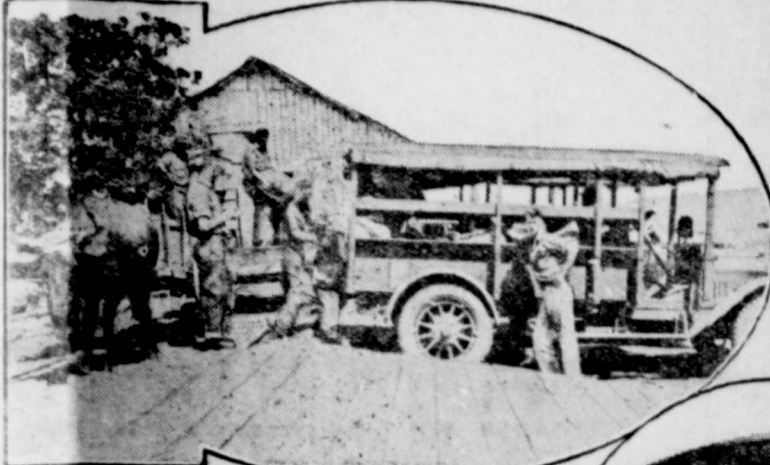


Nicaraguan Canal May Soon Be a Reality



TRANSFERRING SUPPLIES AT GRANADA—All Photographs, Courtesy Army Information Service



CUTTING THROUGH THE JUNGLE



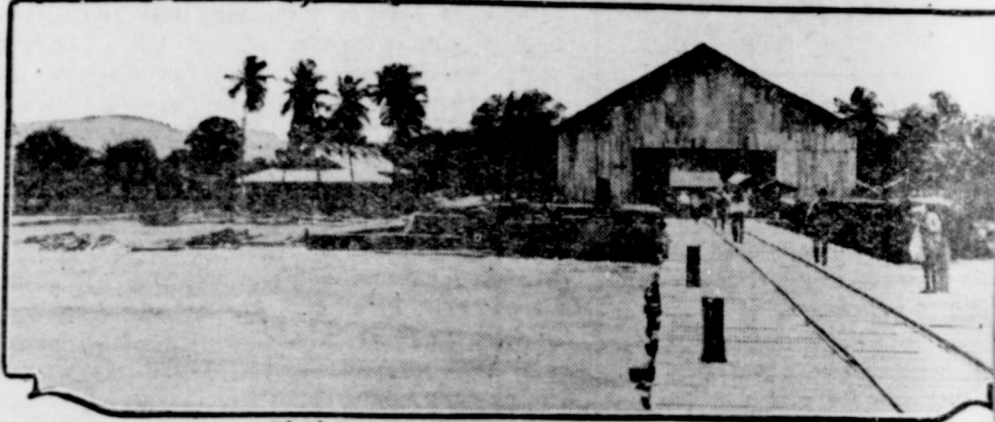
THE PROPOSED NICARAGUAN CANAL



MAJOR DAN I. SULTAN



SURVEYING GREYTOWN HARBOR



THE DOCK AT GRANADA

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ON AUGUST 3, 1914, the first ocean steamer passed through the Panama canal, newly completed at a cost of \$400,000,000 and hailed as one of the greatest engineering feats of all ages. Sixteen years later finds the United States engaged in another vast engineering project which is to supplement the "Big Ditch" opened in 1914. Down in the jungles of Nicaragua a force of army engineers, led by Maj. Dan I. Sultan, U. S. A., of Oxford, Miss., is cutting its way through the tropical vegetation of that region and surveying a route for a proposed ocean-to-ocean canal across Nicaragua.

Many Americans, no doubt, will wonder if this additional link between the Pacific and the Atlantic means that there is something wrong with the Panama canal and that those \$400,000,000 were spent in vain. As a matter of fact it means nothing of the kind. The industrial expansion of the United States and the greatly increased volume of trade with the Latin American republics have brought about such an increase of shipping through the canal that already engineers and economists are beginning to fear that in a few more years it will no longer be able to accommodate this vast volume. When it was first constructed it was believed that it would be sufficient for our needs for at least a century. Now within one-sixth of that time it is already operating at about 75 per cent capacity. So preliminary work on the Nicaraguan canal is under way in the hope that it will be available for use by the time the Panama canal is running at 100 per cent capacity. Since this latest project will reduce by three days the time necessary for a vessel to go from a port on one coast to a port on another, it seems likely that the construction of this new canal will, so far as it is possible to predict now, solve our shipping problem for all time to come.

There is another reason for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, which is defensive as well as economic. It will be a strong link in our national defense in that it will provide a supplementary canal which would be available in case anything should happen to the one through Panama. In this age of highly scientific warfare an airplane might drop a single bomb which would render the Panama canal useless for months and this interruption of sea communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coast might easily bring disaster to the nation. Having two canals obviously reduces that danger one half.

As Major Sultan's engineers cut their way through the Nicaraguan jungle their expedition is more than a symbol of the fact that the United States under an engineer President is providing for the future needs of the nation. For the Nicaraguan canal "looks both forward and backward." The expedition is the outward sign that the 400-year quest for a speedy route to the East, which inspired Columbus to sail away into the unknown, still engages the interests and efforts of the nation. That Genoese sailor has been called the father of this project and Balboa, Cortes and other Spanish explorers its godfathers.

If Constantinople had not passed from Christian hands into Moslem possession in 1453, closing the land routes to India and the Orient, the discovery of the American continent might have been postponed for centuries. Since its discovery the search has been ceaseless. Scarcely a generation has passed since the fourth voyage of Columbus when natives of the West Indies informed him he was nearing "a narrow place between the seas," that is, or another nation has not concerned itself with bridging that narrow place.

Of the early explorers Cortes seems to have been the first who recognized the fact that the "narrow place" was not the strait they had expected to find. His plan to construct a canal by way of Tehuantepec, cut short by the treachery of his followers, were carried on by his cousin, Alvaro de Saavedra. Cortes, who submitted plans by four routes—by way of Darien, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec or Panama, the very routes which received so much attention in the Nineteenth century.

In 1567 Philip II had a survey made through Nicaragua. In spite of an unfavorable report, he is said to have projected the problem to the Dominican friars. The friars, even more perplexed than the king, finally quoted the scriptures to him: "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." King Philip therefore

decided to abandon all attempts to divorce the two continents.

As early as 1825 we find our own country alive to the importance of an interoceanic canal. This was the beginning of the era of multitudinous projects of road and canal building within our own borders. The following year, the Republic of Central America entered into a contract with Aaron H. Palmer, an American, who unsuccessfully endeavored to organize a company for the purpose of constructing an Isthmian canal. The same year England sent John Bailey to make surveys and to negotiate for a concession. Bailey proposed a route through Nicaragua from San Juan (now Greytown) to Lake Nicaragua and thence to San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. His negotiations for a concession were unsuccessful.

In 1835 President Jackson sent a mission to examine previously proposed routes in Nicaragua and Panama with a view to determining the practicability of the different projects. The results reported were unsatisfactory and in January, 1837, Jackson reported to congress that it was not expedient to enter into the necessary negotiations at that time. The following year the mayor of New York city, Aaron Clark, and others, memorialized congress, recommending that negotiations be opened between New Granada (now Colombia), Central America and the powers of Europe for the purpose of entering into a general agreement for the promotion of a canal to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific. President Van Buren's agent recommended the Nicaragua route as the most practicable.

The Republic of New Granada in the same year (1838) granted a concession to a French company, whose report was so attractive that in September, 1843, a French officer was sent to investigate. He recommended a canal from Limon bay to the Chagres river, below Gatun, to the Bay of Yaca de Monte. The estimated cost was so high that the project was dropped and the concession was forfeited.

The termination of our war with Mexico, adding California to the Union, and a settlement of the northwestern boundary question, by which the United States came into possession of Oregon, together with the discovery of gold in the new territory, emphasized the commercial necessity for a transisthmian canal. The difficulties, dangers and exorbitant cost of the existing means of transportation aroused the government to action. Ratifications of a treaty granting right of transit across the Isthmus of Panama were exchanged with New Granada in June, 1848. A subsequent treaty with Nicaragua, by which in exchange for an exclusive concession, we were to aid and protect Nicaragua in all defensive wars, failed of ratification in congress.

Later a corporation headed by Cornelius Vanderbilt secured the exclusive right of excavating a ship canal from Greytown to any point on the Pacific. Col. O. W. Childs of Philadelphia, chief engineer for the company, reached a conclusion that a canal by the Nicaragua route was practicable only by following the valley of the San Juan river to Lake Nicaragua, and from that lake a choice of a southerly or northerly course. His report, completed in 1852, which has been the basis for all subsequent surveys, was submitted to the topographical engineers of the United States army. Col. J. J. Abert and Lieut. Col. W. Turnbull reported favorably on the plan, recommending some changes and modifications. The corporation failed to take decisive action and the contract was forfeited.

The Civil war precluded for several years any

further American attempts toward canal building. In 1869 President Grant's first message to congress recommended an American canal on American soil to be constructed by the American people. Congress promptly responded by providing for further exploration. In 1872 a commission was appointed consisting of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, chief of engineers United States army, P. Patterson, superintendent of the coast survey and Commodore Daniel Ammen, chief of bureau of navigation of the United States. After a careful survey of the previously proposed routes, in 1876 they unanimously recommended the Nicaragua route.

A French corporation, in which Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez canal, was a member, was organized. After extensive surveys and considerable difference of opinion, the company finally, in 1879, decided upon a sea level canal from the Gulf of Limon to the Bay of Panama. Another company was organized in 1881 with de Lesseps as its head and work was started. Unforeseen difficulties in the work and troubles in financing developed and in 1889 the company passed into the hands of a receiver, after having excavated some 5,500,000 cubic yards of earth.

In the meantime, 1884, a canal treaty between the United States and Nicaragua was negotiated. While pending ratification in the senate, 1885, it was withdrawn by the President for the reason that the proposed perpetual alliance with Nicaragua was contrary to our foreign policy.

Interest in the project was now extremely active and international in its scope. Each successive year, almost, witnessed the making of a new treaty, the granting of a new concession and the purporting of further surveys. In 1894 a new French company was organized, which offered to sell its rights and property to the United States. The American commission which had previously recommended the Nicaraguan route chiefly because the price of \$100,111,500 set by the French was considered exorbitant, altered their recommendations in favor of the Panama route on January 18, 1902, at a new figure of \$40,000,000.

The story of the actual construction of the Panama canal by Gen. George W. Goethals and his assistants is too well known to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that the first ocean steamer passed through it on August 3, 1914, the day that France and Germany exchanged declarations of war. Since then the volume of traffic has become so great that interest in a second canal, by way of Nicaragua, has been actively revived. A treaty with Nicaragua, signed by them in 1914, ratified by us in 1916, secured to the United States exclusive rights in perpetuity for the construction of such a canal through Nicaragua.

