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DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF FRIONA AND PARMER COUNTY.

VOLUME 5—NUMBER 26.

FRIONA, PARMER COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1930.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

COUNTY FEDERATION WOMAN'S CLUBS HAVE GOOD PROGRAM IN READINESS FOR COMING SESSION

The next meeting of the County Federation of Woman's Clubs will be held at Farwell on January 25, beginning at 11:00 a. m., when the following program will be rendered.

Song, "Home Sweet Home."
Welcome Address, Mrs. Anne Overstreet, Farwell.
Response, Mrs. T. J. Crawford, Friona.
Business.
Noon.
Subject, "The Rural Home Beautiful."
Paper, "A House or a Home," Mrs. G. L. Livings, Friona.
Music, James Oliver Martin, of Farwell.
Talk, "The Rural Home Made More Beautiful," Mrs. Floyd Schlenker, Rhea.
Reading, "Someone Calls It Home," (Cooke) Martha Lee Pierce, Farwell.
Music, To be selected.
Round Table Discussion, "Grouping the different buildings for civic beauty and general utility, Mrs. Loyal Lust, Lubbudie.
It is urgently requested that we have a large attendance at this meeting. The officers for the ensuing year are to be elected and standing committees are to be appointed. We want each community to be well represented.

LIKES FRIONA

T. J. Hamblen of Pond Creek, Oklahoma, was a visitor in Friona last week and took occasion to drop into the Star office for a few minutes. Mr. Hamblen recently bought a section of fine land a few miles west of town which will be cultivated by two of his sons who have already taken possession of the farm and are preparing the land for the coming year's crop. Mr. Hamblen is most agreeably impressed with Friona and the surrounding territory. He says that if he can dispose of his property in Pond Creek he will buy property and build a home in Friona and move here for permanent residence. He likes the people here and says he knows he will have good neighbors here if he comes here to live and that he fully intends to bring them one good neighbor in return. Friona people will be pleased to have Mr. Hamblen become one of them.

LAZBUDDIE NEWS

Mrs. R. L. Bledsoe and little daughters, Betty and Mary Frances, have returned from an extended visit in South Texas. They visited Dallas, Austin, Anna and several other places where Mrs. Bledsoe has sisters and other relatives and friends.

There was probably quite a bit of news unreported during the holidays and the reporter begs pardon. Perhaps it is too late to mention that among those who spent at holidays at Maude, Shawnee, Seminole and other points in Oklahoma were Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Burton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Raper and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ditch and family and Mrs. Eva Abney. All have returned to their homes and settled down to work, looking forward to many good things in the new year.

QUITS MEAT MARKET

W. M. Blair, who for the past several months has been connected with the M System store as meat cutter has resigned that position and has been succeeded by Milt Crowe, who has been farming southeast of town for the past few years.

Mr. Crowe is an old time butcher and meat cutter and is quite at home beside the block and the patrons of the store will be treated with the same courteous and efficient service that they have received while Mr. Blair was in charge.

Mr. Blair is not yet quite ready to announce to the public his plans for the future, but at any rate he will remain in Friona and his friends may look forward to hearing from him in a business way in the near future.

OLD FIDDLERS' CONTEST

The next Old Fiddlers' Contest for Friona is scheduled to be held in the high school auditorium Saturday night, January 25, beginning promptly at 7:30 o'clock. The contest will be governed by the same rules that have been in use at the previous contests, and will be under direction of O. F. Lange, chairman of the entertainment committee. Any resident of Parmer county will be eligible regardless of age, and each entrant must record his intentions of entering the contest with the director, Mr. Lange, not later than 7:00 o'clock of the evening of the contest. In addition to the music of the contest, the program will include some good examples of clog and jig dancing and some amateur minstrel performances. The admission fee will be 15 cents for children and 35 cents for adults, and the proceeds will be devoted to the needs of the Friona Athletic Association. Come and bring your family and enjoy a good program.

LAZBUDDIE STUDY CLUB

The Lazbuddie Study Club met in the home of Mrs. T. C. Raper Thursday, January 2, with Mrs. Ralph Ditch as hostess.

A pretty miscellaneous shower was given Mrs. Reinhold Steinbock, a bride of recent date.

After the usual study hour and business session, dainty refreshments were served to Meses, T. C. Raper, W. S. Menefee, C. E. Merriott, Joel Treidler, John Steinbock, Ray White, Rudolph Pyritz, Julian Gulun, Reinhold Steinbock, Ivy, Lust, Dyck and Bewley, and Juanita Ivy, Eva Abney and the hostess, Mrs. Ditch.

ELECT OFFICERS

The annual business meeting of the Congregational church was held Sunday when reports of all church organizations reported and officers elected for the year. Most of the officers were re-elected in the Sunday school, with Mr. Reeve as superintendent and Hurd Whitefield secretary. Prof. Casey was chosen adult Bible class teacher. Meses, Kinsley, Fred White, Crawford, Reeve, Hanson, Miss Nelda Goodwine, J. A. Blackwell and J. A. Gnyer were re-elected, while Carl Maurer was chosen trustee and J. W. Ford deacon to fill the unexpired time of C. M. Stevens, deceased. Each organization reported debts paid and a balance on hand.

City and school tax assessor and collector, W. H. Warren, who has been ill for a few days, is again able to be at his work in the office.

F. N. WELCH TO PUT UP NEW HOUSE

F. N. Welch has this week begun the erection of a new business building on the east end of the lots at the corner of Main and Seventh Streets.

The building will be a stucco-frame structure 14 by 24 feet in dimensions and will be used as a store room for parts for the machinery handled by Mr. Welch and associates.

