompanied Gen. John Forbes on his march three years later to accomplish what Braddock had failed to do—the capture of the French fort at the forks of the Ohio.

The Conestoga wagons played their part, too, in the struggle for liberty. It was these vehicles which carried supplies to the American army during that terrible winter at Valley Forge and in the spring of 1778 a sturdy Conestoga wagon, drawn by four horses and with a full company of Continental soldiers as a guard, brought \$300,000 in silver, the loan of the French government from Portsmouth, N. H., to the government treasury at York, Pa., (where the Continental congress was then meeting). But it was in the period after the Revolution that the Conestoga rose to its full glory—as the carrier of freight back and forth to the West and as the vehicle of the emigrants into the Kentucky and Ohio country. It also served once more as a weapon of war during the War of 1812 when Conestoga wagons carried powder from the Brandywine mills to Lake Erie, there to be used in Perry's brilliant victory at Put-In-Bay.

(All illustrations from Western Newspaper Union.)

INDIA

AND ITS PEOPLES
By Capt. L. R. Claud Robinson

BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

WHEN the administrative powers of the East India company were transferred to the crown in 1858, it was provided that India should be governed in London by a secretary of state assisted by a council, and in India by a governor general or viceroy assisted by a small cabinet of officials. The provincial governments were organized on the same lines. This system continued until 1900, when Lord Morley as secretary of state in London, and Lord Minto, the viceroy, agreed upon giving India a measure of representative government. This was provided for by a piece of legislation known as the Indian Council Act.

The advance made by this act lay in increasing the size of the legislative councils. The additional members were nominated by representative Indian bodies such as chambers of commerce, universities and so forth, so as to secure representatives of different classes. It appears, however, that the powers of the councils were limited to discussions and recommendations which the government was not bound to accept. This system seemed to work well and give satisfaction.

The next step was a report in 1918 by Mr. Montagu, secretary of state for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the viceroy, in which proposals were made for a new constitution. These became the basis of the government of India act of 1919. Roughly, this scheme enfranchised five millions of the Indian population on a property qualification. These elect a large proportion of the central and provincial legislatures, the size of which has been much increased. The electors also appoint a new central council of state, which is really the upper house corresponding to the senate of the United States and the house of lords in England. The remaining members of all these bodies are nominated by the executive government which is irremovable, but of course the elected members are in a big majority.

In the provinces the functions of the legislatures have been divided into two categories. The elected members, that is those entirely Indian, deal with such subjects as education and public health; while the nominated members, English and Indian, control the police, the administration of justice and such matters. The British governor of each province is the keystone of these somewhat complicated arrangements.

The viceroy has powers of veto and legislation far exceeding those of the President of the United States, when deemed necessary for public safety. Contemporaneously with these great changes, local self-government was established and the civil service "Indianized" by raising the proportion of Indians to nearly 50 per cent. All these arrangements came up for reconsideration recently by the Simon commission.

A HINDU FESTIVAL

THE great spring festival of the Hindus is known as the Holi and is celebrated in varying form all over India. A feature of the observance which attracts the onlooker is the indiscriminate throwing of red powder and the squirting from syringes of a red liquid—significant of the blood of Hindu martyrs of the past. For days after the celebration men are seen going about with their white clothes still stained with patches of scarlet.

I witnessed this festival at Puri in the province of Orissa. Large numbers of pilgrims came into the town for the event and the streets were thronged with a good-natured holiday crowd.

Self mortification, which India reverences and admires, is the chief motive of those who take an active part in the proceedings. At one point is a man with little to cover his nakedness beyond a coating of wood ash smeared all over his body, standing motionless upside down. His whole weight rests on his head and elbows. His legs are crossed in the air and a relentless sun beats down upon him. I learned that he had been in this position for three hours. Further along another man reposed upon a bed of spikes. He had been lying thus in the sun for four hours.

But the most popular practice seemed to be that of being buried alive. On patches of waste land along the road were rows of human arms and legs. These marked the graves of living sadhus, or those who are treading "the path of knowledge." The idea apparently being to illustrate the effectiveness of a system of breathing which is a part of the training of these men; a training which, it is claimed, ends by giving a man complete control over all the functions of his body. I took hold of a pair of protruding arms and the owner willingly allowed himself to be raised from his temporary grave. He stated he had been buried for an hour.

In addition to these performing sadhus, there were numbers of ordinary beggars, among them the maimed and the blind, exhibiting their physical imperfections for the purpose of exciting the compassion of the passer-by.



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"Sure, he was with one company 89 years before he got a raise."



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BAYER ASPIRIN

The Mazaroff Mystery

By
J. S. FLETCHER

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS
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W. N. U. Service

CHAPTER VII—Continued

"You think that, Maythorne?" I asked as we passed at the door of the elevator.
"Of course!" he exclaimed. "Doesn't need half an eye nor an ounce of brain to be dead certain of that! She knows—knows! And, as I said in there—who is it? Here's one thing certain, Holt—if she won't speak, I'll have to tell the police. But between now and tomorrow she'll have time to reflect. And in the meantime—"

He broke off abruptly. We went down and into the street, and in silence walked quickly down Edgeware road. I knew what he was after—Cottingley. And Cottingley suddenly appeared before us in Fraed street, as if he had shot out of the earth.

"He's come!" said Cottingley. "Alone. They're both in the house, now. All's arranged." Maythorne nodded; they whispered together a moment; then Maythorne and I turned away.

"Did he mean that Eccleshare had come?" I asked. "And that—they'll watch him?"

"Eccleshare, of course," answered Maythorne. "Who else? Watch him?—Aye, they'll watch him—they'll watch both of 'em!"