In the fall of 1920, pursuant to a congressional resolution, a battalion of engineer troops of the United States army, consisting of three companies, a headquarters and a service platoon, was sent to Nicaragua in September. Two others, one from the First engineers at Fort DuPont, Dela., a second from the Twenty-ninth engineers, at Fort Humphreys, Va., arrived there early in November. In all, there are some 242 men and 25 officers on this duty.

Their duties consist of bringing the old surveys up to date and to make such additional surveys and scientific investigations, within the two-year period allotted them, that should our government at some future time decide to exercise its privilege, construction may be started with a minimum of delay.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

MOTHER PROBLEMS

By Mrs. Dorothy Coffeen

Aiding Resourcefulness

"MOTHER I can't make this wheel stay on. You do it!" Now it happens that young Sue has only made a very feeble attempt to make the wheel stay on. She has been accustomed over long in procuring aid in all her enterprises and so she falls upon the willing source again. Mother is very busy but she leaves everything to come to the aid of Sue. The wheel of the little cardboard box cart she is making goes on to stay but through Mother's efforts and not Sue's.

Sue goes from the cart to another occupation. She calls for help in every one and does not find it lacking. Oftentimes it is easier for parents or those working with children to do a thing themselves than to see the child struggle over it but if they could only stop to realize that every time they give their help the child grows more and more dependent upon assistance and less and less able to think and act for himself, they would shut their eyes or tie their hands rather than give the assistance sought, except in the rare instances when the child actually needs it for encouragement or a difficulty out of a child's realm of ability.

Children are resourceful by nature and if left entirely alone with material, knowing that assistance is not within call, they will invariably turn upon this quality and have an excellent and profitable time doing so. Children are also less easily or quickly dis-

HEADACHE?

Why suffer when relief is prompt and harmless:



Millions of people have learned to depend on Bayer Aspirin to relieve a sudden headache. They know it eases the pain so quickly. And that it is so harmless. Genuine Bayer Aspirin never harms the heart. Look for the Bayer Cross stamped on every tablet.

BAYER ASPIRIN

Gifted Chinese Artist Scorns Use of Brushes

We sometimes see an artist with long, tapering fingers, and we are reminded of the expression "artistic hands." In China there is a man who not only possesses artistic fingers but who actually uses those fingers in the paintings he does.

Kwei Teng, a Chinese artist, scorns brushes and ordinary drawing tools—his hands provide him with everything he needs. With his nails he draws his pictures, and then with his sensitive fingertips he puts on the required colors!

The work of this strange artist was recently exhibited in New York, and met with great admiration—tempered with a goodly amount of curiosity! People found it difficult to believe that such results could be obtained by these primitive methods, but they came away from the exhibition entirely converted.—Montreal Family Herald.

Train Night-Flying Birds

A race of night-flying pigeons is being developed under supervision of the War department. Soon after the World war the United States army signal corps started to develop these birds, realizing that they would be of invaluable service in case of war or in time of great national disaster, such as floods, cyclones or earthquakes. At the army signal school at Fort Monmouth, N. J., there is now a loft containing only night-flying birds. These are the result of careful training of homing pigeons, selection and breeding of the most intelligent, the sturdiest and those that had habitually flown in twilight or darkness.

Mirrors on Golf Club

Sir James Henderson, British scientist, faced with the usual troubles of the golfer, invented a club whose head contained two mirrors to aid him in perfecting his form, and the device has proved so successful that it is being placed on the market in England, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. When the head is placed against the ball the mirrors reflect the light from a lamp set beside the ball. Unless the club is in correct position the light is not reflected from both mirrors.

Sure

Edward, age four, lives in a double house on the east side. Mr. Mc—, who lives on the other side, bought a new car recently. Edward got quite a thrill out of this, and early in the evening, after the car had arrived, he ran to meet his father with, "Daddy, the Mc— has bought a new car! Mr. Mc— is on the porch, and he'll tell you all about it!"—Indianapolis News.

Futility of Anger

Anger is not only the prevailing sin of argument, but also its greatest stumbling block.—Gladstone.



Endorsed by Nurse

"Just a few words of praise of your medicine. Nothing gave me relief and health as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. I am a practical nurse and was so rundown that I was unable to work. I used to suffer agonies at times and would have to lie down the biggest part of the day. After two bottles of Vegetable Compound I felt better. Now I have used ten bottles and feel fine. I recommend it to many of my patients."—Mrs. Florence Johnson, R. R. #3, Chetopa, Kansas.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 35-1000.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

The KITCHEN CABINET

(By 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

Little park that I pass through
I carry off a piece of you
Every morning hurrying down
To my work-day in the town,
Carry you for country there
To make the city ways more fair.
—Helen Hoyt.

TEMPTING DISHES FOR CHILDREN.

Every mother knows how hard it is to force children to eat the food they should eat. The only way to accomplish this is to begin with the baby. Food and feeding time will be a happy time if habits of correct eating are formed early. The child who has had his own way in all things is going to make a difficult adult to live with or for other people to enjoy being with. It takes but little patience to train a baby, but often it is difficult when the child has become willful.

All foods given children should be simple, well cooked, easy to digest and attractively served. Tasting the food before being served is an important duty for the mother or nurse, to be sure it is palatable, for often dislikes have been formed that are hard to overcome by one dish of poor food.

The following are a few breakfast suggestions:
Orange Honey Crispy.—Peel an orange and separate into sections, removing the membrane. Allow six to eight sections for each serving. Dip each section into honey and turn over in rice or corn flakes, puffed wheat or any of the light cereals which have been warmed until crisp in the oven. Arrange on an attractive plate and serve. Maple syrup may be used in place of honey for variety.

Breakfast Cocktail.—One beaten egg yolk, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of honey and the juice of two oranges. Beat well and serve cold. This supplies iron from the egg yolk and vitamins from the orange juice. This is a good drink to give as a mid-meal.

Orange Milk Foam.—Take six tablespoonfuls of orange juice, six tablespoonfuls of milk (evaporated milk may be used), six teaspoonfuls of cold water and a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat and shake thoroughly; serve at once in a large glass. The citrus fruit juices act on milk and make it more digestible as well as more palatable. This is a boon to the mother whose children do not like milk or seem to not be able to digest it.

All the above recipes are equally good for the nursing mother who needs to take as much liquid as possible.

For a child of six years the addition of the juice of half a lemon to a glass of orange juice is recommended to give increased vitamin C and to prevent and cure tooth troubles.

Frosted Orange Juice.—Into a large glass pour a cupful of orange juice. Add a spoonful of vanilla ice cream and stir a moment, then serve.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

Here's a drink of two that will be a bit different, to serve on occasions:

Coffee Egg Nog.—Combine three tablespoonfuls of coffee syrup with three-fourths of a cupful of rich milk and a well-beaten egg. Add a few drops of vanilla. Beat all well and pour into a glass of crushed ice. Serve at once.

Ginger Ale Lemonade.—Place a block of ice in a pitcher. With the juice of four lemons mix one cupful of sugar, and when well dissolved add one pint of ginger ale and one and one-half pints of water. Pour into the pitcher and stir thoroughly. Allow to stand a few minutes before serving.

A quick topping for saltines or the small, round, butter thin crackers which may be served with a cold drink or with a cup of tea: Take a few marshmallows, a piece of peanut brittle, nougat or a candy bar, melt over hot water and drop on the crackers, sprinkle with nuts if desired and brown in the oven. Serve crisp and fresh.

The small ginger snaps put together sandwich fashion with softened candy bar makes a most delightful little cake. The candies wrapped in waxed paper may, any or all of them, be melted and poured over ice cream to make the dish more festive. As the sweetening, flavor and blending is all done in the candy, all that is necessary is to melt it for spreading.

Happy's Waldorf Salad.—Here is a salad that may be served to a crowd: Take five pounds of cabbage, five pounds of tart apples, one and one-half quarts of freshly cut green spinach, six heads of lettuce. Freshen the cabbage in cold water, chop fine. Wash apples, core but do not peel. Cut apples into small cubes, chop spinach, mix with sour cream dressing and serve well seasoned with salt, celery salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar on crisp lettuce leaves.

Mushroom Sauce.—Take one-fourth of a pound of sliced mushrooms, cook in two tablespoonfuls of butter for five minutes, add two tablespoonfuls of browned flour, one cupful of stock or cream, seasonings to taste.

Nellie Maxwell

OF ANGOR CHENILLE; FALL COATS STRIKINGLY NEW

THE velvet and the felt program planned for fall and winter millinery will be varied with delightful chic little models fashioned of angora or chenille, or if not entirely of these soft pretty effects then at least used in a trimming way.

The hat with the now-so-fashionable tip-tilted brim shown to the left in the illustration demonstrates how effectively angora adds a trimming touch. This stunning French felt model in eggshell tint has a band and soft bow of double-faced satin ribbon lined with natural angora.

It is interesting to note in this connection that in the same manner that

fitted lines and their animated flares must be seen to be appreciated, for mere words fail to interpret the subtleties which differentiate a modern version from a "has been."

When it comes to new woolen weaves flecks and nubs of white or a contrasting color are the latest maneuver in coatings. Frosted effects are also shown, the same achieved through an interweaving of glistening white threads, either rayon or silk, with the wool yarn.

Sports coats are of course of first consideration. The essential points about the popularly styled models are that they flare from the waist in a dis-



Some of the New Hats.

touches of angora are entering into the make-up of the new chapeaux, fur will be designfully worked in combination with felt, velvet and other media which go to make up the hat beautiful. At this moment the trend is to highlight the little hat of black felt or black velvet with a dash of ermine or white lapin.

For the turban with its big bow across the back, as shown at the top of this picture, the designer employs all-over angora-embroidered black silk, thus again emphasizing the importance of black-and-white in the mode. Then, too, this model goes to show how the simple angora beret of the past summer is developing into a headpiece of fastidious design.

Chenille is proving quite a rival to angora. French modistes are creating most intriguing millinery of chenille, working it in all-over crochet effects in applique motifs, in bands, also for embroidery on felt or velvet. Centered in this group is a slightly draped cap-like model of white chenille with silver stitching and an angora pompon. The call of the mode for early fall is for the costume of dark woolen or silk to be topped with a cunningly styled close-fitting white hat. Not only those of white chenille, but berets and toques of shirred white velvet or of wide white velvet ribbon register in this class.

The becomingness of lines and detail which is associated with the new

erect manner and in a way to give a slenderizing fitted-at-the-waist appearance. Most of the new models are belted, the polo type of coat being in the majority.

In the dressier coats sleeves are made the paramount feature. One hears a great deal of the double sleeve which often displays fur so arranged as to look like an elbow sleeve posed over a long close-fitting sleeve. A lavish amount of fur trimming decorates the advance models for afternoon wear. Even the sports coats boast imposing fur collars. The coat pictured is of a very smart woolen weave, the same being gray-green flecked with white. All signs point to a predominance of attractive



Coat of Smart Woolen Weave.

season's millinery is happily expressed in the last model pictured which drapes banana colored angora over a fitted headpiece of wood colored belting ribbon. One of the ever-present little bows which are doing so much to enliven millinery design this season adds its piquant note to this clever model.

Coats for Fall.—The early fall coats are so strikingly "new" they will cause even the most optimistic to lose courage when it comes to making last year's coat "do another season."