Mr. Welch, who is well known in the region as one of our most extensive wheat growers and progressive citizens, has taken the dealer's contract for the John Deere and Rumely lines of machinery and farm implements for this section of the county, and the new building will be the first of a unit of the plant that will house this extensive line.

It is Mr. Welch's expectation to have by the beginning of next year's business season to have on his property here a first class modern business building. He will be assisted this year by A. B. Short who will have charge of the implement lines and the parts supply.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX

It is the duty of each and every citizen to see that he or she is a fully legally qualified voter, so that he or she may be able to go to the polls at any and all elections and cast a vote on all questions that may call for the franchise of the people.

In order, however, to be a legally qualified voter one must pay an annual poll tax into the county treasury, and since this is to be a great year for elections, it will behoove every citizen to look after the payment of this poll tax in order to be able to produce a poll tax receipt when visiting the polls.

It is also worth while to note that the time for paying this poll tax will end on the 31st day of this month, which is now less than two weeks off. Pay your poll tax—get your receipt and be prepared to vote for school, city, county and state officers at the regular elections for these officers.

CALLED TO CHICAGO

Mrs. O. F. Lange received a telegram from Chicago Wednesday afternoon bearing the information that her mother, Mrs. Kline, was critically ill and requesting her presence at the bedside.

Mrs. Lange departed on the next east bound train for Chicago and will be away indefinitely. Mrs. Kline has at various times visited here in the home of her daughter and has many friends and acquaintances here who wish for her a speedy recovery.

E. V. RUSHING HOME

E. V. Rushing, proprietor of the Rushing grocery store, who was called last week to Sherman, Texas, to be with his mother, Mrs. T. M. Rushing, who underwent a surgical operation there, returned to his home here Tuesday morning. Mr. Rushing stated that his mother stood the ordeal bravely and at the time of his leaving her was feeling greatly relieved and hopes were entertained for her recovery, which will be welcome news to the many Friona friends of the family.

DATE CHANGED

In last week's issue of the Star it was stated that the farm sale of J. H. Lea, who lives five and a half miles southeast of town, would be held on Monday, January 13. It was originally intended that this should be the date and the statement was correct at the time it was made, but certain circumstances made a change in date imperative and the sale will not be held until Monday, January 20, being Monday of next week.

SCHOOL INCREASING

It is reported on good authority that the Friona school is rapidly gaining in number of pupils—that scarcely a week that does not bring into the folds anywhere from one to a dozen or more new pupils.

In many of the rooms it is said that there are two pupils for each seat and that many of the desks contain as many as three sets of books.

In one room, at least, it is stated that there are so many pupils that one half of them are seated while the other half of the number are reciting in another room, and throughout all the various departments of the school the rooms are so crowded that Superintendent Conway is continually busy contriving some means for housing all of the students and giving them their share of the school's advantages.

While it may be possible for the teachers now in charge to care for all who may come during the present term, it is more than evident that more room must be arranged for before another term shall begin, and while only one more teacher has so far been added to the faculty since this term began, it is evident that at least five more must be added when the next term begins and it is quite probable that more will be needed before the close of this term. It is estimated that a considerable number of new families are slated to arrive within the district between now and the opening of spring and that many of these families will bring other students.

WILL GET THE STAR.

Ralph Braddy and R. W. Moffett whose homes are a few miles south of town, were appreciated callers at the Star office Monday afternoon while attending to business affairs in town. Mr. Braddy is one of the newly arrived citizens who moved here two weeks ago from Celeste, Texas, and Mr. Moffett is one of our good farmers who arrived about a year ago. While in the Star office they each took advantage of the occasion to have their names added to the Star's subscription list and will receive the paper regularly during the coming year.

HOLY AGENCY HERE

It is reported on good authority that the central agency of the Holt Machinery Company for Parmer county will be located in Friona. According to the report, this company now has one or more small agencies at different points in the county, but desires to centralize the business for more efficiency and a greater volume to be located at some one point within the county, and Friona has been selected as that point.

HAD GOOD TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gischler returned Saturday from a two weeks visit with relatives at Abilene and a visit to San Antonio, where they attended a state convention of the Harvester Life Insurance Co., for which he is an agent. Mr. Gischler expresses the greatest satisfaction with the good times he enjoyed while away and says his company cannot be excelled as an entertainer. They were given many sight seeing trips over the city of San Antonio with every expense paid and nothing was left undone that would add to the accommodation and entertainment at the convention.

Mr. Gischler was in the contest for the largest amount of insurance written by any agent or team of agents and led all others in his team and came second, only in the amount of individual writers, which caused him to lose the car which the company offered as a reward for such an achievement. The car went to a Panhandle man.

D. H. MEADE ANNOUNCES

In another column of this issue of the Star will be found the announcement of D. H. Meade of Friona as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Commissioner for Precinct No. 1.

Mr. Meade is one of the county's oldest citizens and is well known by all the older settlers throughout the east part of the county. He has served two or more terms as county commissioner and has always proved faithful to his official duties and has worked faithfully for the interests of his constituents at all time.

If re-elected, Judge Meade will continue to devote his time and interest to the service of the people in the future the same as he has in the past, and he conscientiously solicits the support of the people at the polls.

OFF TO OKLAHOMA

Dick Reddinger, whose farm home is out near the Lakelview school house, was in town Monday morning and paid the Star office a pleasant visit.

Mr. Reddinger and family will start the last of the week on a trip to their former home in Oklahoma for a few days visit with relatives and former neighbors. He did not forget to ask for a few of the Friona folders to take with him on their visit, as he says the folks there are always asking him questions about the Friona country and he will be much better able to answer many of them through the use of the folders.