I went back to my rooms thoroughly muddled in mind by the day's events. It seemed hopeless to try to piece them together, and yet I could scarcely refrain from the attempt. And underneath everything lay an uncomfortable suspicion, which forced itself upon me however much I fought against it—was Mrs. Elphinstone an accessory to Mazaroff's murder, and if so, after or before? Out of all speculations one clear fact emerged—she had come into possession of that will, which, without doubt, was in Mazaroff's pocket when his murderer shot him.

All this was still seething in my mind when I met Maythorne next morning, at Crole's office. We were shown into Crole's private room at once; there, by Crole's desk, sat Mr. Herman Kloop. He gave us a knowing look as we walked in, and Crole nodded at him, as much as to say that whatever was to be said first was to come from the diamond merchant.

"News!" remarked Crole, laconically. "Another development!"

We sat down and turned on Kloop. "I came round to Mr. Crole as soon as I had breakfasted—to tell him," he said. "Now I tell you. It is what I learned last night—late. From some of my friends in our trade. Mazaroff's pair of blue diamonds have been sold! They have been sold to a syndicate of three well-known dealers. A fancy price, too!" he added, with a chuckle.

"What price?" asked Maythorne.
"It is said—and I dare say it's quite correct—two hundred thousand pounds," Kloop replied. "Of course—they're worth that—and more. Sufficiently more to give the buyers a nice big profit—when they sell. As—equally of course—they will."

"Well?" Maythorne asked. "But—who sold?"
Kloop laughed, glancing at Crole. "To be sure!" he replied. "A pertinent question! Armintrade sold. No concealment about that. Armintrade—the bank man."

"Armintrade only returned from the north last night," said Maythorne. "Where and how was this deal carried out?"

"Yes," answered Kloop. "I can tell something of that, but not precise details. I should say—by correspondence."

Maythorne looked at Crole: Crole shook his head.

"What concerns us," he remarked, "is the fact that Armintrade sold these things—Mazaroff's property. We know that Armintrade was in possession of what we'll call Blue Diamond Number One, and we also know that Mazaroff had Blue Diamond Number Two on him when he went north. So—Mazaroff must have met Armintrade and handed over to him the second diamond. They must have met—unknown to anyone—at Marrasdale."

Maythorne turned to Kloop.
"Armintrade's name was openly, freely mentioned to you in connection with this?" he asked. "Was Mazaroff's name mentioned?"

"Oh, to be sure!" As the source from which the diamonds came, Maythorne got up from his chair and began to button his overcoat, and began to say a thing to be done.

"There's only one thing to be done," he said, glancing at Crole. "You and I and Holt must see Armintrade at once. We want an explanation. As far as I'm aware, those diamonds, since the moment of Mazaroff's death, have been the property of Mr. Holt here. Isn't that so, Crole?"

"Yes," answered Crole, laconically. He got up from the corner, and unlocking it, took from some inner receptacle an oblong envelope. "Here's the will," he said. "I'll take it with me. But I think Armintrade will be found to be all right. By that I mean that he will have acted within his rights. How, I don't know. But—come along."

We parted from Kloop in the street outside; Crole, Maythorne, and I got into a taxi and set off for Court-fope's bank. Maythorne seemed to be

thinking hard. He looked up at last. "It seems pretty clear—now!—that Mazaroff wasn't murdered for the sake of those diamonds," he muttered, as if somewhat dissatisfied at the new turn of affairs. "In that case—what was he murdered for?—what was the motive?"

"He'd other valuable property on him, you know," observed Crole. "And there are other people to question when we've done with Armintrade. Eccleshare, for instance, and that mgn Parslave."

We entered Courtfope's bank together and sent in our cards to Armintrade. He took small notice of Maythorne and myself; his attention gave itself to the solicitor.

"Well, Mr. Crole?" he began. "What can I do for you?"

"You can give us some much-needed information, Mr. Armintrade," replied Crole, promptly. "You are aware, of course, that, having acted as the late Mr. Mazaroff's solicitors here in London, I have employed Mr. Maythorne to inquire into the mystery of his murder. Now, we have ascertained from Mr. Herman Kloop of Cape Town, a close personal friend of Mazaroff's, now in London, that Mazaroff possessed two extremely valuable dia-



We Were Shown Into Crole's Private Room at Once; There by Crole's Desk Sat Mr. Herman Kloop.

monds, one of which was in his possession when he went north, to Marrasdale, and the other of which had been in your keeping, as Mazaroff's agent, for some months. Kloop tells us that you have sold these two diamonds to a syndicate for two hundred thousand pounds. Is that correct?"

Armintrade, whose smile, sardonic and inscrutable, had never left his eyes, nodded. "Quite correct!" he answered.

"Do you mind telling us all about it?" Crole asked. "I gather the whole thing is plain enough—when explained."

"Plain as a pikestaff," replied Armintrade, with a laugh. "I have acted as agent or intermediary, or whatever you like to call it, for Mazaroff for some time. Well, now, as regards these blue diamonds—great rarities. I have had the first in my hands for some time. The second he handed to me personally at Marrasdale the day after he arrived at the Woodcock."

"Ah—you met him there?"
"Certainly I met him there!"

"Well? And what happened?"
"We discussed the sale of the diamonds, and came to an arrangement."

"May I ask what it was?"
"Certainly! He gave me an option on them."

"Ah! I see! An option? Just so. You were to have them at a price?"
"Of course. But I'll show you the terms, in Mazaroff's handwriting. He had brought me this, already written and signed—there you are!"

He produced a sheet of letter paper and handed it to Crole, who took and read it attentively. "I see!" he said, handing it back. "He gave you the option for one month of buying the diamonds for a hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds. And—you have taken it up. Then—what about the option money? Which, of course, should and would have been paid to Mazaroff?"

"Exactly! The money is at the disposal of the late Salm Mazaroff's rightful heir or heirs, beneficiaries, residuary legatees, or whoever has a proper and legal right to it."

Crole pointed to me.
"Mr. Holt there is Mazaroff's residuary legatee," he said. "He comes in for—everything!"