Everything about the 1930 coat is refreshingly different. Materials are unlike those which have gone before, the colors differ, the fur trimmings are simply thrilling and as to styling, the new silhouettes with their shapely semi-

greens both in dress weaves and coatings. The fur collar on this coat is of beige lambskin.

The outlook is for gorgeous evening coats, made of rich colored velvets, the fur trimmings being simply lavished thereupon. An interesting thing about the more extreme models is their "lines," which are often very long at the back.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(By 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FATHER ATLAS

Such a strange couple as David had just met. And they had also just told him who they were.



"I'm Father Atlas."

"There have been many stories about me, and of course you've heard the one about my holding the world on my shoulders."

"I don't do that often now—only on state occasions—such state occasions as practically never occur! I find I've enough to do keeping the maps straight."

"I didn't need them today as you're in the Living Map. But from force of habit I couldn't come along without them."

"Now you must know the name of this lovely lady. She is Mother Earth."

"Oh Mother Earth," David cried. "You are a—a—brick!"

"Well, not exactly that," she laughed, "but I know what you mean, and I'm grateful to think you feel that way toward me."

"Now you understand why I had so many different things to pack in my basket."

"I have a great, huge world garden! And I've the nicest adopted children who play in my garden and who work in my garden and who enjoy my garden."

"People, boys and girls, I call my adopted children. But my own children are the Rivers and the Lakes and the Mountains and the Valleys."

"I must tell you about some of them."

"Get her started on her children and you'll be here for years."

"Don't frighten him, Father Atlas! I won't talk a long time. I have an invitation to give him later."

"Don't tell him about your naughty children," Father Atlas said. "The example might be very bad. You know, they say, you must always set a good example for the young."

"I can talk like this now as I'm not on duty. I'm a Map boy. That's what I am. In fact I may even challenge David to a game of ball."

"You couldn't do that without ruining the flower beds."

"We wouldn't touch the flower beds," David said, who rather liked the idea of playing ball with Father Atlas. "We would really be very careful not to step on them."

"Oh," chuckled Mother Earth, "you've no idea of the wild schemes Father Atlas can think of at times. It's all because he realized his strength in those world-shoulder-carrying days."

"Do you know what his ball would be? The round world in which we live! Now do you see how you couldn't help but upset the flower beds?"

"If you can think of something else besides the 'ball we live on' for your game it might be all right."

"I know, I know," said Father Atlas. "She wants a nice, quiet little chat with you about those children of hers. But I've no doubt she knows best. She's very wise, Mother Earth is."

"Oh yes, she's a wise, wise mother."

Youthful Church Organist
When Rev. Dr. Wyndham Jones, of Gloucester, was recently appointed to Christchurch he found that the church had no organist.

During a Sunday Bible class he was attracted by the playing of the organ, and was greatly surprised when he found that the organist was eleven-year-old Stella Dix, who lives with her parents at Shortstanding, Coleford, Gloucester.

He at once asked her to become organist of the church, and the child agreed.

Not Even Crowing
Little Margie on her first visit to a farm was told to wander about the barn and search for eggs. Some time later the child returned almost in tears.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dearie?" asked her mother.

"No," replied Margie, wearily, "I think it's mean, too, 'cause lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."

Mementoes of American Generosity Still Stand

The Messina earthquake of 1908, in which 90,000 people lost their lives, is probably a hazy memory to those Americans who donated shiploads of food, clothing and medicine, as well as large sums of money.

It may therefore be interesting news to them that their philanthropy lives on after two decades. A new Messina has grown up on the ruins of the old.

There are numerous costly public and private buildings, fine apartment houses and private residences in the new Messina, Sicily's third largest city and a thriving port and railroad center. One whole quarter, however, of Messina is still made up exclusively of wooden houses donated by Americans for temporary shelter.

Pictures for Public

While the French government is endeavoring to arouse interest in the natural features and beauties of the country by printing views of the more interesting sights, the tramway companies are trying to improve the mental equipment of their passengers by printing the portraits of celebrated characters of French history upon the tickets which are issued to riders. The faces of Turgot, Lamartine, Michelet and Victor Hugo are among those appearing upon the tickets, and it is supposed that the passenger will be spurred on to improving his mental equipment by contemplating the portraits.

Queen's Refuge for Sale

The estate of Gadgirth, near Ayr, where Mary Queen of Scots is said to have sought refuge for a night, when fleeing from the battle of Langside, is being offered for sale. It is one of Scotland's oldest historic properties. For centuries the estate of Gadgirth was the home of the Chalmers, the great chamberlains of Scotland, from whom the famous divine, Doctor Chalmers, is said to have claimed descent. John Knox, who was a close friend of the family, dispensed the sacrament there.

Similar Yet Different

"How happy Mrs. Smith looks."

"No doubt she's thinking of the silver fox fur she's just got."

"And how sad her husband looks."

"No doubt he's thinking of the same thing."—Lustige, Leipzig.

Electric Lighting on Ships

Electricity for lighting has been in use on ocean vessels for half a century, one of the first steamships so equipped being the Columbia, on its voyage from New York to Portland, Ore., in 1880.

Busy men will help others if they are asked to; but they do not make a business of looking for that kind of tasks.

Prevent Summer Upsets

Warm weather and changes of food and water bring frequent summer upsets unless healthy elimination is assured. You will find Feen-a-mint effective in milder doses and especially convenient and pleasant for summertime use.



Organizers Wanted

Good Pay for Reliable Workers
Profitable contract offered reliable organizers by Texas Sons and Daughters Association, a new patriotic state organization. Write 300 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Groceries, Meats, City 15000, receipts \$10,000, 4 rms. home, store, bldg. \$1,000.
Cafe, Town 500, store, bldg. \$1,000.
res. Rent \$50, \$2,500.
Associated Sales, N.Y. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

TO KILL Screw Worms

Your money back if you don't like Cannon's Liniment. It kills screw worms, heals the wound and keeps flies away. Ask your dealer. (Adv.)

STOP THAT ITCHING

Apply Blue Star Ointment to relieve skin irritations, itching skin or the itch of Eczema conditions. Tetter, Ringworm, Itching Toes, Poison Oak and all An-
tiseptic Dressing for Old Sores, etc.
Ask your Druggist for

BLUE STAR OINTMENT

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

For over 50 years it has been the household remedy for all forms of Malaria, Chills and Fever and Dengue. It is a Reliable, General Invigorating Tonic.

KEY INFORMER

ED SVETKEY FREDAY
ED C. HOLIVER
Publishers

Entered as second class matter October 28, 1914, at the postoffice at Dalhart, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE—Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Informer will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

The State of Texas.
To the Sheriff or Any Constable of Donley County, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon Barney Riley, Mrs. Barney Riley, Julia Riley, and Bud Casey, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Barney Riley and Mrs. Barney Riley, whose names and addresses are unknown, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Donley county, to be holden at the court house thereof in Clarendon, Texas on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1930, the same being the 13th day of October, A. D. 1930, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1930, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court as No. 1769, wherein Panhandle Construction Company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Mary Jane Casey, Barney Riley, Mrs. Barney Riley, Julia Riley and Bud Casey, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Barney Riley, and Mrs. Barney Riley, whose names and addresses are unknown, are defendants, and said petition alleging:

1. That the City of Clarendon, in Donley county, Texas, is a municipal corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, and was such at all times mentioned hereafter, and had prior to all the proceedings mentioned hereafter respecting street improvements, adopted, by elections duly had and held and ordinances enacted, the general paving law of the State of Texas, and at such times the same was in full force and effect within said incorporated city.

2. That by deed dated February 28, 1890, recorded in Vol. 4, page 283, Deeds Records of Donley county, Texas, the said Barney Riley acquired title to Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Block 84, in the said town of Clarendon, and that he never sold or conveyed the same, except and as hereafter mentioned. That at the time of the acquisition of said property, the said Barney Riley was married to the said Mrs. Barney Riley, who predeceased him, leaving as her only and sole heirs at law, without any probate on her estate and intestate, the said Mary Jane Casey, Bud Casey, and Julia Riley, and that said property was community property of the said Barney Riley and wife. That the said Barney Riley died about the 8th of February, 1908, leaving a will whereby one half interest in said property was bequeathed to defendant, Mary Jane Casey, and that the said Mary Jane Casey is now the owner of the property above described by conveyance from Bud Casey and Julia Riley, though the same not being of record the plaintiff is not able to give any more complete description thereof.

3. That on or about the 18th day of May, 1926, the Governing Body of the said city of Clarendon determined that the street in

said incorporated town, to wit, First Street abutting said lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, should be graded, improved, paved and drained in accordance with the plans and specifications then on file and approved by it, and it entered into a contract with the plaintiff whereby it was agreed that the plaintiff would do said work according to said plans and specifications at and for prices aggregating \$805.65 for each lot or tract of land chargeable and assessable to said particular tract as the cost of improvements under said paving law and ordinances, which might be made a lien against the same, provided it was determined at a hearing to be thereafter held that the improvement chargeable to each particular lot and abutting same would in the judgment of said Governing body at such hearing enhance the value of the particular property equal to its portion of the cost of improvement, and if at such hearing it should be so determined that the improvement would enhance the value of the particular property equal to the cost, to issue to the plaintiff an assignable certificate as to each particular lot, the face of which should be the cost apportionable against said lot, due in seven equal installments at 8 per cent annual interest from the date of completion and acceptance, the first being due ten days from said date, and one each year from the date of such acceptance until all had matured, such certificates to provide that upon default of installment of the principal or interest at the option of the legal holder of the certificate shall at once mature, without notice, and the full amount should be collectible with accrued interest and a reasonable attorney's fees, and cost of collection if incurred, and that such certificate should recite that all proceedings with reference to making such improvement had been regularly had and done in compliance with the laws and ordinances, and that all prerequisites affixing such certificates and cost as a lien upon such property prior to all liens and charges, except taxes, as a personal charge against the owner thereof, and that such certificate should be prima facie evidence of all such matters.

4. That thereafter, on the 18th day of June, 1926, such hearing was had after due notice had been given to the owners and all parties in interest thereof to appear before such Governing body and to show whether or not the cost of the improvement chargeable against each particular lot would enhance the value thereof at least equal to the cost of improvement, and at such hearing it was held by the Governing body that the improvement chargeable to the particular lot would enhance the value thereof at least equal to the cost, which order and ordinance was final and has not been appealed from or set aside.

5. That thereafter, the plaintiff completed said improvement in accordance with the plans and specifications above referred to, which were accepted by the City of Clarendon and a certificate is sued containing all the matters before referred to, which was delivered to the plaintiff, which was and became and now is a first lien against the particular lot and a personal liability against the owner thereof, and that the plaintiff is the legal and equitable owner and holder of each of said certificates, that as finally determined on the unit price and a certificate issued therefor, Certificate No. 17, Unit 10, in the sum of \$305.64, with credits by over estimate, reducing the principal sum of \$298.23 was issued against Lot 4; Certificate 18, Unit 10, with similar credits and similar amounts was issued against Lot 5; Certificate 19, Unit 10, with

similar credits and similar amounts, was issued against Lot 6; and Certificate 16, Unit 10 with similar credits and similar principal was issued against Lot 3, and plaintiff shows to the Court that such property is unimproved property, occupied only by advertising signs.