R. L. Childree, curbstone land agent, was a business visitor in Farwell Monday.

FRIONA GAINING REPUTATION AS TOWN WHERE ONE MAY FIND ANY NEEDED ARTICLE, AT ANY TIME

Friona's trade territory, which only a few years ago consisted mainly of a comparatively few widely scattered and almost isolated farms, is showing each year a wonderful growth, not so much in area as in the ever increasing number of farms which are being opened upon the bosom of our broad and fertile prairies, according to local business firms.

Mr. and Mrs. Eckles of the Friona Drug Company, arrived in Friona Tuesday and proceeded at once to the arrangement of the fixtures for their new drug store and confectionery, these fixtures having arrived the same day. Mr. Eckles told a representative of the Star that they will have one of the nicest and most up-to-date stores to be found anywhere when all his fixtures and stock have arrived and are installed. The appearance of the ones that had already arrived substantiated his statement in this regard as they are handsome, durable and well planned for efficiency.

The new store is located in the north part of the new theatre building on Main Street, where it will be convenient to the public and the proprietors propose to carry a complete stock of drugs and medicines and serve cold drinks, cigars and choice candies, in addition to his drug supplies. In fact, their purpose is to serve the public with anything carried in a drug store line. Mr. Eckles hopes to be able to have his store open to the public by Tuesday of next week.

INTERMEDIATE B. Y. P. U.

Program for January 19:
Meditation period.
Business, president in charge.
Bible drill.
Records and business.
Reports of committees.
Song.
Program, Group Captain in charge.
Teach us to pray.
A universal instinct, Erma Sue Bensley.
Jesus, the great example in prayer, Eva Dilger.
Reverence in prayer, Edward Massey.
When should we pray? Gordon Massey.
For whom shall we pray? Lucile Booth.
Leader's period, Leader in charge.
The time is from 6 to 6:45

THEY HAVE MOVED

There was quite a bit of morning done during the early part of this week among our citizens, when several of them changed locations.

Among those who moved Tuesday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McLellan, who moved to their new residence in the east part of town from the Virg Whitley home. The W. W. Hall family moved into the house vacated by the McLellans, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitley moved to the house vacated by Mr. Hall.

TEACHERS TO MEET HERE TOMORROW

The regular meeting of the Parmer County Teachers Association will be held in Friona on Saturday of this week, January 18, beginning promptly at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in the high school auditorium. The association is unusually fortunate at this meeting in having an unusual amount of prominent educational talent present in the persons of Dr. P. W. Horn of the Texas Tech College at Lubbock, and Dr. J. A. Hill of the W. T. S. T. C. Canyon, each of whom will take part in the following program at 10:00.

Song, Glee Club.
Invocation, Rev. Van Pelt.
Welcome Address, John White.
Response, Judge Aldridge.
Song, Glee Club.
Address, Dr. P. W. Horn.
Lunch.
Address, Dr. J. A. Hill.
Business session.

Several of our male citizens have been attending court at Farwell this week as members of the petit and grand juries.



"INVOICING"

Reese
M. SELLHOHN

EVENTS OF 1929 PASS IN REVIEW

Noteworthy Happenings of the Year in the United States and Other Countries.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MANY happenings contributed to making the year 1929 highly interesting to the observers of human events, and at times exciting for some of the participants therein. First in international importance were the long strides taken toward the establishment of peace and amity throughout the world. These were the unprecedented visit of Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain to President Hoover, followed by the announcement that under their administrations the two great English-speaking nations would co-operate to prevent war, and by the invitation to France, Italy and Japan to participate with the United States and Britain in another conference for naval limitation; the formal acceptance of the Kellogg-Briand pact by nearly all nations; the readjustment of German reparations by the Young commission, the liquidation of other World war problems and the beginning of the evacuation of the Rhineland by the allies.

Mars was almost idle throughout the year. The only serious armed conflicts were the "unofficial" war in Manchuria between the Chinese and Russian; the perennial civil war in China; a bloody but futile rebellion in Mexico, and a bitter struggle for the throne of Afghanistan. An uprising of Arabs against Jews in Palestine cost many lives but was speedily quelled by the British.

In the United States the most talked-of event was the collapse in the autumn of inflated stock prices on the exchanges, which took from a host of amateur speculators paper profits of many billions of dollars. The calamitous depression that might have resulted was averted when President Hoover called into conference the leaders of industry, finance and labor and obtained their pledges to support his program for continued and increasing prosperity. At the same time Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced that the administration would recommend that corporation and individual income tax rates for 1929 be reduced by 1 per cent, and this plan was supported by leaders of both parties and acted on with celerity by congress in December. In its special session during the summer congress enacted a farm relief law and a federal farm board acting under its provisions was soon in operation with ample funds to aid the agriculturists. The house also passed a tariff bill, raising many of the rates; but the senate, controlled by a coalition of Democrats and radical Republicans, re-wrote the measure on other lines and the controversy went over to the regular session that opened on December 2.

INTERNATIONAL

WHEN Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, after doing a little job of revising the public finances of Santo Domingo, went to England as American ambassador, he immediately began conversations with Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald with a view of clearing up the differences between the United States and Great Britain concerning limitation of naval armament and preparing the way for another conference of the chief naval powers. The two statesmen found agreement easy, and early in October Mr. MacDonald came over to discuss that and allied questions with President Hoover. Their conversations were equally satisfactory and they announced that the two nations would renounce war with each other and co-operate to preserve peace throughout the world. The spirit of good will infused all their utterances, and even the suspicious French were reassured when both Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald declared this Anglo-American entente was not designed to take the least advantage of any other nation.