Armintrade laughed, and gave me a shy smile.
"Lucky for Mr. Holt!" he remarked. "But—are you sure of that? I understand that the will made at York is lost?"

"The will is here!" said Crole, holding up his envelope. "You can see it and read it."

Armintrade's face underwent a change as he took and read the will. He gave a long, careful look at the signature; another at Crole as he handed back the paper.

"What," he asked, "what do you, a solicitor, say about that will?"

"That nothing whatever can upset

it," answered Crole, promptly. "It won't be contested, either. Everything that Mazaroff died possessed of belongs to Mr. Mervyn Holt. So—"

"So I owe Mr. Holt one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds," said Armintrade with a laugh. "Very good!—shall I send the check and the papers along to you, Mr. Crole? Just so—it shall be done at once. Glad you've found the will."

We all rose. For the first time Maythorne spoke—addressing Armintrade.

"You didn't think it necessary to give evidence at the inquest?" he suggested.

"What evidence had I to give?" asked Armintrade. "My affairs with Mazaroff had nothing to do with his murder."

"Have you any theory, yourself, about his murder?" continued Maythorne.

"I have had two. One was that he may have been followed from London by somebody who knew that he had the second blue diamond on him—he was a very careless, thoughtless man!—the other that it was just a common, vulgar murder for the sake of robbery by one or other of those men whom he had been treating at the Woodcock. For instance, where is that man who disappeared—Parslave? So far, I believe, the police have failed to track him. Possibly he murdered Mazaroff, robbed the body and cleared out. Anyhow—he's vanished."

CHAPTER VIII

Fresh Leads

We took our departure—silently and unceremoniously, as if we had been very ordinary customers, doing very ordinary business. But outside, in Mining lane, Maythorne halted, and looked questioning at Crole.

"Satisfied?" he asked.
"As far as that goes—yes," replied Crole. "There's no doubt about the option—that's clear enough. No getting past Mazaroff's own handwriting and own terms!"

"Very well—if you're satisfied," said Maythorne. He moved forward a few yards and against stopped. "I wish we knew a bit more about Mazaroff's movements on the day following his arrival at the Woodcock," he muttered. "It's all vague, shadowy, uncertain—and yet bits keep coming out. Well—the next job is Eccleshare and Parslave. If we can't get some light through those two—"

He paused, looking round for a taxi-cab; as he signaled to one a little distance away, Crole spoke.

"My impression is that Eccleshare will have as straight a tale to tell us as we've heard from Armintrade," he exclaimed. "We're off the track, Maythorne!—or, rather, we're never been on it. I've got an intuition that neither Armintrade, nor Eccleshare, nor Parslave know anything about nor have anything whatever to do with Mazaroff's murder."

"All the same, we're going to have things out with Eccleshare and Parslave," answered Maythorne. "We may get a hint; a bit of a clue; anything. Perhaps," he added, as we settled ourselves in the cab, "perhaps I've got a pretty good idea of how things are, myself, Crole—but I want all the contributory information I can get. And I want to know why Parslave has been lying safely hidden in Doctor Eccleshare's house in London ever since this affair happened."

At Maythorne's bidding we got out at the corner of Conduit street and walked along to his office. Outside his door stood a fine, obviously brand-new Rolls-Royce car. Crole smiled at the sight of it.

"One of your aristocratic clients, eh, Maythorne?" he observed chaffingly. "A duke or a duchess at least—what?"

"On the contrary, if you want to know," answered Maythorne, who had given car and chauffeur a sharp glance, "that's Sir Samuel Loek's car—or one of 'em—and his livery. And

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Humble Ax Revealed as Instrument of Romance

The ax is a tool of romance. In almost every age it has played a major part in man's struggle for existence.

From earliest history, on down through the Stone age, the Bronze age and the Iron age, and more especially during the time of America's early pioneers—the ax has been the indispensable friend of man.

With the building of primitive log cabins went the building, too, of strong characters and stout muscles. Washington, Boone, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Gladstone of England, and many other great names in history are associated with the ax.

No other tool promotes the same

Sanity in the Madhouse

I should imagine that a madhouse would be an excellent place to be sane in. I'd a long light rather live in a nice, quiet, secluded madhouse than in intellectual clubs full of un-intellectual people, all chattering nonsense about the newest book of philosophy; or in some of those earnest, elbowing sort of Movements that want you to go in for Service and help to take away somebody else's toys.—From "The Poet and the Lunatics," by G. K. Chesterton.

I've a pretty good idea as to whom we shall find upstairs."

"Who?" asked Crole. "Lady Loek?"
"No—but her nephew, Mallison," retorted Maythorne. "A thousand to one on it! Come in!"

We went upstairs. One of the girl clerks came forward as we entered the outer office.

"Mr. Mallison—waiting to see you, sir," she said.

We went forward to Maythorne's private room. There stood, examining a picture, the young man whom I had seen Mazaroff talking to at Huntingdon and at York. He turned sharply as we walked in, and a flicker of his quick eyes showed that he recognized me. He instantly picked out Maythorne. "Oh—er—Mr. Maythorne?" he said. "I—er—just dropped in to see you, don't you know—this Mazaroff affair. Queer business, ain't it?"

"What do you know about it, Mr. Mallison?" asked Maythorne. "We're anxious to get any information we can. And if you can tell us anything—"

Mallison sought inspiration in his cigarette.

"Oh, well, I—I scarcely know anything at all!" he said. "Of course, I met Mazaroff in Park lane, and I saw one of the blue diamonds, and heard about the pair of 'em—the other was in the hands of a chap named Armstrong—not Armstrong, though—a banking man. And between you and me, Lady Loek was jolly keen about getting hold of the pair, though she didn't say much about it just at the time. But I know, she was all for Sir Samuel buying 'em there and then. That's what I gave Mazaroff the tip about when I met him as I was going north."