6. Plaintiff shows to the Court that the sum of \$37.82 on each of said certificates was due on the 13th day of November, 1926, and an installment of \$37.28 on the 3rd day of each November thereafter, and that an interest payment was due each year beginning November 8, 1927; that no principal and no interest on any indebtedness or certificate has been paid and that by reason of the delinquency the plaintiff has elected to declare the whole of each certificate due, and has employed an attorney to collect the same, and that a reasonable fee therefor is the sum of \$250.00, and that there is past due at this time on said four certificates the sum of \$272.76 interest, and the principal sum of \$1189.84, and the further sum of \$250.00, attorney's fees, which is reasonable and should be apportioned by the Court as assessable in parts against each particular lot as the Court may direct.

Wherefore, the plaintiff prays for service herein upon the defendants, that upon hearing it have its judgment for its debt, etc., as against Mary Jane Casey,

and a decree establishing indebtedness evidenced by each certificate, including the principal, interest and attorney's fees, as a first lien against such particular lot, and that such lien be foreclosed and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, and that it have its execution against the defendant, Mary Jane Casey, for any deficiency, and for such other and further relief, legal and equitable, as it may be entitled to receive.

Herein fail not, and have you before said Court, at its afore said next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Clarendon, Texas, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1930

A. H. Baker,
[Seal] Clerk District Court,
Donley County, Texas

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 con-

secutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, John Masburn, 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. 1768 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 Masburn, 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 Masburn 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 8, 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 8 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 19th day of August, A. D. 1930

A. H. Baker,
[Seal] Clerk District Court,
Donley County, Texas.

Best of value in Prints at 15c
Adams Dry Goods & Notions

L. M. LANE
Ice! Ice!

Haul Anything, Anywhere
Any Time

Day Phone 21 Night 13

The Electric Man Explains
the New Home Comfort Rate

"As I told you last week, the new Home Comfort rate follows the wholesale discount system.

"Simply explained, this is a method of rate structure which divides the investment expense proportionately among customers according to the amount of demand upon the production and distribution capacity of the system, and upon the duration of such demand.

"In an average five room home, the first 4 kilowatt-hours per room, or the first 20 kilowatt-hours, would be at the initial rate of 13c per kilowatt-hour; the following 5 kilowatt-hours per room, or the next 25 kilowatt-hours, would be at the second rate of 7c per kilowatt-hour; all subsequent kilowatt-hours, or all in excess of 45 kilowatt-hours, would take the low additional service rate of 4c per kilowatt-hour, or 3c per kilowatt-hour in homes where service is also used for heating or cooking less than one-fourth the initial rate.

"Just think of the additional service possible with this new schedule. The normal necessities of your home should use more service than that covered by the first two rates, and then you can operate any of the multitude of time and labor-saving appliances on the Low Rate, or use a large amount of additional lighting service without a material increase in your total bill.

"Next week I plan to tell you more about the advantages of the new Home Comfort rate, so watch for me on the pages of this newspaper."

Initial rate 13c
2nd rate 7c
Low rate 4c & 3c

West Texas Utilities Company

Feed Feed

We Have a Variety of Feeds of All Kinds

A good Dairy Ration at	\$1.75	per 100 lbs.
Wheat Bran	\$1.45	" "
Gray Shorts	\$1.70	" "
Cotton Seed Meal	\$2.20	" "
Egg Mash	\$3.00	" "
Turnip Seed		65c lb.

BRING US YOUR POULTRY, EGGS, HIDES AND CREAM

Our Prices Good As the BEST Better Than the Rest

EADS PRODUCE CO.
PHONE 167 HEDLEY, TEXAS

Service, Quality, Right Prices and Appreciation

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

Cicero Smith Lumber Hedley Company Texas

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



HAWK BRAND WORK CLOTHES

THEY WEAR LONGER

Sold by **M. & M. Co., Hedley**

J. W. WEBB, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Hedley, Texas
Office Phone 8
Residence Phone 20

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with water, gas, lights. Rent reasonable. Mrs. C. C. Roy.

Subscribe for The Informer

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.

WINDY VALLEY NEWS

There was a party in the Garner home Saturday night. Large crowd present, and all reported a nice time.

John Fletcher and wife visited the B F Fletcher family Sunday.

A H Bowling and family are spending the week visiting on the Plains.

B F Tarver and family visited the lady's parents, Mr and Mrs. W. B. Morgan, from Friday to Sunday. Veta Mae Morgan and Lora Skinner returned with them to their home at Estelline.

Miss Virgie Skinner, who is in school at Clarendon, spent the week end with home folks.

Miss Elsie Jesey visited Miss Mattie Fletcher Sunday.

The Windy Valley boys played ball at McKnight Friday. McKnight won by two scores.

Hasel Cole spent last Saturday night with Jaunita Simmons.

F. C. Paulk and sons, Oby and Ira, took dinner in the W. B. Morgan home Monday.

Books have been ordered for a play to be given at the school some time soon, the date to be announced later.

Hal Christie and wife visited in the W B Morgan home Sunday. Mr and Mrs D. B. Purdue and daughter, Miss Conale, spent Sunday with Mrs. Van Roy.

Mr and Mrs G E Tims and daughter spent Sunday in the J. S. Harlin home.

F C Paulk and sons have returned from East Texas.

Rube Roberts and Roy Woods have been visiting Cecil Mills.

Mrs Lizzie Gargis and daughter, Ann Elizabeth, of Shamrock were visitors in the E. N. Cole home last Tuesday.

Our school has been going on five weeks, but will stop in a week or two for cotton picking.

Mrs W. B. Morgan, her daughters, Veta Mae and Flora Bell, Lora Skinner and Mrs. Grace Morgan visited in the Jess Gray home last Thursday evening.

A good rain fell here Monday night.

Miss Elsie Jesey visited Jewell Morgan Monday afternoon.

See our Big Special on Silk Bloomers.

Adams Dry Goods & Notions.

INTERMEDIATE B. Y. P. U.

The Intermediate B. Y. P. U. met in the home of Mrs E T Watkins Monday night, sixteen youngsters present, and all full of pep.

Many interesting games were played and a general good time reported. A regular camp fire lunch was served.

We want you all in your places Sunday evening at 7:30. And bring someone with you.

Mrs E. T. Watkins, Leader.
Miss Pauline Caldwell, Sponsor.

Remember the B & B Variety Store when in need of School Supplies.

Hon. Dewey Young of Wellington, representing this district in the State Legislature, was an appreciated visitor at this office Monday. He had been in the North Pashandle and Plains section, and reports everything looking pretty good up there.

Louis Boston of Perryton visited home folks and friends here the past week.

NOTICE OF ROAD BOND ELECTION

The State of Texas, County of Donley.

To the Resident Property Tax-Paying Voters of Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County, Texas:

Take notice that an election

will be held on the 4th day of October, 1930, within Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County, Texas, to determine if said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, shall issue bonds and if ad valorem taxes shall be levied in payment thereof in obedience to an election order entered by the Commissioners Court on the 30th day of August, 1930, which order is as follows:

On this the 30th day of August, 1930, the Commissioners Court of Donley County, Texas, convened in regular session at the regular meeting place thereof in the court house at Clarendon, Texas, all members of the court, to wit: J. J. Alexander, County Judge, S. E. Harris, Com. Prec. No. 1, W. H. Youngblood, Com. Prec. No. 2, J. R. Bala, Com. Prec. No. 3, Mrs. Bessie Smith, County Clerk

being present, came on to be considered the petition of Harry Piercy and three (3) other persons, praying that bonds be issued by Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, of said Donley County, Texas, said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, having been heretofore by order of this court created on the 14th day of July, 1930, as the said order creating said road district is reflected by the minutes of this court in Volume 5, page 514 et seq. to which reference is here made for more complete and accurate description of same; and it appearing to the court that said order creating said district is complete and regular in all respects; and that the public hearing as provided by Article 752E of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas has been had in accordance with the terms and provisions of law; and that said petition is signed by a majority of the resident, qualified taxpaying voters of said road district; and that due notice has been given; and that the proposed improvements would be for the benefit of all taxable property situated in such road district; and that said road district is described as the same was described in the order creating said district on said above referred to date, as the order is of record in the minutes of the Commissioners Court as above referred to, and as follows: Beginning for the southwest corner of this road district at the southwest corner of Donley County, Texas; thence in a northerly direction with the Donley-Armstrong county line to a point in the Donley-Armstrong county line where the same intersects the north line of section 34 and 35, W. A. Graham; thence east with the north line of said section 35 and 36 to the northeast corner of said section 36; thence south with the east line of said section 36 to the most southerly southwest corner of section 21, J. A. Goville H D; thence east with the south line of said section 21, J. A. Coville H D to the most southerly southeast corner of same; thence in a northeasterly direction with the most north westerly line of section 23, block G 4, and section 24, same block, to a point where the J. A. Ranch fence intersects said boundary line of said section 24; thence in an easterly direction with said fence to the northeast corner of said fence in said section 24, being the most northerly northeast corner of said road district in Donley County; thence south with the J. A. Ranch fence on a straight line to the northwest corner of section 23, block G 4; thence south with the west line of said sections 33 and 31, said block, to the southwest corner of said section 31; thence east with the south line of section 31, block G 4, and the south line of sections 59 and 60, block G 3, to the

southeast corner of said section 60, said block; thence east with the south line of section 9A, John G. Adair, to the southeast corner of said section; thence south to the southwest corner of section 63, block G 7; thence east with the south line of sections 63, 18, 57 and 24, block G 7, to the most easterly southeast corner of said section 24; thence east with the north line of section 66, J. S. Beatty, and east with the north line of section 14, block A, to the northeast corner of said section 14; thence south with the east line of said section 14 said block, and south with the east line of section 27, block G 7, to the north east corner of section 28, said block; thence south with the east lines of sections 28 and 29 of said block, to the southeast corner of section 29; thence west with the south line of section 29 to the southwest corner of same; thence south with the east lines of sections 33 and 32, block G 7, to the southeast corner of section 32; thence west with the south line of section 32 to the southwest corner of same; thence south to the southeast corner of section 36, said block; thence west with the south line of said section 36 to the most southerly southwest corner of same; thence south with the east line of section 29, block A, to the Donley-Briscoe county line for the most southerly southeast corner of this road district; thence in a westerly direction with the Donley-Briscoe county line to the place of beginning; in the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000.00) bearing five and one-half (5½) percent rate of interest, and maturing at such time as may be fixed by the Commissioners Court serially or otherwise, not later than thirty (30) years from their date, for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation of macadamized, graveled or paved roads and turnpikes, or in aid thereof, and whether or not ad valorem taxes shall be levied on all taxable property within said road district for the purpose of paying the interest of said bonds and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof at maturity; and

It appearing to said court that said petition is signed by a majority of the resident, qualified property taxpaying voters of said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County, Texas; and that the public hearing on said petition as required by Article 752E has been had in accordance with the terms and provisions of law; and that said petition was signed by a majority of the resident, property taxpaying voters of such district; and that due notice has been given; and that the proposed improvements would be for the benefit of all taxable property situated in said road district; and

It further appearing that the amount of bonds to be issued will not exceed one fourth (1-4) of the assessed valuation of the real property in said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair:

It is Therefore Considered and Ordered by the Court that an election be held in said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, on the 4th day of October, 1930, which is not less than thirty (30) days from the date of this order, to determine whether or not the bonds of said road district shall be issued in the amount of Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000.00) bearing five and one-half (5½) percent rate of interest, and maturing at such time as may be fixed by the Commissioners Court, serially or otherwise, not later than thirty (30) years from their date for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation of macadamized, graveled or paved roads or turnpikes, or in

aid thereof, and whether ad valorem taxes shall be levied upon all the property in Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, subject to taxation for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof at maturity.