The ground thus being made ready, France, Italy and Japan were invited to participate in a conference in London in January for the purpose of extending and supplementing the Washington treaty of 1922. They were told that the British and American governments still desired the abolition of the submarine but recognized that no final settlement on this subject could be reached except in conference with the other naval powers.

President Hoover named, as American delegates to the conference, Secretary of State Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Adams, Ambassadors Dawes, Morrow and Gibson, and Senators Reed of Pennsylvania and Robinson of Arkansas.

Adjustment of Reparations.

German reparations were readjusted by the commission of international experts headed by Owen D. Young of the United States, and the plan offered was accepted by all nations concerned, though Germany professed to be disappointed with it, and Great Britain would not accept the division of payments at first suggested. The Germans were consoled by the resulting evacuation of the Rhineland long before the time set by the treaty of Versailles. Withdrawals from two of the occupied zones was completed late in the year, and by the middle

of December all the British troops had departed.

One of the most important features of the Young plan was the setting up in Basel, Switzerland, of a Bank of International Settlements.

The allied nations and Germany settled most of the remaining World war questions, including the payments to Belgium for the worthless German marks left in that country. Premier Briand of France, being then in an optimistic mood, presented to the representatives of 28 European countries his plan for a federation of the continental powers, asking that it be submitted to their governments. It was received politely and widely discussed.

Russia and China, disputing over the control and management of the Chinese Eastern railway, came to blows along the Manchurian borders, and though there was no declaration of war, the fighting continued for months. The Russians were the aggressors, making frequent raids into Chinese territory and destroying a number of towns. "White" Russians in Manchuria were especially the objects of their attacks. Finally, late in November, China appealed to the powers to persuade Russia to abide by the Kellogg-Briand pact, which both Russia and China had signed. President Hoover led the way in response to this request, but meanwhile negotiations had begun between Moscow and the provincial government of Manchuria, and Moscow resented the American note as unnecessary and "not a friendly action."

Italy and the Vatican at Peace.

Early in February negotiations for the resumption of friendly relations between Italy and the Vatican were completed and a treaty was signed by which Italy recognized the full sovereignty of the pope and the quarrel which had lasted 50 years was ended. The separation of church and state in Italy was made official, and the Vatican, with some adjacent land given the status of an independent state. It was called "Vatican City" and Pius XI promulgated a constitution for it.

One other old quarrel was settled amicably, through the efforts of President Hoover. This was the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. The territory was divided and every one was satisfied except Bolivia, which had hoped for an outlet to the sea.

Elihu Root's formula for adhesion of the United States to the Court of International Justice, commonly known as the World court, was accepted by the League of Nations and the court itself. It satisfies in the main the reservation long ago made by the senate, but it will be necessary for that body to pass on the matter again. The protocol was signed in December on behalf of President Hoover by J. P. Moffat, American charge d'affaires at Berne, Switzerland.

FOREIGN

PRIME Minister Stanley Baldwin's British government grew steadily weaker through the first part of the year because of unemployment, housing, pensions, taxes and a dozen other domestic problems which it could not meet to the satisfaction of the nation. David Lloyd George put the rejuvenated Liberal party in the limelight with ample promises, and the Laborites were strongest. Therefore Ramsay MacDonald was given the post of prime minister and proceeded to form a new government. The portfolio of minister of labor was given to Miss Margaret Bondfield, the first woman to enter a British cabinet. She was one of fourteen women elected to parliament. Arthur Henderson was put at the head of the foreign office.

The Liberals had elected fifty-nine members and held the balance of power. They virtually agreed to support the Labor government so long as the policies it put forward were not too socialist; and it was freely predicted that Mr. MacDonald's chief troubles would come from the radical members of his party. His plans for the alleviation of unemployment were almost upset in July when the great cotton industry was tied up by a strike that involved 500,000 operatives and closed 1,800 mills in the Lancashire area. The prime minister took an active personal part in the settlement of this trouble. He also made progress toward ending the old disputes between the coal mine operators and their employees.

France Reasonably Prosperous.

France had a fairly prosperous year, her people fattening on big crops, reparations and American tourists and amusing themselves as always with the game of politics. Premier Poincare continued in office, despite ill health, until he had secured the ratification of the war debt agreements with the United States and Great Britain. This action was taken by the parliament on July 25, and M. Poincare, who had so long and so well served his country, immediately resigned. Aristide Briand, veteran cabinet member, was made premier, and as the Radical Socialists refused to participate, he made no changes in the ministers. Under his rule repressive measures against the Communists were continued with vigor, and their meetings of protest were broken up by the police. Through the summer unemployment was almost nonexistent, and in August a French commission reached an agreement with the government of Rumania by which

10,000 laborers were to be transported from that country to France.

In October Briand's support in the chamber of deputies dwindled, and on the 22nd of that month he and his cabinet resigned. Eduard Daladier tried in vain to form a new government, and the job was then done successfully by Andre Tardieu. Briand remained in the cabinet as foreign minister and it seemed that his policies would be carried forward by the Tardieu government.

Fascism Grows Stronger.

Premier Mussolini of Italy, quite scornful of his detractors, further strengthened the power of Fascism, if that were possible. The new legislature was set up early in the year, and in April the Duce assumed full control of the regulation of capital and labor. Not having much confidence in disarmament conferences, the premier took steps to make Italy's armed forces more efficient and declared that while the nation desired peace with all the world, it was spiritually prepared to face any crisis. The settlement of the old quarrel with the Vatican was a feather in his cap, but later developments showed that much bitterness remained. In December the king and queen paid their first visit to Pope Pius XI in the Vatican.