"I see," said Maythorne. "You were both going north about the same time, eh? To be sure. And what were you going north for?"

"Inspect some shootings," answered Mallison, promptly. "Looked over a lot while I was up there—both sides the Tweed."

"Capital idea!" agreed Maythorne. "And you met Mazaroff—accidentally? At Huntingdon, first; then at York. Exactly. But—did you ever meet him again?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mallison. "I met him at Gilchester."

"At Gilchester, eh? That's the market town for Marrasdale—a few miles from the Woodcock. How did you come to meet him there?"

"Accident! I'd motored over from Jedburgh to look at a shooting near Gilchester. I went into the hotel there to get some lunch, and stopped a bit afterward. Mazaroff came in—we had a drink or two together."

"You met Mazaroff at Gilchester. Did you talk about the diamonds again?"

"Of course! He told me what he'd done. He said he'd seen this agent of his—Arm—something—"

"The man's name is Armintrade."

"That's it—Armintrade. He said he'd just seen Armintrade, who was shooting in the neighborhood, and they'd come to an agreement. Mazaroff had given Armintrade an option—for a hundred and seventy-five thousand. He believed Armintrade would take it up. But, if he didn't, then, Mazaroff said, Lady Loek should have the pair at the price first named—a hundred and sixty thousand."

"That corroborates Armintrade," remarked Maythorne in an aside to Crole and myself. "Well," he went on, turning again to his caller. "I'm much obliged to you for calling."

"That's all right," replied Mallison, artlessly. "Thought I'd just drop in, you know—always glad to be of help." He went away presently, and the three of us looked at each other. Crole spoke first.

"As you said just now, Maythorne, that corroborates Armintrade," he remarked. "And I'm beginning to think that this is a simple case of murder for the sake of robbery."

"That's no new theory," observed Maythorne. "It's the original one—but it may have all manner of variations. Well, now—Eccleshare and Parslave! That's the next—"

The door opened just then—a girl clerk appeared.

"Sergeant Manners and Detective Sergeant Corderdale to see you, sir," she announced.

SCENIC PLAYGROUNDS OF AMERICA

By G. M. KILBOURN

Chief Mountain

IF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN were still alive and could bring his kite and key and wet silk thread to some convention of modern electricians, the contrast of ages represented would probably get a good share of the newspaper headlines. But in Glacier national park, Montana, there is just that sort of contrast—with mountains rather than men in this drama of inconceivable age.

At least eighty million years ago, according to the geologists, a group of rock strata totaling sometimes 11,000 feet in thickness was formed in that region by sediment slowly settling to some now long-vanished ocean's bottom. All this 11,000-foot cross-section is now known as "Algonkian" strata; and on the very bottom of it was a 1,000-foot layer of "Altny limestone," originally a faint blue in color, but weathering to a yellow.

These Altonkian rocks also occur in the Grand canyon, and might never have been revealed there except for the fact that the Colorado river picked that particular spot to dig the world's biggest hole. But in the Glacier park region there was a perhaps still stranger circumstance: a bulging and cracking of the whole Algonkian section, with as a climax an overlapping, now called the Lewis Overthrust. This overlapping—whatever the reason or exact details of such behavior—placed the Altny limestone, the lowest and therefore presumably the oldest of the whole eighty-million-year-old Altonkian family, on top of much newer, "younger" rock that had just previously been the surface of the earth.

With erosion by wind and temperature changes, as well as by water or grinding glacier, the front of the overlapping layer is slowly but constantly retreating, until the aged yellow bottom layer may now be seen high on the cliffs along the eastern edge of the park, as well as underfoot at Many Glacier, Two Medicine, and other points nearer the divide. But the strangest erosion has been that which wore a gap in the yellow layer to the northeastward and left Chief mountain's 1,500-foot silhouette there alone—a silent, unflinching sentinel of the year 80,000,000 B. C.—or—thereabouts sitting astride the "young" 7,500-foot plateau formed speck by speck by a patient ocean through the sands of later centuries.

Chief is a tooth shaped, precipitous yellow monster guarding the northeast corner of the park. It may be seen by every Many Glacier visitor



Chief Mountain.

from the highway near Lower St. Mary lake or Bulb, and those riding from Bulb to the Canadian boundary get many views of it. Or it may even be glimpsed by west-bound passengers of the Great Northern railway a few miles before the Glacier park station is reached.

Another interesting feature of the Glacier mountains is that many of them wear a unique black stripe. This is a diorite layer from 50 to 100 feet thick, which tells a story of some ancient lava intrusion into the sedimentary rock. Sometimes the adjacent layers are whitened as if burned to ash by the lava.

Wave and ripple marks of some pre-historic sea are also frequently encountered on the Glacier park mountain sides.

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First American Oil Well

In 1859, Edwin L. Drake, a conductor on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, organized a company and drilled the first American oil well near Titusville, Pa., writes H. H. Hamilton in Popular Science Monthly. Petroleum was struck at 69 feet. It was pumped from the well at the rate of 25 barrels a day. By the end of one year, this had dwindled to 15. But the modern oil industry had been founded.



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Americans Living Abroad

Apart from the seasonal tides of tourist travel, 382,608 American citizens remain abroad in permanent residence. The greatest number, according to the figures compiled by the State department, based upon reports from 330 consulates, is found in Canada, where 224,147 of our citizens reside. Europe is next with 77,063. Mexico and Central America total 10,614; the Caribbean islands, 10,579; South America, 12,130; Asia, 24,110; while Africa reports 3,673, and Australasia and Oceania, 2,337.

Stop Signals

The latest government bulletin recommends dressing little children in bright colored clothes so that they may be easier seen by motorists.—Woman's Home Companion.



Wants All the World to Know

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AUGUST FLOWER

BOILS

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
ED. C. BOLIVIER
Publisher

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Every job of repairing guaranteed, whether large or small.