That said election shall be held under the provisions of Chapter 16, Acts of the Thirty Ninth Legislature, First Called Session 1928.

All persons who are legally qualified voters of said State and of said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County, Texas, and who are resident property taxpayers in said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County, Texas, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and all voters desiring to support the proposition to issue the bonds shall have written or printed on their ballots the words:

"For the Issuance of Bonds and the Levying of Ad Valorem Taxes in Payment Thereof."

And those opposed shall have written or printed on their ballots the words:

"Against the Issuance of Bonds and the Levying of Ad Valorem Taxes in Payment Thereof."

The polling places and presiding officers of said election shall be respectively as follows:

Voting place for road bond election in Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County, Texas: At the home of Harry Piercy, and Harry Piercy is hereby named presiding judge of said election, and he shall select the clerks of said election. The manner of holding said election shall be governed by the General Laws of the State of Texas regulating general elections when not in conflict with the provisions of the statute hereinabove referred to.

Notice of said election shall be given by publication of a copy of this order in the Hedley Informer a paper published in Donley County, there being no paper published in Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, for three successive weeks before the date of said election, and in addition thereto there shall be posted by the county clerk other copies of this order at three (3) public places in said Donley County Road District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, and one copy of this order at the courthouse door of Donley County, Texas, for three weeks prior to said election.

The County Clerk is hereby directed to give notice of said election as required by law, and as hereinabove directed, and further orders are reserved until the returns of said election are made by the duly authorized election officers and received by this court.

This, the above order, having been read it was moved and seconded that the same be passed and adopted. Thereupon, the question being called for, the following members of the court voted "Aye": S. E. Harris, W. H. Youngblood, and J. R. Bala; and the following voted "No": None.

J. J. Alexander, County Judge, Donley County, Texas.
S. E. Harris,

Commissioner Precinct No. 1.
W. H. Youngblood,

Commissioner Precinct No. 2.
J. R. Bala,

Commissioner Precinct No. 4.

Wherefore, witness my hand and seal of office at Clarendon, Donley County, Texas, this the 30th day of August, 1930.

Mrs. Bessie Smith,

Clerk of the County Court and ex officio Clerk of the Commissioners Court of Donley County, Texas.



1—Miss Edith Edna Kell of Pittsburgh being crowned Queen Oceana XXII to reign over the baby parade and carnival at Wildwood, N. J. 2—Some of the forty Acadians from Louisiana who were received by President Hoover on their way to Nova Scotia to celebrate the anniversary of the deportation of their forebears 175 years ago. 3—Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative leader, who has become premier of Canada.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

American Bar Association Upholds Referendum on the 18th Amendment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Prohibition laws and their enforcement were the fore at the opening session of the fifty-third annual meeting of the American Bar association in Chicago. George W. Wickersham, chairman of the President's enforcement commission, was the chief speaker of the day, and naturally he spoke mainly on that topic; but what he said would give small consolation to the dripping wets of the country.

"Good citizenship," said Mr. Wickersham, "must acquiesce in the law as it is, for the time being. A society which has adopted the inventions and applied science of the last quarter of a century and has taken into its midst millions of aliens from every country in the world, must resort to legislation in order to regulate its life, preserve order, and, so far as possible, suppress acts and habits injurious to its welfare."

"That the individual and minority groups must accept and abide by the restraints so imposed is obvious. Otherwise lawful government breaks down and we have anarchy. The remedy of those who object is to appeal to the same authority as that which enacts, for rescission or modification. There can be no individual right to elect what laws one will or will not obey."

The commission, said its chairman, had opposed the Jones law and the Dyer act, believing "that a speedy imposition of penalties having some relation to the character of the offense would be more likely to induce respect for law than the creation of penalties so disproportionate to the gravity of the offense as to induce resentment in reasonable minds."

MORE exciting than any speeches was the battle over an attempt by some of the members of the association to halt the referendum vote on the Eighteenth amendment. Secretary W. P. MacCracken, Jr., reported that the executive committee had rejected a petition to recall the postcards sent out for this vote. Judge James F. Allison of Idaho offered a resolution that the submitting of the question was not in accord with the objects and purpose of the association and by-laws, after the committee's report had been accepted. President Henry U. Sims sustained a point of order that the right of the executive committee to take such action was specifically granted in the constitution and ruled that the action of the delegates. An appeal from this decision was voted down by a majority of about fifty to one.

The convention also upheld the executive committee in rejecting the report of the American citizenship committee which contained a bitter attack of the federal farm board, declaring its appointment was the first step toward state socialism and that this effort to aid the farmers was foredoomed to failure. The section on criminal law and criminology also refused to adopt a report on "lawless enforcement of law" and ordered the committee to continue work for another year.

In his opening address President Sims asserted that constitutional liberty in this country is in no danger whatever, "and that the visions of social strife supposed to be impending are but plantainmagoria of morbid brains."

The sessions of the association were attended by a number of distinguished lawyers and jurists from foreign countries, and many American notables were among the 2,000 delegates.

Generous rains fell over much of the corn and wheat belts, but they were too late to save the crops from at least partial ruin, and the plans of the government and the

states for relief of the farmers in the drought areas were not halted. President Hoover appointed a federal relief committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and including Chairman Alexander Legge of the federal farm board; Paul Bestor, chairman of the federal farm loan board; Roy Young, chairman of the federal reserve board; John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross; Under-secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills; Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, and R. H. Ashton of Evanston, Ill., president of the American Railway association.

Governors of the various states reported to Washington that they were moving rapidly in the creation of their organizations.

FIRST action of the federal committee was to lay plans for financial relief with the federal intermediate credit bank system as the principal unit. The plans called, first, for the creation of state and local credit corporations by bankers and business men through which farmers may obtain seed and feed loans. The corporations will sign the notes over to the credit banks, which will advance the capital obtained from the flotation of debentures on the investment market.

Secretary Hyde estimated roughly that a maximum of \$20,000,000 will be required of the credit banks, whatever more is needed coming from private sources.

Mr. Hyde announced that the Department of Agriculture will make available for seed loans approximately \$800,000 remaining from a \$6,000,000 appropriation provided by congress. The use of this money, however, is limited to specified areas and will be distributed largely in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri and Montana.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, said that his organization has \$5,000,000 available for emergency work and does not contemplate an appeal to the public, at least until the fund is exhausted.

In order to furnish employment for farmers without livelihood as a result of the drought, the Department of Agriculture has made immediately available to the states \$121,857,000 in federal aid road funds which ordinarily would not have been apportioned until January 1. This action was taken at the urgent request of President Hoover.

The federal farm board announced the extension of \$5,000,000 credit to the Inter-Mountain Live Stock Growers' association, which will facilitate the shipping of live stock to pastures.

INTEREST in aviation centered in Chicago, where the national air races opened and toward which men and women contestants in the air derbies were racing from various parts of the country. Nearly every prominent American aviator was there, and so were some of the best flyers of Europe. A varied program of speed contests, stunt flying, and other exhibitions was offered the immense throng of spectators that flocked to Chicago from all parts of the Union.

Before the races began, the first national air conference was held for three days on the downtown campus of Northwestern university, with the nation's chief authorities on aeronautics in attendance. The conference recommended the adoption by the states of federal laws regulating airports, airplanes and air transportation, in order to secure uniformity. The states also were urged to authorize municipalities to purchase, maintain and police airports.

The conference recommended the establishment of a comprehensive system of national airways, giving equal consideration to all sections without regard to population density, but giving greatest consideration where topographical conditions are unfavorable to flying.

DALE JACKSON and Forest O'Brien, St. Louis endurance flyers, didn't stay in the air for a thousand hours, as they threatened, but descended when they had established the new mark of 647 hours 28 minutes and 30 seconds. Their motor developed trouble, forcing them to alight.

GALLANT work by officers and crew and quick response to radio calls by other vessels saved the 317

persons aboard the British steamer Tahiti from death in the middle of the Pacific ocean. The vessel's port propeller shaft carried away, tearing a hole in the ship and permitting water to flood the engine room and two holds. She was kept afloat for a time by the use of emergency pumps and wireless appeals for aid brought the Matson liner Ventura and the steamer Penybryn to the rescue. All aboard the Tahiti were transferred to the Ventura in safety, despite heavy seas. About half were disembarked at Pago Pago, American Samoa, and the rest were taken to San Francisco. Many other vessels on the Pacific answered the radio SOS but their help was not needed. The Tahiti went to the bottom soon after the passengers and crew left her.

UNITED Spanish War Veterans held their thirty-second annual encampment in Philadelphia and had a fine time fighting over again the battles in Cuba. The feature of the affair was the parade on "preparedness day." Edward S. Matthias, former judge of the Ohio Supreme court, was elected national commander, and New Orleans was awarded next year's encampment.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has decided to go to Boston on October 6 to deliver an address before the American Legion. He will then take a special train for the South and speak again next day at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain. Though his vacation plans are still unsettled, it may be that he will take a trip in October either to Mexico or on the Caribbean. Among the tasks now on his hands are the selection of the five members of the tariff commission and the completion of the 1932 budget.

VAN LEAR BLACK, wealthy publisher of the Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun, was drowned at sea in the night, having evidently fallen from his yacht Sabalo when it was steaming outside the outer New York harbor on the way to his summer home on the Chesapeake. When it was discovered he was missing from the boat, the alarm was sent out and for two days vessels and airplanes and the navy dirigible Los Angeles searched for him, but in vain.

Mr. Black, who was fifty-five years old, was an enthusiastic aviator, and in 1927 began a series of flights that took him around the world, all over Europe, to the Dutch East Indies and to South America.

Other notables taken by death were Thomas B. Slick of Oklahoma City, known as the richest independent oil operator in the world; and Louis Bourgeois of Chicago, noted architect and sculptor.

CHINESE press dispatches reported the slaughter of 4,000 Communists by provincial troops in western Kiang province and the capture of 2,000 rifles. The Communists, however, gained possession of Wusueh in Hupeh province, an important Yangtze river port 25 miles above Kiangkiang. The terrified inhabitants of the town abandoned their property and fled.