Afghanistan achieved the front page at various times during the year. King Amanullah found that the westerners he tried to introduce were causing such violent opposition that he rescinded them in January and abdicated in favor of his brother. The rebellious tribesmen were still not satisfied, and under the leadership of one Habibullah Khan, they captured Kabul, the capital, and drove out the new king. Habibullah, who really was Bacha Sakao, a bandit, assumed the crown and lasted until October, when Nadir Khan occupied Kabul and proclaimed himself king. Bacha was taken prisoner and executed.

Race War in Palestine.

Palestine was the scene of a bloody uprising of the Arabs against the Jews in August and many of the latter were massacred in Jerusalem and other places. The immediate cause of the outbreak was a dispute over the Walling Wall which the Jews have used for centuries as a place of prayer; but it goes back to the deep resentment of the Arab against the British mandate and the predominance of Jewish influence in the government of a country which they consider belongs to them. The local authorities were unable to stop the fighting, so the British stepped in with warships, troops and airplanes and speedily forced the belligerents to cease their killings and depredations. The situation in the Holy Land was still considered so serious that the British government sent out a commission of inquiry.

China's Nationalist government, besides the quarrel with Russia, had to contend with the seemingly unending civil warfare that keeps the huge nation relatively powerless. This conflict died down and revived several times during the twelvemonth, and in December reached perhaps its most serious stage.

Mexico's annual revolutionary outbreak came in March and spread rapidly in eight or ten states, becoming really formidable though belittled by President Portes Gil. The rebels were under the general leadership of Escobar, while General Calles, minister of war, led the government forces in person. For weeks there was bloody fighting in Orizaba, Monterey, Juarez, Manzanillo, Jimenez and Torreón, with fortune favoring first one side and then the other. Gen. Jesus Aguirre, rebel leader in Vera Cruz, was captured and executed, and on April 3 the federal forces won a great victory at Reforma. By the end of April the rebellion was in collapse, and generals by the dozen were fleeing across the United States border. With this of its hands, the government proceeded to squelch the "religious rebels" who had been active along the west coast.

The Presidential election was held on November 17 and resulted in victory for Pascual Ortiz Rubio, candidate of the Grand Revolutionary or government party, over Vasconcelos of the Anti-Re-election party. The election itself was reasonably quiet but was preceded by sanguinary riots in many cities.

DOMESTIC

DURING the last two months of its life the Seventieth congress passed a number of necessary and wise measures, including the army and navy supply bills, the bill authorizing the construction of fifteen cruisers, and one providing for deportation of alien gunmen and bootleggers. Resolutions were adopted ordering a survey of the Nicaragua canal route and giving federal approval to the Chicago centennial exposition of 1933, and the senate ratified the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war. Another measure passed both houses that was looked upon by a considerable part of the citizenry as neither necessary nor wise. This was the Jones bill to punish offenders against the Volstead law by a maximum of \$10,000 fine or five years in prison or both. The bitter opposition of the wets was appeased somewhat by an amendment stating that congress did not intend that such severe penalties should be imposed for slight or casual violations.

Then came Herbert Hoover, who, with Charles Curtis as vice president, was inaugurated as chief executive on March 4. In a vigorous inaugural address the new President promised that his campaign pledges would be fulfilled, and dwelt especially on the problems of law enforcement, farm relief and the tariff. He announced that the first of these would be subjected to a

searching investigation by a national commission which he would appoint, and urged congress to do its duty in respect to the others.

Mr. Hoover's cabinet was headed by Henry L. Stimson as secretary of state and contained two hold-overs—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary of Labor Davis. The names of Mellon and Davis were not submitted to the senate for confirmation, and a little later the foes of the head of the treasury tried in vain to impeach his right to hold the portfolio.

Farm Relief and Tariff.

The President called congress to meet in special session on April 15, asking that it confine itself to passing bills for the relief of agriculture and revising the tariff especially for the benefit of farmers and industries that had not been prosperous. The house in ten days passed the Haugen farm relief bill; and on May 28 it gave its approval to the Hawley tariff measure which revised most of the schedules and generally increased duties.

In the senate the Republican radicals and the Democrats insisted on putting in the McNary farm relief measure a provision for the debenture or export subsidy plan, though they knew this would not be accepted by President Hoover. In this shape the bill was passed on May 14, and for a month the house and senate conferees struggled over it, the house finally winning and the debenture scheme being eliminated. Mr. Hoover signed the measure on June 15, and soon after named the members of the federal farm board authorized by the act. Alexander Legge of Chicago, president of the International Harvester company, was appointed chairman and the board proceeded to promote the formation of farmers' co-operatives, which would be aided with loans from a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 that had been voted by congress. This work continued throughout the year, meeting with general approval.

With the question of tariff revision the senators got tangled up in a fight that seemed interminable. A coalition of Democrats and radical Republicans was formed that succeeded in tearing to pieces the bill reported by the senate committee which resembled that passed by the house. This anomalous majority professed to be acting for the farmers and even inserted in the tariff measure the export debenture plan. The re-writing of the bill could not be completed before Thanksgiving, and so was passed on to the regular session that opened on December 2.

In their spare time during the autumn the senators investigated the activities of lobbyists, especially those concerned with tariff rates, and from some witnesses, notably Joseph Grundy of Pennsylvania, they heard comments on them and their doings that were not pleasing.

President Hoover on May 20 appointed his commission on law enforcement, consisting of eleven eminent men and women with George W. Wickersham as chairman. It was understood this commission would take several years for its investigation, making recommendations from time to time.

Stock Market Collapse.

The great debacle mentioned in the introductory paragraphs came in late October and continued for two weeks. It was the culmination of many months of frenzied gambling by amateur speculators in a sensationally rising market. Prices fell rapidly and paper profits of about seventy billion dollars vanished. The government could do nothing to check the collapse, but when normal levels had been reached President Hoover came forward with a program for the stabilization of business and industry and the continuation of prosperity the country had been enjoying. He called groups of leaders in all lines to conferences in Washington and received from them assurances that they and their organizations would co-operate with his plans. At a final meeting of big industrialists and financiers a permanent committee was named to watch out for weak spots in business and apply remedies.