We also sell New Shoes, and do a general line of repair work. Call and see us.

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Licensed Embalmer and Auto
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MOREMAN HARDWARE

SORE GUMS—PYORRHEA

Foul breath, loose teeth or sore gums are disgusting to behold all will agree. Leto's Pyorrhoea Remedy is highly recommended by leading dentists and never disappoints. Druggists return money if it fails.

Hedley Drug Co.

J. W. WILSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Residence

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An Evidence of Brains

When a Fellow Reads the Home Paper

IT IS AN EVIDENCE OF BRAINS

If He Reads the Advertisements

IN HIS HOME PAPER, IT IS AN EVIDENCE OF MORE BRAINS

When He Spends his Money

WITH THE MERCHANTS WHO ADVERTISE IN THE HOME PAPER,
HE IS, WITHOUT DOUBT, A BRAINY MAN

Hedley Is a Community of Brainy People

DADDY EVENING FAIRY TALE

by Mary Graham Bonner
Copyright by WESTERN NEWS-PAPER UNION

THE TOY VILLAGE

As David sat before the map it seemed as though it was growing larger all the time, growing and growing, and still keeping on growing.

But as the map kept growing he noticed with a start that he had grown smaller.

He was quite tiny now but he felt very much relieved about this. Certainly if the whole world were going to turn into a map as it appeared to be doing, it would be much more convenient for him to be small. No map, no matter how large, could ever be the size of the whole world, and so it was better that he was smaller and more of a map size.

He got up and found that walking on the map was just exactly like walking on the ground. He walked a little distance to watch from one side what was going on. He chose a comfortable part of the map upon which to sit when all of a sudden the map no longer looked like a map.

Instead it seemed to be just like a little world with little rivers and hills and lakes and oceans. And he was now sitting off watching, he said to himself, the growth of the world. The ants had completely disappeared.

There were signs dotted everywhere. To the left of him he read "Pacific Ocean," and he could see one far to the right which had a sign near it which read "Atlantic Ocean." He could just make out the two words. Not far away from that was his home state. Certainly he had gone far off when he had stepped to one side while the map was growing.

"It's just like the toy village which I saw at the fair this summer," David thought. He had loved that toy village. It was exactly like a village only very much reduced in size. This was like a toy world. Now the hills had grown so high he could not see Atlantic Ocean's sign and he felt the toy world was much larger than any toy world could be.

He thought perhaps he had better stay here, near the Pacific Ocean, until he could get his bearings and make sure where he wanted to go next. But as he began to make up his mind a



The Growth of the World.

little chap, just about David's size, came and stood in front of him.

"Let's sit down," his new friend said, after he had shaken hands.

"I'm thinking of adventuring," David remarked.

"All right," he didn't seem to be nearly so impressed as David felt he should be.

"It's no surprise to me," he added after a moment. "The General Overseer told us all you were going to adventure."

"I don't know him," David said. "How could he have known I had made up my mind to see this world, this magic kind of map?"

"Toy world? Magic kind of map? So that is what you call it?" David's visitor laughed.

"What would you call it?" David asked.

"A Living Map! For that is what it really is! And when you are adventuring you will only meet the Map people—you won't meet any of your own friends. You may hear of other people but you won't meet them. You'll meet only those who are important in a Map way just as you're meeting me." The speaker stretched out his legs. Yes, he was just about David's present size.

"Were you ever any bigger?" David asked. "I was."

"No, to the first question. And as to your second remark—I already knew that. But you see when it happened that you fell into the Living Map you quickly became the size of a Living Map person. We couldn't have one giant—or some one almost approaching that size going about with us. It would be much too awkward."

"Sleeper"

What is a sleeper? One who sleeps, of course! Yes, and a lot more than that.

A sleeper is a railroad car in which a sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is a block that holds the rails on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and awakens the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper so that there is no more sleep for the sleeper who was asleep in the sleeper over the sleeper.

IN FAVOR FOR FALL; NEED BERET FOR LACK COSTUME



Smart Suit of Black Faille Silk.

IN PARIS fancy is turning to plaid effects with parked enthusiasm. So far as the outlook for fall is concerned the prospect for plaid seems even brighter. One sees such charming plaid blouses in the streets of the French capital giving color to the chic suit tailored either of silk or of cloth.

A striking novelty, and one which suggests infinite possibilities, is the blouse of gay plaid gingham. The smart suit in the picture is of black faille silk, featuring "overall" straps. The blouse is of red, green and yellow plaid gingham.

This use of gingham goes to show what very unusual materials are being employed for the making of the blouse this season. The tendency of the mode is toward swanky washable cottons for the tuck-ins which are adding such a delightfully feminine touch to this season's tailors. Such weaves as organdie, dotted swiss, handkerchief linen, embroidered batiste and a host of other equally as dainty weaves are wisely styled with many frills, lace edgings, fancy scalloping and multitudinous other devices which bespeak the prettily feminine.

To an adorably styled suit of green cloth channel adds a blouse of plaid georgette. There is a sash of the georgette cut bias and tied softly about the waist to the side front. The neckline is also finished with a scarf of the bias plaid.

One of the daintiest pajama costumes among advance styles for fall is of large brilliantly colored plaid printed on the diagonal against a background of vivid yellow flat crepe. The trou-

with the various sports berets of felt either in white or in a color to match the costume with which it is worn there is not much left to say in that direction. The important thing about them is that their vogue is as outstanding as ever and even more so as autumn sports call for informal yet smart outdoor apparel.

In this connection it might however, be well to call attention to the new knitted sets which include a scarf and a beret. Such a set is shown in the lower picture. This ensemble happens to be crocheted of white chenille—both cap and neckpiece. Women are also making these hat-and-scarf sets of washable cotton yarn, and very practical they are, too, either in white or color.