IF GERMANY asks the League of Nations next month for revision of the Versailles treaty in regard to Germany's frontier, France will put up a strenuous opposition. Herr Treviranus, German minister for the occupied regions, recently made this demand in a speech, and soon thereafter the German ambassador to Paris hustled back to Berlin to warn his government that the Stresemann policy of conciliation was being jeopardized.

It is reported that the French foreign office bluntly told the German envoy that France does not regard as acceptable proposals for revision of the Polish corridor. At the same time France is urging Poland to abandon her belligerent attitude and to drop the tariffs in force along the borders of the corridor, preventing free passage between Prussia and the rest of Germany.

The name of Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state, was presented to the League of Nations by the American group as candidate for justice of the World court.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



THE FEATHERHEADS

A Vantage Point



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

Snoop Had to Tell



The Mazaroff Mystery

by J.S. Fletcher



CHAPTER VIII—Continued

"I'm coming to that, now," continued Eccleshare. "I had told Parslave to meet me on the path between High Cap lodge and the Woodcock about eight o'clock. I strolled out to meet him, as soon as dinner was over at Courthouse. That would be about ten minutes to eight. We met a little to the further side—the side nearest the Woodcock—of Reiver's den. As far as I can recollect, it would then be just after eight o'clock. We stood a few minutes, talking. Then—"

"A moment, if you please," interrupted Maythorne. He produced a memorandum book, and laying it open on the table before him, drew Eccleshare's attention to a rough diagram pencilled on one of the pages. "Here's a sketch that I made the day of my arrival at the Woodcock," he said. "A sketch of the paths across the moor. Now there are two paths that lead from the direction of High Cap lodge and go towards the Woodcock. One leads directly across the front of Reiver's den, at the very foot of the rocks—we'll call that the higher one. The other is some fifteen or twenty yards lower down—amongst the heather; we'll call that the lower one. Which path were you and Parslave on?"

Eccleshare bent over the diagram for a moment, twisting it round so as to get a clear idea of its geography. He put his finger on a spot.

"We were about there," he said. "On the lower one. But—I don't know if you've made it quite plain—those two paths, one, the lower one's a mere sheep track—almost meet on the west side, the High Cap lodge side of Reiver's den, near Cowie's cottage. They're only separated there by a yard or two. Then the lower one goes away through the heather to the top side of High Cap lodge; the other one passes High Cap lodge on the lower side at fifty or sixty yards distance and breaks into the moorland road to Cloughwaite."

"Well," said Maythorne. "Anyway—you and Parslave were on the lower one?"

"We were on the lower one—perhaps a hundred yards from Reiver's den. And," continued Eccleshare, "as I was saying, we stood there a few minutes, talking. It was then quite dark, but a clear, starlit night. We were just moving away, in the High Cap lodge direction, when we heard a shot fired. It seemed, as far as we could make out, to be in Reiver's den, or just beyond it—I think it must have been in Reiver's den, because there was a distinct echo from the rocks. We heard nothing follow—no cry, scream, anything of that sort. Neither of us took any particular notice—I think we each had the same idea; that it was a gamekeeper who was after something. In fact, we heeded it so little that we went on talking about our own business for a minute or two after the shot was fired. Then because it was time for Parslave to be getting on to catch his train we moved—coming over to the other path because it leads directly to the moorland road. We had just got on it when we heard steps coming along from the direction of Reiver's den. There were some high, thick bushes close by, and—I really don't know why we did it, but we did!—we sort of instinctively moved into their shadow, where it was quite dark. And then, a minute later, walking very swiftly, a woman passed us."

"A woman!"

"It was Manners who let out this sharp exclamation. Like all the rest of us he had been following Eccleshare closely; now he showed signs of excitement; clearly, some notion had suddenly come to him.

"A woman!" repeated Eccleshare, quietly. "A woman—tall, slender, walking very quickly indeed—we heard her breathing, sharply. She was past and gone, like a flash."

"In which direction?" asked Maythorne.

"Towards Marrasdale," replied Eccleshare.

"And then?" suggested Maythorne after a brief pause.

"Then Parslave and I went on again—he was getting pressed for time. We neither heard nor saw anything there. We passed Cowie's cottage. You say Cowie saw us together. Probably—but we never saw him. We walked quickly across the moor, struck the high road, and parted. I went into High Cap lodge, and Parslave—but let Parslave himself tell you what he did."

We all turned to Parslave, who still sat perched on the edge of a chair near the door, twiddling his thumbs.

"Went straight along the road to Petherby station, then," said Parslave. "Caught the nine-fifteen train—last train that is—to Newcastle. Got to Newcastle at ten-fifty. Put up at a cantonment, near the station, for the night. Went to see Mr. Graham, the

lawyer, as soon as I'd had my breakfast next morning—about ten o'clock, that 'ud be. When I'd done with him, got a bit of a snack and then caught the twelve-ten express to London. Got to King's Cross at a quarter to seven that evening. Came straight here—and been here ever since."

"Let me ask Parslave a question while I think of it," said Crole. "Parslave!—do you mean to say that since you left Marrasdale, you've never heard of the murder there?—from the newspapers?"

"I can't read, sir," answered Parslave. "I've no scholarship. Can't neither read nor write."

"But you've been in the company of Doctor Eccleshare's housekeeper," continued Crole. "Do you mean to say that she's never read anything about it to you—out of the papers?"

Parslave shook his head.

"No, sir—she hasn't," he replied. "Don't seem a paper-reading woman, that. Her reads them story papers—tales—such like. But I ain't seen her a-reading of newspapers."

"Well, but you've no doubt been in the habit since you've been here, of going out to have a glass of ale at some public house or other," persisted Crole. "Have you never heard it mentioned at such times?"

"No, sir," answered Parslave, with solemn assurance. "Never! I always go out to take a pint of ale at the public up the street, but I ain't never talked to nobody—don't understand this London talk—'tis all so much furrin language to me. And I ain't never heard nobody talking of the murder."

"You can take it from me, Mr. Crole," said Eccleshare, "that Parslave never heard of Mazaroff's murder at all until last night, when I returned home. I told him—we had a talk last night about our own experiences near Reiver's den that evening—in the light of what we remembered, of course."

"That's just what I want to ask you some questions about, Doctor," said Crole. "It seems to me that we're getting nearer a solution of this mystery than we've ever been before. Now, you won't mind if I ask you a few straightforward questions?"

"Ask me anything you like," replied Eccleshare.

"You were at the inquest on Mazaroff's body at the Woodcock," said Crole. "You gave evidence—"

"Purely professional evidence," interrupted Eccleshare.

"Precisely—as to the cause of death," assented Crole. "Now, why didn't you tell the coroner and the jury what you've told us just now?"

"And—if I may put a word in," said Manners, quickly, "why didn't you tell us—the police—all you've just told us about Parslave, when you knew quite well that we were looking for him?"

"As to your question, Manners, I wasn't aware of the hue-and-cry for Parslave to the extent you think," answered Eccleshare. "My time wasn't spent in the Marrasdale district, so much as on the east side of my host's house. As to yours, Crole—well, I've told you I possibly made a mistake—no doubt I did. But I had reason for silence. They're easily summed up. The person that Parslave and I saw hurrying away from Reiver's den, where, presumably, murder had just been committed—was a woman!"

Crole summoned our undivided attention with a swift glance round the table. He went forward to Eccleshare.

"Now, Doctor!" he said. "Don't let's beat about the bush any longer—let's get at the truth, however unpleasant it may be. Did you form any opinion as to who that woman was?"

Eccleshare made a gesture of dislike at the situation. But he bowed his head and replied without hesitation.

"I did!—certainly!"

"Who was she?"

"Mrs. Elphinstone?"

"You feel sure of that?"

"Positive—without doubt. Ask Parslave!"

Crole turned sharply on Parslave. And Parslave threw up his head with a jerk.

"What do you say, Parslave? Who was the woman that passed you?"

"Mistress Elphinstone, sir—no doubt on it! Never had no doubt—myself."

Crole turned again to Eccleshare.

"You said it was dark, then, but clear, starlit. How did you recognize her?"

"Figure, walk, profile," replied Eccleshare. "I'd no doubt at the time, and I've none now. The woman who passed Parslave and myself just after—at least almost just after—we heard the shot fired, was Mrs. Elphinstone."

"That's why you kept silence?" suggested Crole.

"I thought things out, next morning," answered Eccleshare. "I kept silence—Parslave, of course, had gone. I—well, I didn't want to give a woman away. And after all—there might be explanations."

"Explanations!" exclaimed Crole. "Ex—"

"Here's something that needs explanation," interrupted Maythorne. "Doctor Eccleshare and Parslave agree that they heard a shot fired near Reiver's den soon after eight o'clock. Old Mr. Hassendean told us, Crole, when you, Holt, and myself met him there, that he heard a shot fired, about ten o'clock. Now then—which of those shots was it that killed Mazaroff? Remember!—neither Eccleshare nor Parslave saw anything of Mazaroff near Reiver's den at eight o'clock. And yet, if the eight o'clock shot killed him, he must have been about there when they were. What do you make of that?"

"Don't know—it needs thinking out," answered Crole. "But—to my mind, the pertinent thing is this. Doctor Eccleshare and Parslave are both dead certain they saw Mrs. Elphinstone come away from Reiver's den, where, afterwards Mazaroff's lifeless body was found, robbed of money, valuables, papers, and his will. Now then, neither Manners nor Corderdale know this—and I'm going to tell them, as police officers. A few nights after the murder, Mrs. Elphinstone was found to be in possession of the will! How did she get it?"

CHAPTER IX

Missing!

It needed no more than a glance at the two policemen to see that this announcement produced an effect on their officially trained minds which was equivalent to letting in a sudden flood of illuminating light on a hitherto



"A Woman!"

to dark subject. Corderdale looked at Manners; Manners stared at Corderdale; then both turned on the solicitor.

"Mrs. Elphinstone!" exclaimed Manners. "In possession of the missing will?"

But Corderdale's first remark was in a quieter tone.

"That'll need some explanation," he said, with a significant look. "As I understand matters, the will was in Mazaroff's pocket when he was murdered."

"As far as is known, it was," replied Crole. "He carried it away from Postlethwaite's office at York, in his pocket, anyway, and it certainly wasn't amongst his effects at the Woodcock, which we examined after his death. Explanation, yes! But I'll tell you how we came to find out that Mrs. Elphinstone got it. He went on to narrate the happenings of the previous night but one, on which she came to me with the missing will. "Now," he continued, "the thing of course, is—how, where, under what circumstances did Mrs. Elphinstone get hold of that will? Last night, after Mrs. Elphinstone arrived in London, Maythorne saw her and tried to get an explanation out of her. He got nothing."

"Not a word!" said Maythorne. "She showed nothing but defiance. I pointed out the inference that might

be drawn; the suspicion that might be thrown upon her—all no good! She refused to say or tell anything."

"And that makes me think," remarked Crole, a little eagerly, "that Mrs. Elphinstone, after all, may have a proper and reasonable explanation to give. I can't think that a woman of any common sense—and she's a shrewd, clever, hard woman!—would be so foolish as to behave in this fashion unless she knew she was safe. You hinted that you'd have to give information to the police, didn't you, Maythorne?"