In his message read to the first regular session of the Seventy-first congress the President expressed the confidence that the measures taken had re-established confidence and that a very large degree of unemployment had been prevented. He recommended increased expenditures for waterways, buildings, and other public works, and asked congress to authorize the income tax cut of 1 per cent, effective for one year. The President also dwelt at length on the matter of law enforcement, declaring it to be the most important issue before the people and recommending various changes to help the enforcement of prohibition.

The house speedily passed the tax reduction resolution and the senate accepted it in due time. One of the first acts of the upper house was the adoption of a resolution which denied a seat in the senate to William S. Vare of Pennsylvania on the ground of corruption and fraud in his nomination and election three years previously. Governor Fisher promptly appointed Joseph Grundy to fill the vacant seat, and he was sworn in after being severely castigated by a number of senators.

Riotous demonstrations against President Borno of Haiti and his American advisers broke out in December. The United States marines were constrained to shoot down a few natives, and President Hoover asked congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to study the unsatisfactory conditions on the island.

Secretary of War James W. Good died on November 18, and Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma, who had been assistant secretary, was given the portfolio.

Mr. Hoover's diplomatic appointments were highly commended. He sent Gen. Charles Gates Dawes to London, Senator Walter E. Edge to Paris, John W. Garrett to Rome, Gerritt J. Diekema to Brussels, Henry F. Guggenheim to Cuba, Irwin B. Laughlin to Madrid, Charles C. Hart to Persia, and A. R. Geissler to Slam. Dwight F. Davis, former secretary of war, was appointed governor general of the Philippines; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was made governor of Porto Rico, and Lawrence M. Judd governor of Hawaii.

There were echoes from time to time of the oil scandals. The Supreme court upheld the conviction of Harry F. Sinclair for contempt of the senate and of court and he was in prison from May 6 until November 20. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, was found guilty of bribery in the oil lease cases and was sentenced to one year in prison and \$100,000 fine.

The annual convention of the American Legion was held in Louisville, and O. L. Bodenhamer of Oklahoma was elected commander. The Grand Army of the Republic met in Portland, Maine, and chose E. J. Foster of Worcester, Mass., as its commander in chief.

An interesting event was the celebration on October 21 of the golden jubilee of Edison's electric light. The entire civilized world recognized the occasion but the big doings were at Henry Ford's reconstructed old-time village near Detroit. President Hoover, Mr. Edison and a host of other notables being the automobile manufacturer's guests.

While in the Middle West the President took part in the celebration of the completion of canalization of the Ohio river, delivering addresses at Cincinnati and Louisville.

There were two elections that attracted especial attention. In Virginia the regular Democrats defeated a coalition of Republicans and anti-Smith Democrats led by Bishop Cannon. In New York Jimmie Walker was re-elected mayor, easily beating Congressman La Guardia and other aspirants. Other elections in various parts of the country indicated that the Democratic party was regaining strength.

AERONAUTICS

MOST spectacular of the year's events in aeronautics was the flight of the huge German dirigible Graf Zeppelin in August and September from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, N. J., and thence eastward around the world, with stops only at Friedrichshafen, Tokyo, Los Angeles and Lakohurst. On September 4 the big ship arrived safely at its home port in Germany. The trip was made without mishap though a severe storm was encountered soon after leaving Japan. Plans were laid to use the dirigible in Arctic exploration.

The Atlantic was crossed three times by airplanes. Jimenez and Iglesias of Spain flew from Seville to the Brazilian coast late in March; and in June three French pilots in the plane Yellow Bird crossed from Old Orchard Beach, Me., to the coast of Spain. Next month Williams and Yancey, American flyers, hopped off from Old Orchard Beach for Rome, but they were forced to land near Santander, Spain, by lack of gas; later they completed their trip. All other attempted transatlantic flights were failures, some of them tragedies.

Setting New Records.

All records for sustained flight were broken in January by the army plane Question Mark which remained up 150 hours and 40 minutes, being refueled in the air 36 times. In May this was surpassed by Robbins and Kelley of Fort Worth, Texas, whose endurance flight lasted 172 hours and 31 minutes. In July Mendell and Reinhart at Culver City, Calif., put both records in the shade with a mark of 246 hours and 43 minutes, and then, later in the same month, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, in the St. Louis Robin plane, settled the contest for the year by remaining aloft for 420 hours and 21 minutes. Lieut. Apollo Soucek of the United States navy established a new altitude record of 39,140 feet. Capt. Frank Hawks flew from Los Angeles to New York in 17 hours and 44 minutes, and George Haldeman flew from Windsor, Ont., to Havana in 12 hours and 56 minutes.

The Schneider cup race for seaplanes was won by Lieutenant Waghorn of England, who averaged 328.63 miles an hour over the 218 mile course. A few days later A. H. Orlich drove the same plane at the record speed of 355.8 miles. Over in Germany a plane propelled by rockets was given its first tryout, Fritz von Opel flying six miles. The Germans also boasted of the biggest airplane, the Dox, which made successful flights carrying 100 persons.

The American national air races were held at Cleveland in August, in connection with them the women, who were becoming very active in aviation, had an air derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, Louise Thaden of Pittsburgh was the winner. The races for 1930 were awarded to Chicago.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was a busy man during the year, and after his marriage to Miss Anne Morrow in May he usually was accompanied on his flights by his bride. In February the colonel inaugurated the United States-Panama air mail service, and in September he and Mrs. Lindbergh opened another new route by a flight from Miami to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. On the way home they stopped to make flights over the jungle of Honduras and Yucatan to photograph hitherto unexplored Aztec ruins.