The beret with a feather opens a vista of intriguing numbers "to be" and the interesting note about these is the unique positioning of the various feathered novelties. Often a tiny feather is perched glibly at the very peak of the crown. The twin



Some of the Latest Berets.

sets have the new circular-cut skirt silhouette. The tuxedo revers on the plaid jacket are of yellow crepe satin, the same material being used for the tuck-in blouse.

Indications are that suits for motor-ing and steamship travel this fall will be made of luxurious plaid woolsens. The new Paris models which feature plaid are stunning and are exceedingly youthful in appearance.

The Subject of Berets. Good morning! Have you added another beret to your collection? Everybody's doing it—another and yet another. A different beret for each costume is the message being broadcast.

Well let's see what such an all-inclusive order involves. For one thing it means every type from sports to the most formal evening modes.

We are all so familiar, by this time,

feather trim on the felt beret to the right in the oval is very smart.

With all due respect to other types of berets, when it comes to what's what in berets at this very moment, the velvet beret is cast for the star role. With summery sheer dresses the little draped beret is the correct thing, made either of black velvet or of white velvet.

The last word in millinery is the snug-fitting hat developed of basket-weave narrow velvet ribbon. Two of these velvet ribbon models are shown in this group. The hat in the lower left corner is a very simple type with a slightly draped crown, all in black. The other chapeau above very aptly introduces a flange woven of white velvet ribbon for the black-and-white note is accentuated throughout all initial fall style showings.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

48, 1200 Western Newspaper Union

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)
Man is but man, inconstant still, and various:
There's no tomorrow in him like today;
Perhaps the atoms, whirling in his brain,
Make him think honestly this present hour;
The next, a swarm of base, ungrateful thoughts
May mount aloft.—Dryden.

SEASONABLE FOODS

When the green tomatoes are fully grown they may be sliced, dipped into crumbs and egg and fried as ripe ones, making a most tasty luncheon dish.

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.—Cut off the tops and scoop out the centers of six tomatoes. Put one-half teaspoonful of butter into the cavity, then drop in a raw egg, being careful not to break the yolk. Season with salt and pepper and add another bit of butter on top. Set into gem pans to bake. Serve with a cream sauce.

Everybody likes french toast when it is well prepared. Beat two eggs slightly, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and two-thirds of a cupful of milk. Dip the slices of bread which are cut in uniform thickness into the mixture, cover well on both sides and fry on a hot griddle which is lightly greased. When brown on both sides serve hot with maple sirup or cinnamon and sugar mixed together.

As America produces a large part of the cheese made in the world, we should have a higher appreciation of its food value, as do the countries on the other side of the oceans. We serve it more as an appetizer than as one of the most nutritious foods.

There are those who like, buy and enjoy fresh cheeses that are chewy and tough when cooked. Cheese should never be cooked at a high temperature, any more than milk or eggs. There are countless most delightful dishes which have cheese for a basis, but most of such dishes when palatable are prepared from well seasoned cheese. Cheese should be kept and properly cared for for a year before it is ripe enough and of good flavor.

Banana Flax.—Squeeze into tall sherbet glasses juice of half an orange, one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice and sugar to taste. Stir until dissolved. For six glasses use three oranges. Mash two ripe bananas with a silver fork, add a few drops of almond extract, one-half cupful of powdered sugar and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla; stir in lightly one and one-half cupfuls of whipped cream. Drop two generous spoonfuls of this mixture into each glass and serve very cold. Serve within a half-hour of preparing.

PICKLIN' TIME

In every family there are a few cherished recipes of good things which have been handed down through the years and which are enjoyed by each succeeding generation. Grand-mother's cookies, noddies, pickles or mince meat. We outgrow our fondness for some foods that we liked when young, but the food mother prepared continues to be the favorite.

Sliced Green Tomato Pickles.—Slice a peck of firm well developed green tomatoes, also slice six good sized onions. Put a layer of the sliced tomatoes in a large dish, sprinkle with salt and add a layer of onions. Repeat until all are used. Let them stand overnight. In the morning drain, add one quart of vinegar, one cupful of brown sugar, two sticks of cinnamon, and a tablespoonful of cloves, tied in a bag. Put over the heat and cook until the tomatoes are tender but not broken. Pack into a stone jar, pour over the vinegar and when the pickles are cold add one-half cupful of grated horseradish and a tablespoonful of mustard seed. If the horseradish roots are too small to grate put them in whole. Cover with a weight and keep the jar well covered. These pickles are best when not too sweet.

Spiced, Pickled Peaches.—Take three pounds of sugar, three cupfuls of good vinegar, one ounce of cloves, two sticks of cinnamon, boil all together, then add seven pounds of ripe peaches which have been washed and the fuzz rubbed off. Cook the peaches in the spiced vinegar which has been boiled for a few minutes. Drop in a few at a time and when thoroughly scalded put into the cans. Boil the sirup down for another few minutes and pour over the peaches. These pickles may be kept in jars that are not perfectly sealed.

Tomato Catsup.—Take three dozen ripe tomatoes, three red peppers (the hot ones), six onions, all chopped fine. Add two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, mustard, and one of cloves all ground. To three cupfuls of vinegar add one cupful of brown sugar and three tablespoonfuls of salt. Cook all together for two hours, very slowly, then put through a sieve, reheat and bottle and seal.

Neeli Maxwell

Now Comes Cuticura Shaving Cream

A New Cuticura Product

MEN who like a smooth, agreeable shave should try it. Containing, in a modified form, the emollient properties of Cuticura, it makes shaving easy and at the same time is soothing and cooling. It leaves the skin fresh and clear, free from any tense dry feeling.

Sells for 35c. a tube.

Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price, by
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Sole Proprietors
Malden, Mass.