"I did!"

"And it produced no effect on her?"

"Not the slightest! Her whole attitude was that of—mind your own business!"

Crole began to drum the table with his fingers, looking round at the rest of us as if he wondered whether anybody had got any suggestion to make. As nobody spoke, he made one himself.

"I wonder of Mazaroff, or Merchison, as he really was, met Mrs. Elphinstone, or Mrs. Merchison, as she really is, at any time while he was at the Woodcock before his death?" he said. "Possible?"

"I don't think he did," replied Maythorne, at whom Crole was looking particularly. "There's nothing whatever to suggest it. Of course, if Mrs. Elphinstone could be got to speak it would clear up a tremendous lot."

"From what I saw of Mrs. Elphinstone at Marrasdale," observed Crole, "she's the sort of woman who will not speak—until it pleases her to do so. A hard woman—d-d hard!"

"Where is Mrs. Elphinstone to be found?" asked Corderdale.

"Short's hotel," replied Maythorne.

"Then I think Manners and I had better go there and see her," said Corderdale. He turned to Eccleshare. "You spoke of leaving England, doctor? When?"

"I've not quite settled the exact date," replied Eccleshare. "I thought about the end of next week."

"Better put it off a bit, doctor," suggested Corderdale, quietly. "As far as I can see, your evidence will be wanted—and so will your man's. Now," he continued, "I suppose Parslave there is a native of this place, Marrasdale? Just so—then he's very well acquainted with the personal appearance of Mrs. Elphinstone?"

"Known her a many years, sir—ever since she came to live at Marrasdale tower," replied Parslave.

"You'd be in the habit of seeing her regularly, Parslave?" suggested the detective.

"Most every day, sir—here and there."

"And you've no doubt that it was Mrs. Elphinstone you saw that night, coming away from the place where you heard the shot fired, and where Mazaroff's dead body was afterwards discovered?"

"Not a doubt about that, sir! Take my solemn 'davy 'twas Mrs. Elphinstone."

"And you've no doubt either, doctor? though you, of course, being, I gather, a mere visitor to these parts, wouldn't know Mrs. Elphinstone so well?"

"I've no doubt," replied Eccleshare. "Although I was only a visitor, I know Mrs. Elphinstone well enough. My host, Mr. Courthope, is her nephew. He, Mr. Armintrude, and myself dined at Marrasdale tower two of three times during my stay. I often met Mrs. Elphinstone out on the moors, or in the village. I'm positive she was the woman Parslave and I saw coming away that night from Reiver's den."

Corderdale turned to Manners.

"I think we'd better go round to Short's hotel," he remarked.

"That's what I think," agreed Manners. "Can't be left where it is."

We all got up. There was a brief silence. Crole was just going to say something when a knock came at the door. Eccleshare's housekeeper put her head inside.

"There's a young man outside, sir, wants to know if Mr. Maythorne is here?" she said. "Come in a taxi, sir, with an old gentleman. The young man said—if Mr. Maythorne's here which his name is Pickles."

"One of my clerks," muttered Maythorne. "Excuse me!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Of Course Smart Dog Knew Telephone's Uses

Evidently Dynamite is well named—not the explosive, but the six months' old terrier in Denver which was credited with telephoning the police to liberate him from a jewelry store where he had been inadvertently locked in.

It seems that Dynamite fell asleep under a counter when his master was making a purchase. He failed to wake up until after the store was locked for the night. When he did awake, it was to find the place in darkness, and bars and bolts proved of no avail. Finally he jerked the telephone to the floor, thus releasing the receiver from the hook and signaling the operator. She heard the dog's bark and notified the police, with the result that the riot squad hastened to the scene.

Ancient Sea Warriors

The word "viking" is not a racial term. It has a twofold meaning, being both locational and martial. The old Norse spelling of this word was "vikings," which literally meant "inlet man," the basic word "vik" meaning "inlet of the sea." "Viking" was also the Norse synonym of the Anglo-Saxon word "wicing," which was composed of "wi" (war) and "cing" (king) by which was meant a sea warrior.

Whether or not the dog knew what he was doing when he "telephoned" for help the police are at a loss to determine, but the owners of smart dogs will believe that he did know what he was doing.

Power From Niagara

The first application of Niagara power was to a sawmill built by a Frenchman in 1725 on the New York bank near the rapids. At present Niagara power is used in Syracuse, 165 miles from its source and also in Windsor, Ont., 240 miles away. By treaty the amount of water that may be diverted from Niagara for power purposes has been limited to 38,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side and 20,000 cubic feet per second on the United States side. The power is used nearly in electro-chemical industries, in the manufacture of aluminum, ferro-silicon, carbonyl, artificial graphite, liquid chlorine, calcium carbide, cyanamide and other products.

Applause Loan Fuel

Be sure you're right, then go ahead. The applause doesn't matter, and, besides, it might never come, anyway—Lynchburg Advance.

SCENIC PLAYGROUNDS OF AMERICA
By G. M. KILBOURN

Mountain of Lace-Work Cascades

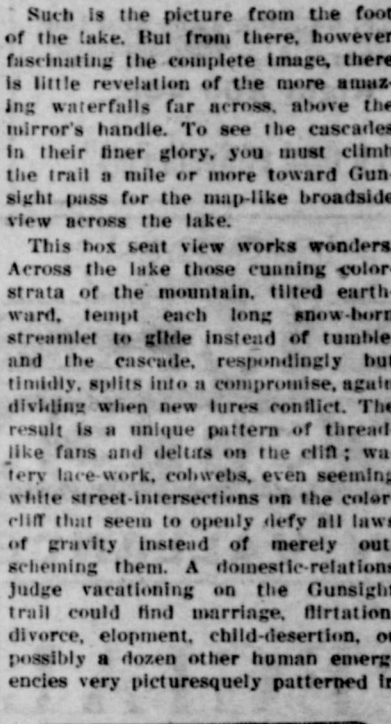
IF YOU love waterfalls, and have but one day left to live, spend that day at Gunsight lake, in Glacier National park, Montana.

Gunsight, like Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, is a type of the perfect picture. It lacks the overwhelming majesty of the Lake Louise horizon, but in turn it boasts a color richness, and an indefinable air of staidly, neighborly welcome, that even the jewel of the Canadian cliffs can hardly equal. Both are an invitation to sit and dream—but at Lake Louise you cannot escape a certain sense of futility in dreaming, while Gunsight makes you want to keep dreaming—forever!

Behind Gunsight lake rises Gunsight mountain, bacon-straked with nature's never-gaudy reds and browns and grays until it seems a priceless heavenly hammock, not just a painted fortress of the clouds and snows. Down from the hammock troop long, playful cascades, chattering idly to their sober forest neighbors on the ledges. From the leisure of the hammock-mountain, vain though queenly snowbanks toss their likeliest portrait into an obliging mirror-lake which relays them with just the slightest quivering, as if she fears some trust betrayed. Even the slender cascades swim calmly on the mirror too, for this lake plays no favorites.

Such is the picture from the foot of the lake. But from there, however fascinating the complete image, there is little revelation of the more amazing waterfalls far across, above the mirror's handle. To see the cascades in their finer glory, you must climb the trail a mile or more toward Gunsight pass for the map-like broadside view across the lake.

This box seat view works wonders. Across the lake those cunning color-strata of the mountain, tilted earthward, tempt each long snow-born streamlet to glide instead of tumble, and the cascade, responding but timidly, splits into a compromise, again dividing when new lures conflict. The result is a unique pattern of thread-like fans and deltas on the cliff; wafery lace-work, cobwebs, even seeming white street-intersections on the color cliff that seem to openly defy all laws of gravity instead of merely out-scheming them. A domestic-relations scheme vacationing on the Gunsight trail could find marriage, flirtation, divorce, elopement, child-desertion, or possibly a dozen other human emergencies very picturesquely patterned in



Gunsight Lake.

this waterfall carnival-ground whose visible truth makes the rest of the world seem faraway or false.

Gunsight lake is located eight miles west of Going-to-the-Sun camp, on the east side of the park, and the traveler who would see it best should get as early a start on the trail from Sun as possible. The reflection is most beautiful in the early morning; and by mid-afternoon the sunlight comes flooding through the pass with a blinding glare that suggests even the heavens must be jealous of such a picture-treasure.

Through travelers on the Gunsight trail spend the night at Sperry camp, on the west slope of the divide, but 3,300 feet above Lake McDonald. Sperry neighborhood is a favorite of the mountain goats; until temporarily banished by the blasting for a new horse trail to the Sperry glacier the last two years, the goats came clattering down across the front porch of the chalet nearly every night! Equally contemptuous of human invasion were the snows of the Gunsight region, which, whether by sheer weight or by sudden avalanche from stalwart Mount Jackson, absolutely demolished a chalet built on the lake shore some fifteen years ago.

(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

Old European Cities

The exact dates of the settlements of London and Paris are not recorded. London first rose out of obscurity early after the Roman occupation of Britain in the First century of the Christian era. Caesar makes no mention of the town, but Tacitus refers to it as having been a place much frequented by merchants in A. D. 61. Paris was formerly known as Lutetia. Caesar describes in his "Commentaries" how it was burnt during the first Gallic war, 52 B. C. During the First century there was reference to Lutetia as a Roman town.

FAULTLESS WAY the Easiest Way

THE EASIEST way because Faultless Starch comes to you ready for instant use—no bother; no mixing. The best way because it does twice as much as ordinary starch and does it nicer.

FAULTLESS STARCH CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

5c AND 10c

PICNICS DRINK POLY POP

Just Add Water and Sugar
Sold by Grocers

To Disperse Mobs With Water

Berlin's police department has been equipped with a number of anti-riot automobiles to dispel unruly crowds. The car is an armored water tank on wheels capable of shooting water at tremendous pressure. Each car has a capacity of 50 gallons and the turret, resembling that on war tanks, is so arranged that water can be thrown in any direction.

"Universal" Language

Volapuk, which made its appearance in 1879, was one of the first of the "universal" languages, being followed by Esperanto, Spelin, Mendolingue, Universal, Kasmo, Novlatia, Idiom Neutral and Ito.

Virtue is the beauty of the soul.



Makes Life Sweeter

Too much to eat—too rich a diet—or too much smoking. Lots of things cause sour stomach, but one thing can correct it quickly. Phillips Milk of Magnesia will alkalize the acid. Take a spoonful of this pleasant preparation, and the system is soon sweetened.

Phillips is always ready to relieve distress from over-eating; to check all acidity; or neutralize nicotine. Remember this for your own comfort; for the sake of those around you. Endorsed by physicians, but they always say Phillips. Don't buy something else and expect the same results!

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

BOILS HEALED GUARANTEED

Specialist's ointment, Carbolic soap, pain reliever. Boils, ulcers, bad sores, Carbolic from Druggists. Red pain quick, boils vanish in quickest time over known.

FITS

The TOWNS Epilepsy Treatment is well known in Texas. Many endorsements on file. Write for our long list and see the results derived from this wonderful treatment. In use 55 years. Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries.