NECROLOGY

SOME of the greatest actors in the drama we call the World war were taken by death during the year. France lost Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the allied armies; Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger," premier during the later years of the war, and General Sarrail, the defender of Verdun. Among the Germans who passed were Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, commander of the German forces in Turkey, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the eminent statesman who was German foreign minister at the time of his death. Myron T. Herrick, beloved American ambassador to France during the great conflict and at the time of his demise, passed away in March. Three United States senators, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, L. D. Tyson of Tennessee and F. E. Warren of Wyoming, and James W. Good, secretary of war, were among America's noted dead.

Other notables who died in 1929 were: In January: Grand Duke Nicholas, chief claimant to throne of Russia; George L. (Tex) Rickard, sports promoter; Henry Arthur Jones, English dramatist; Casper Whitney, author and editor; Former Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama; Ogden Mills, New York financier; Count Chinda, Japanese statesman; Sophie Irene Loeb, author; R. L. Slagle, president of University of South Dakota.

In February: Maria Christina, queen mother of Spain; Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy; Lily Langtry, Lady de Bathe; Melville E. Stone, journalist; Vice Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman of England; Frank Keenan, actor; Mrs. Ogden Golet of New York; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pulpit orator; Harvey O'Higgins, author and playwright.

In March: Harrison M. Wild, musician; Thomas Targart, Indian Democratic leader; Moses Call, former senator from Minnesota; D. D. Bulck, automobile pioneer; Allen B. Pond, architect; Samuel Rea, former president of the Pennsylvania railway; Ex-Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas; Brandegee Matthews, author.

In April: E. Lester Jones, director of United States coast and geodetic survey; Count Shimpei Goto, Japanese statesman; J. W. Bailey, former senator from Texas; Flora Annie Steel, English novelist; Lord Revelstoke, British banker; Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the ex-kaiser; E. F. Carry, president of the Pullman company.

In May: Edward Payson Weston, famous pedestrian; Earl of Rosebery, English statesman; Garrett P. Serviss, writer on science; Wallace Treat, American diplomat; Maj. Harry A. Smith, U. S. A.; W. B. Thomas, Boston capitalist.

In June: Admiral Sir Cecil Burney of British navy; Bliss Carmen, poet; Count Julius Andrássy, Hungarian statesman; Charles F. Brush, inventor of the arc light; Gen. Bramwell Booth, former head of the Salvation Army; Don Boucault, actor; Duarte Felix, Brazilian journalist.

In July: Datsin Farmun, stage and screen actor; Maj. Gen. Eli K. Cole, marine corps; Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, U. S. N.; Mrs. Katherine Tingley, Theosophist leader; Robert Henri, American artist; Mrs. Lillian Bell, author; Henry B. Fuller, novelist; Judge N. J. Sinnott of United States Court of Claims.

In August: Archbishop J. J. Keane of Dubuque; Emile Berliner, phonograph inventor; H. C. Witwer, author; Chancey Keep, Chicago capitalist; Cyril Kightley, English actor; Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, British savant; Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U. S. N.; Dr. J. W. Jenks, president of Alexander Hamilton Institute.

In September: W. E. Dever, former mayor of Chicago; Owen T. Edgar, last of the Mexican war veterans; Congressman O. J. Kvale of Minnesota; Jesse Lynch Williams, author; Cardinal Dubois, archbishop of Paris; Miller Huggins, manager of New York Yankees; U. S. Grant, son of the late President Grant; Baron Tanaka, Japanese statesman.

In October: E. A. Bourdelle, French sculptor; Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister; Bishop J. G. Murray, head of Protestant Episcopal church; Jeanne Bangels, actress; W. J. Connors, Buffalo capitalist; Bishop Edmund M. Dunee of Peoria; Mrs. Lemira Goodhue, mother of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge; Rev. E. S. Shumaker, Indiana Anti-Saloon league chief; Rev. John Roach Stratton of New York, noted fundamentalist; Sir Graham Balfour, British author.

In November: W. G. Lee, former president of Railway Trainmen; Prince Max of Baden, last Imperial chancellor of Germany; T. P. O'Connor, "father" of the house of commons; John Cort, theatrical producer; Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon; Daniel F. Appel, president New England Life Insurance company; Raymond Hitchcock, actor; Father Tondorf of Georgetown university, earthquake expert.

In December: Prof. E. M. Shaw of University of Iowa; Robert Reid, American mural artist; Congressman W. W. Grist of Pennsylvania; Dr. M. W. Stryker, former president of Hamilton college; Col. Charles Goodnight, noted Texas pioneer; Brig. Gen. D. E. Aultman, U. S. A.

Salts Fine for Aching Kidneys

When Back Hurts Flush Your Kidneys as You Clean Your Bowels

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, sometimes get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally...

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region...

A well-known local druggist says he sells tons of Jad Salts to folks who believe in trying to correct kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

To Avoid Infection Use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited

La Politesse

Martin Beck, the New York theater magnate, said on his return from Europe:

"Prosperity is turning France's head. The French used to be the politest people, now they're the rudest, the most overbearing."

"An American woman in Paris told a French butcher to cut her off two pounds of beef for a stew."

"He threw a lot of bones and scraps on the scales."

"Say, look here," the American woman protested, "you're giving me about a pound of bone."

"No, I ain't," said the butcher. "You're paying for it."

First Wireless Message

The first satisfactory wireless message was that transmitted by Marconi across the English channel on March 27, 1899. The signals were sent from Dover on the English side to Wimereux on the French side.