Vacation in CHICAGO

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES

The I. C. Railroad offers special round trip fares as low as \$24.00 from Dallas and Ft. Worth and other nearby points. Return limits of 15 days and longer permits a glorious vacation near Lake Michigan.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

at Hotel Sherman make your stay more enjoyable. Single rooms as low as \$2.00 a day—double rooms \$4.00 a day. Write for folder and special Vacation Suggestions.

HOTEL SHERMAN
RANDOLPH CLARK LAKE
AND LA SALLE STREETS

IN THE CENTER OF EVERYTHING

Thousands of Years Old
A native chariot made of earth, a relic of ancient art, found in a Jugoslav village, is believed to have been made a thousand years before Christ. It has three wheels and the frame is fashioned in the form of duck-like birds with a crude effigy of a human figure in the car.

LEARN A TRADE
Our graduates often earn \$100 to \$140 per month on first job. School open to both men and women. Skilled trades taught. Large campus makes possible all kinds of athletics. For information write **SOUTHWEST VOCATIONAL SCHOOL**, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

Organizers Wanted
Good Pay for Reliable Workers
Profitable contract offered reliable organizers by Texas Sons and Daughters Association, a new patriotic state organization. Write 209 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

OLD SORE SUFFERERS
Will supply 1,000 old sore sufferers for short time only our \$1.00 bargain size tins of Week's Healing Cream called "Miracle Cream" by thousands of satisfied users. Write Washington Chemical Corporation Hagerstown, Maryland.

LEARN WATCHMAKING AT HOME
You make money while learning. Send for booklet. U. S. School of Watchmaking, 1101 N. Mayfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
California's fastest seller. Only fountain brush for auto and household use selling for \$1. Exclusive territory. 100% profit. Sample 60c postpaid.

WESTERN COMMERCIAL CO.
55 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Not Reached by Frost
The sap of ordinary trees does not freeze in the winter unless the tree is killed.

BLACK FLAG

Kills

Flies—Mosquitoes
Roaches—Bedbugs
Ants, Moths, Fleas.

KILLS QUICKER
ALWAYS COSTS LESS

BLACK FLAG LIQUID

MADE BY THE MARRS OF BLACK FLAG POWDER

BLACK FLAG SPRAY KILLS

KILLS MOSQUITOES AND OTHER ANTS AND SORE THINGS

PASTIME THEATRE

CLARENDON, TEXAS

ALL TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Friday, 29th-- Sue Carol, Dixie Lee, Walter Catlett, in "The Big Party"

Burning up Broadway's bright lights at top speed. A good one Also Paramount Talking News. 20c 40c.

Saturday, 30th-- Buck Jones in "The Lone Rider"

Buck has been off the screen for a year, but he comes back strong. You'll like him in this. Also Talking Comedy. Matinee 10c 30c. Night 15c 35c.

Monday, Tuesday, 1, 2-- John Garrick, Helen Chandler and others in "Sky Hawk"

Big airplane story. Two love her—the heroic young birdman, and the middle aged suitor. Full of thrills, and food for thought. Don't miss it. Also Talking Comedy. Matinee 15c 40c. Night 25c 50c.

Wednesday, Thursday, 3, 4-- William Powell in "The Benson Murder Case"

You favorite never played a better part. A story of murder—and the way it comes out will surprise you. And speaking of Mystery—it's full of it. Also Talking Comedy. 20c 40c.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

A host of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Simmons for a surprise dinner in honor of the 88th birthday of Mrs. S. P. Hill, mother of Mrs. Simmons.

Mrs. Hill has been a Christian 76 years. Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Keasler have been members of the church over 60 years. Those present, and their ages, are as follows: Mesdames Josie Adamson 71, J. B. Masterson 47, W. L. Moffitt 49, John A. Simmons 49, C. B. Everett 54, Clyde Grimsley 33, J. G. McDougal 55, D. M. Grimsley 57, S. C. Richerson 47, O. R. Culwell 52, S. E. Bridges 68, R. R. Mobley 80, G. L. Armstrong 54, W. C. Hess 75, M. A. Keasler 77, E. F. Barnett 87, Ned Grimsley 85, J. W. Reese 61, W. D. Mendenhall 68, W. E. Luttrell 63, F. Simmons 55, Elmer Christian 82, E. R. Hooker 29, S. P. Hill, guest of honor, 88; Miss Betty Hooker 4, Bennie Ray Simmons 4, R. R. Mobley 52, M. A. Keasler 75, John Simmons 52, Dallas Milner 48, J. W. Reese 60, Frank Simmons 62, and E. R. Hooker 23.

Little Girls Dresses for only 39c while they last. Adams Dry Goods & Notions.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Thomas, Friday, August 22nd, a fine girl baby.

REVIVAL CONTINUES AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The revival meeting at First Baptist Church continues with unabated interest and seems to draw larger crowds with each succeeding service. The preaching of Rev. Jewel Sibley is commended from all quarters. It is pure gospel preaching, plainly and forcefully presented. The music is excellent, and the personal workers are rendering material aid.

The meeting is to continue through the coming Sunday, and all are urged to attend. Lasting benefits will result from this meeting, and you are invited to get your share of them.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Culwell and the Cat Armstrong family have returned from a trip to Granite, Okla., and other points.

AT METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday School at 9:45. Morning preaching service at 11. The pastor is in a meeting at Pampa, but will be here and preach Sunday morning. No evening preaching service on account of Baptist revival. Epworth League 7:30 p. m.

IRON WANTED—\$2.50 per ton. Eads Produce Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tims of Ashtola and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tims of Amarillo were visitors in Hedley last week end.

Mrs. A. M. Saunders and John Robert Laurence have returned from a visit with relatives at Wilson, Texas.

The Informer family extends thanks to V. R. Wade for a generous consignment of very fine tomatoes and peas.

Cat Armstrong and family and O. R. Culwell visited in Amarillo a few days this week.