Read the Following Letter

Marysville, Tenn. B. 3
Aug. 1, 1927

Dear Sir: Our son has had but one seizure since we started your treatment. It has been six months since he had the last spell. We surely are thankful for it. It is doing so well. You may use this letter any way.

(Signed)
Mrs. E. C. Williams

We want every person in Texas suffering with epilepsy to read this FULLY complete of our treatment. Just come ago.

TOWNS REMEDY CO., Inc.
601 Third St. - Independence, Mo.

PASTIME THEATRE

CLARENDON, TEXAS
ALL TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Friday, 12th-- Sue Carol, in
"She's My Weakness Now"
Comedy drama, chuck full of good entertainment,
and plenty of laughs. Also Paramount Sound News.
Matinee 10c 30c. Night 20c 40c.

Saturday, 13th-- Kenneth Harlan, Marceline
Day, in "Paradise Island"
Story of a lone white girl in South Sea Islands. A
lot of action. Also good Talking Comedy. Matinee
10c 30c. Night 15c 35c.

Monday, Tuesday, 15, 16-- Will Rogers, Irene
Rich, in "So This is London"
—America's own lariat throwing, gum chewing wit-
wizard in the best one yet. It's a scream from start
to finish. Also a good Talking Comedy. Matinee
15c 40c. Night 25c 50c.

Wednesday, Thursday, 17, 18-- El Brendel, Mar-
jorie White, in "The New Movietone Follies"
A brand new frolic, with songs, dancing girls, and fun
galore. Just one hit after another. Also Talking Com-
edy. Matinee 10c 30c. Night 20c 40c.

Coming, Sept. 19-20-- "With Byrd at South Pole"

METHODIST CHURCH

The pastor will preach at both
services Sunday. He will leave
Monday to conduct a two weeks
revival at Paducah, Texas.

The Sunday school meets at
9:45. Let every one be on time,
with a studied lesson. Then stay
for church.

Senior League at 7:30 p. m.
Their crowds and programs are
fine. Young people are urged to
come.

E. D. Landreth, Pastor.

PREACHERS TO BE HERE

All of the twenty Methodist
pastors of the Clarendon district
are to meet here next Monday at
10 a. m. The Presiding Elder,
Rev. W. M. Murrell, will preside.
Lunch will be served at the
Cooper Hotel.

Miss Lucille Johnson of Naylor
spent the week end here with
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hunsacker.

J. B. Masterson has returned
from St. Louis, where he made
fall and winter purchases for his
M. & M. Store.

The P. T. Boston family of
Shamrock were here first of the
week, en route home from a vaca-
tion trip to Colorado.

Truman Caldwell left last Fri-
day for Plainview to enroll as a
student in Wayland College.

GILES NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lemmon
visited their daughter, Mrs. E.
P. Woods, at Shamrock Sunday.

T. C. Johnson and son, Barnie,
were business visitors in Mem-
phis Monday.

J. S. Stotts returned Thurs-
day from a visit of several days
at Dalhart.

Mrs. C. Y. Johnson of Hedley
visited in the homes of Mrs. G. T.
Foster and Mrs. Cope Sunday.

Misses Frankie Meredith, Mary
Sue Foster and Maurine Hoggard
are able to be up now, after the
"chicken pie race" at Mrs. T. C.
Johnson's home last Wednesday.
Frankie won the race.

E. W. Thaten and wife of Chil-
dreas visited in the T. C. Johnson
home one day last week.

Miss Mary Sue Foster was a
visitor in Memphis Monday.

Jeff Stotts was a visitor in Am-
arillo Saturday.

The A. E. Ranson family were
visitors in Oklahoma last week.

Mrs. J. D. McCants of Canyon
was in Giles a short time Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Johnson had
as their dinner guest Sunday,
Mr. Campbell of Amarillo.

Mrs. A. S. Edwards of Electra
visited her mother, Mrs. Sallie
Stotts, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Nanney had
as their guests Sunday, Walter
Boseman and family of Lelia Lake
and Mrs. G. C. Meredith of Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ode of Am-
arillo spent Sunday in the home
of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.
O. Stotts.

Barnie Johnson and Mrs. Male
Beckwith motored to Amarillo
Saturday. Barnie came back
Sunday, but Mrs. Beckwith will
visit with friends a few days.

Jack Edwards left Friday for
his home at Electra after several
days visit with friends here.

Mrs. Bowland of Elk City, Okla.,
and her daughter, Mrs. Robert
Stotts of Memphis, visited Mrs.
Sallie Stotts one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Beckwith
were Quail visitors Sunday.

Mr. Power of Memphis visited
W. C. Johnson Sunday.

Don't fail to see our new Prints
—at the right price.
Adams Dry Goods & Notions.

Mrs. Amp Watkins underwent
an operation in the Adair Hospi-
tal at Clarendon Tuesday.

We have a nice line of Prints at
15c per yard.
B. & B. Variety Store.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Bids will be received at the
county court house, Donley coun-
ty, Texas, by the County Clerk,
at 10 o'clock a. m., October 6, 1930,
and publicly opened and read in
accordance with the terms and
provisions of Article 2369, Revis-
ed Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925.
Said bids to be on one 1805 ft
wood pile trestle across Mulberry
Creek, about sixteen (16) miles
Southwest of Clarendon, in Don-
ley county, Texas, on the Cornelia
Adair Estate, and a 464 ft wood
pile trestle on Hall's Creek, about
fifteen (15) miles Southwest of
Clarendon, in Donley county,
Texas, on the Cornelia Adair Es-
tate, according to plans and spec-
ifications at the county clerk's
office, Donley county, Texas.

Said bids must be accompanied
by a certified check for five per
cent (5 per cent) of the amount
of the bid.

The Commissioners Court of
Donley county, Texas, reserves
the right to reject any and all
bids.

Wh. refore, witness my hand
and seal of office at Clarendon,
Donley county, Texas, this the
10th day of September, 1930.

Mrs. Bessie Smith,
County Clerk.
Donley County, Texas.
By Helen Wiedman, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE

The State of Texas,
County of Donley.

Whereas, by virtue of a certain
Order of Sale issued out of the
District Court of Donley county,
Texas, on a judgment rendered
in said court on the 8th day of
September, 1930, in favor of the
said Farmers State Bank of
New in, and against the said E.
M. Crisler, J. W. Crisler and L.
R. Bailey, and being No. 1628 on
the docket of said court, I did, on
the 10th day of September, 1930,
at 10 o'clock a. 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 E. M. Crisler, J. W. Cris-
ler and L. R. Bailey, to wit:

All that certain lot, tract or
parcels of land situated in Donley
county, Texas, as follows:

First Tract: A part of Section
No. 5 in Block No. G 7, sale script
issued to Adair and Goodnight,
bounded as follows: Beginning at
a point in the line of section 49,
block G 6, and E line of W. F.
Hardin Survey, 1437 1/2 vrs south
from the NW corner of section
49 block G 6 as corrected; thence
W crossing the line of the Hardin
Survey and E line of section 5,
block G 7, 48 vrs to a stake, the
same being the SW corner of a
40 acre tract north of this tract
and the NW corner of this tract;
thence S 1 deg 12 min. W 462 1/2
vrs to the S line of section 5,
block G 7 for the SW corner of
this tract; thence E with the S
line of said section No. 5 to its SE
corner; thence crossing the W
line of said Hardin survey 469 3/4
vrs to a point in the E line of
said Hardin survey and W line of
section 49 for the SE corner of
this tract; thence N with the W
line of section 49 469 1/4 vrs. to
the place of beginning.

Second Tract: 10 acres out of
the south side of a 40 acre tract
deeded by Mrs. J. Bivins to
Thos. Bivins, being a part of said
survey No. 5, block G 7, and W.
F. Hardin surveys. Beginning at
the SW corner of said 40 acre
tract; thence E at 392 vrs. pass
the W line of said Hardin survey
at 478 vrs. a point in the line of
of section 49 block G 6. thence N
118.1 vrs. to a point for the NW
corner of this tract; thence W
crossing the W line of the Hardin
and E line of the 40 acre tract to
a point in the W line of the Thos.
Bivins 40 acre tract for the NW
corner of this tract; thence S
118.1 vrs. to the place of begin-
ning. And being the land con-
veyed by Thos. Bivins to J. P.
Lillard by deed dated Jan 7th,
1916, and recorded in Vol 34 at
page 515 of the deed records of
Donley county, Texas.

Third Tract: Also a part of sec-
tion No. 5 block G 6 and bounded
as follows: Beginning at a point
on the S line of said section No. 5,
1090.5 vrs. E from its SW corner
and 870.5 vrs. W from its SE cor-
ner; thence N 1 deg 12 min. E
469.5 vrs to a point in the west
line of a 298 acre tract out of the
E side of section No. 5 conveyed
to Mrs. M. J. Bivins; thence E
480.25 vrs to a stake for the cor-
ner of this tract and the NW cor-
ner of a 40 acre tract; thence S
469.25 vrs to the place of begin-
ning. Being the same land con-
veyed by W. C. Bivins and wife,
Clara I. Brayles, to J. P. Lillard
by deed recorded in Vol 38 at
page 557 of the deed records of
Donley county, Texas.

And on the 7th day of October,
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 E.
M. Crisler, J. W. Crisler and L.
R. Bailey in and to said property.

Dated at Clarendon, this the
10th day of September, 1930.
M. W. Mosley, Sheriff of
Donley County, Texas.

YOU TELL 'EM



The city takes
what the
farmer raises
including the
farm help

WORKS LIKE MAGIC

Really, DUCO works like magic.
You can brush it on a chair, a
set of breakfast room furniture,
a porch or lawn swing in the af-
ternoon, and enjoy using them in
the evening.

Shabby, unused furniture can be
made useful and beautiful—and
so easily too.

Drop in and find out how you can
add a touch of beauty to your
home with DUCO

Thompson
Bros. Co.
Hardware -- Furniture

FILL UP
with
Phillips

Woods 66 Service Station
C. A. Wood, Prop.

Ice! Ice!

Delivered Anywhere in Town
—Any Time

I Am Running a
Service Truck

and will appreciate your patron-
age. Haul anything—and am
always ready.

O. E. Bailey

Huffman's
Barber Shop

Expert Tonsorial Work. Shine
Chair. Hot and Cold Baths.

You will be pleased with our
service. Try it.


W. H. Huffman, Prop.

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.

Subscribe for The Informer.



M SYSTEM

J. W. VALLANCE

SPECIALS

for FRIDAY and SATURDAY

EVERY ONE A MONEY-SAVER!

Flour, 24 lb, U. S.	69c
Sugar, 10 lb	57c
Lard, 4 lb	53c
Malt	49c
No. 2 Peas, two for	25c
Tomatoes, No. 2	9c
Folger's Coffee, 2 1-2 lb	\$1.19
Lipton's Coffee, 1 lb	35c
Pink Salmon, tall can	12 1-2c
Macaroni and Spaghetti	5c
Cabbage	4c lb
Lettuce	two for 15c

Market Specials

Beef Roast	12 1-2c lb
Steak, good and tender	25c lb
Box Bacon	43c