ATTA BOY JIMMIE

with a few

SPECIALS

FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY

8 lb Dold Shortening \$1.04

3 lb 7 oz White Swan Oats 25c

2 lb White Swan Rice 22c

Salmon, per can 15c

2 lb Hill Bros. Coffee \$1.05

4 lb Gold Bar Jam \$1.05

No. 3 Sliced Pineapple 29c

Pt White Swan Grape Juice 32c

No. 3 Empson Pumpkin 17c

1 lb Tolley Tea 75c

Minute Tapioca, box 10c

Farmers Equity Union
Phone 171

H. E. WARNECKE

Hedley lost another good citizen last Saturday in the passing of Mr. H. E. Warnecke, who died in a Memphis hospital. He had not been in good health for some time, but very few people knew that he was seriously sick.

Funeral services were held at Memphis by Rev. E. T. Miller, and the body was buried in the cemetery in that city. Among those who attended from Hedley are V. F. Wade, Leroy and Ansel Luttrell, and Jack Crawford.

Mr. Warnecke lacked only a few months of being 70 years old. He has been farming west of town a good many years, was a quiet man and well liked. He is survived by his widow and several children, to whom we extend sincere sympathy.

Remember, we have a full line of face creams, powders, rouge, lipstick, perfumes, in fact, most everything in the way of toilet preparations. B. & B. Variety Store.

KILLED IN AUTO WRECK

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wiggins and Mrs. Elvia Davenport have returned from Childress, where they were called several days ago by the death of their cousin, John B. Green, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Green of Childress, who was killed in an auto accident near Carey.

Mr. Green was a business man of Childress and well known over this section. We extend to the bereaved family our sincerest sympathy.

We have a number of Big values. Don't fail to call and see them. Adams Dry Goods & Notions.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sibley and children of Claude spent Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Sibley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brinson, and attended the meeting in progress at the Baptist church.

Born, Thursday, August 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stone, a fine boy baby.

Luke Stewart and Odell Argo of Manila, Ark., are visiting the B. N. Stewart family. They are en route to points in Colorado and New Mexico.

Miss Vera Laurence has returned home from a visit in Amarillo.

Mr. and Mrs. Went Long of Graham visited the Informer family the first of the week. They were en route home from an extended visit to relatives at Hansford, Amarillo, Clarendon, and Canyon.

Miss Cordia Holland and Miss Ruth Richerson have returned from Flagstaff, Ariz., where they enjoyed a summer of study and recreation.

Mrs. V. F. Wade and children have gone to Lamesa for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. E. R. Hooker, Miss Clara Jones and Mrs. Frank Simmons spent Wednesday in Memphis.

Miss Vera Brinson has returned home from Canyon where she attended summer school.

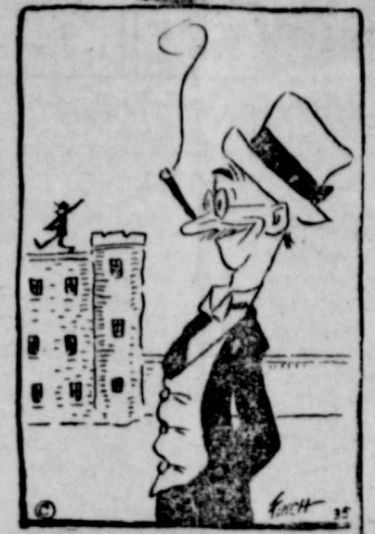
Misses Edith and Jack Bell of Amarillo have been visiting relatives here the past week.

The Z. b. Mitchell family made a trip to Lipan, Texas, and return the past week.

IRON WANTED—\$2.50 per ton. Eads Produce Co.

Subscribe for The Informer.

YOU'LL EM



To profiteer is human
to catch them is divine

IT ISN'T
MOLASSES

BUT WE CAN MAKE LIFE
SWEETER FOR YOU

before you go on that trip, or for regular day to day service with your car, if we can equip it with

GOODRICH
TIRES AND TUBES

You'll be glad if you let us tell you why—and, of course, how much.

Thompson Bros. Co.
Hardware -- Furniture

ANNUAL REVIVAL MEETING

The Church of Christ in Hedley will hold their annual meeting beginning the last Sunday in August. Brother R. C. Bell of Abilene Christian College will do the preaching. Everybody is invited to come and help.

BUTTERMILK FRYERS 50c each. Mrs. W. C. Bridges.

Miss Nita Culwell is back from Denton, where she attended N. T. C. summer school.

Mrs. Clyde Adams and children have returned to their home in Amarillo after a visit with relatives here.

Miss Elma Horne, formerly a member of the Hedley school faculty, has been a visitor here the past week.

Joe Nipper has returned from Denton, where he was a student in the summer school.

HEMSTITCHING

Mrs. C. A. Burton, Clarendon, Texas. Phone 100. One block south of Methodist church. Mail orders cared for promptly.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

It is a violation of the law for any firm or household to maintain a surface closet that is not equipped with binged blinds.

This ordinance is not obeyed in Hedley as it should be, and this notice is to warn all concerned that it will hereafter be enforced more stringently than in the past.

Kindly look after this matter and avoid trouble and expense.

By order of the City Council.
C. L. Kinsey, Mayor

Subscribe for The Informer.



J. W. VALLANCE

SPECIALS

for FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Buy the Best and Save Money

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Flour, 48 lb, guaranteed | \$1.29 |
| Dry Salt Meat | 21c |
| Pinto Beans, 15 lb | \$1.00 |
| Lard, 8 lb | \$1.05 |
| Sugar, 25 lb | \$1.45 |
| Coffee, Maxwell House, 3 lb | \$1.11 |
| Tomatoes, No. 2 | 9c |
| White Swan Corn No. 2, each | 12 1-2c |
| Coffee, 3 lb can | 79c |

DUNCAN'S BLOSSOM, Good Grade

Market Specials

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Beef Roast | 12 1-2c lb |
| Steak, good and tender | 25c lb |