Not until within the last century was anyone paid for playing a game that made it a "sport."

Just think a wonderful new bluing—Red Cross Concentrated Blue—at all grocers.—Adv.

Relatives may have money, but relations are always poor.

Dorothy's Mother Proves Claim



Children don't ordinarily take to medicines but here's one that all of them love. Perhaps it shouldn't be called a medicine at all. It's more like a rich, concentrated food. It's pure, wholesome, sweet to the taste and sweet in your child's little stomach.

Millions of mothers know about California Fig Syrup from experience. A Western mother, Mrs. J. G. Moore, 119 Cliff Ave., San Antonio, Texas, says: "California Fig Syrup is certainly all that's claimed for it. I have proved that with my little Dorothy. She was a bottle baby and very delicate. Her bowels were weak. I started her on Fig Syrup when she was a few months old and it regulated her, quick. I have used it with her ever since for colds and every little set-back and her wonderful condition tells better than words how it helps."

Don't be imposed on. See that the Fig Syrup you buy bears the name, "California" so you'll get the genuine, famous for 50 years.

Colds NR advertisement with logo and text: At first sign of a cold, take NR—NATURE'S REMEDY—the laxative that thoroughly cleans your intestines. It is the one quick way to get relief and guard your health. Mild, safe, purely vegetable.

HATE BY ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH

CHAPTER XI—Continued

For Fellowes the voyage now was irksome almost beyond bearing. He was impatient to come up with the Badger, and the inevitable daily contact with Cara embarrassed and harassed him.

One and all, the men of the Centurian were admirers of Cara. Sorry for her, perhaps, pitying her plight, old Noggle and Spencer very paternal; Breed and Noggle's sons and nephew and O'Shaughnessy, the surgeon, ardent in varying degrees; Nimrod Sopher pompously devoted.

Red-headed Aloysius O'Shaughnessy suggested assuming joint responsibility with Ben Inglepin.

"Blood me for a fool, Captain, but 'tain't in the nature of a man to see a lady the like of 'er put up in the dock with a parcel o' highwaymen and coin-clippers! So if 'tis all the same to ye, just throw me in iron, and I'll swear out a declaration I was for murderin' every dirty politician in Washington. Or put it how ye will. Shure, we can swan 'twas me wrote the letter and all."

An overpowering conviction of meanness, of unescapable malice, tore at Fellowes' heart. A voice within him cried that here was a stronger force than hate, but a second voice issued drily from his mouth.

"I fear you are the victim of your emotions, doctor. Treason is not a crime to be condoned."

"She knows no more o' treason nor I do of Boney's gizzard," flared O'Shaughnessy. "The poor lady may be made a mistake, but I'll take me oath there's not a morsel of harm in 'er."

"Nathless, she must pay for it." And as the Irishman opened his mouth to reply, Fellowes fell back upon the same argument he had offered Sopher: "The lady, being what she is, will not suffer another to assume her responsibilities."

It was probably from O'Shaughnessy, whose tongue wagged freest, that Cara learned of Fellowes' determination to fight the Badger. Their habit was to exchange the briefest of greetings, but the day the wind swung astern and the sun came out boldly she crossed the deck to where he stood, sweeping the horizon with his glass.

"Do you look for the Badger, Captain Fellowes?" she asked.

"Not yet, ma'am," he answered, choking his surprise.

Her hands clasped together nervously. There was aching appeal in the eyes that met his.

"Oh, sir—is it not sufficient that we—my father and I—should be punished? Captain Collishaw is not responsible for what we did. He acted as an enemy, to serve his king. And he had his orders—from Commodore Hardy, from Admiral Cockburn. And my Lord Wellington was behind them all, for 'twas he supported us with the ministry."

Fellowes forced himself to speak, harshly, mechanically.

"Captain Collishaw is, as you say, an enemy, ma'am. As an enemy, 'tis my duty to destroy him."

"But to seek him out! To hunt him—as one beast hunts another! Must you and James, you two of all the world, be deadly enemies for—for—" her voice sank to a whisper—"my mistake?"

She trembled so that he put out his arm to steady her, conscious of the curious glances of the officers on the far side of the poop; his mind was in a whirl—hate, jealousy, pity, anger, resentment and an emotion he would not name, even to himself, boiling and seething in one nauseous brew. Touching her, he had a mad desire to embrace her, to cover her mouth with kisses. If that was his price, she'd pay, he had no doubt. She was so coward. But he heard himself say gently:

"You make too much of this, Miss Inglepin. We are all on the rack of fate."

"Fate?" she repeated, drawing away from him. "You should say hate. 'Tis an ill thing, sir, and recoils upon him who sponsors it."

Fellowes bowed his head. "That is a point you need not argue with me," he said. "I have set myself a task, and I am bound in honor to complete it."

"To slay James?" Her voice rang scornfully. "You are over-confident. 'It may be.' He paused, fumbling for words to phrase his thought. "If I might, I'd serve you. I shall have no happiness of what I do. And yet I hate him! I hate him as I hated Chater—and what satisfaction have I had from Chater's death? But I'll not rest until he's punished—or I am dead."

you do well to hate, I don't! But 'tis me you should hate. You should be to the mast there, and flog me as James flogged you, flog me while your sailors look on, and lick their lips and gloat as men do at sight of another's pain. Wouldn't that satisfy you? For I deserve it, I who have brought you to enmity, two men—"

Her voice broke in a wail, and Fellowes beckoned O'Shaughnessy to him. "Conduct Miss Inglepin below, doctor. She is too brave every attention. You understand?"

The Irishman gave him a saturnine glare. "Aye, and 'tis more than ye do, Captain, God forgive ye! There, now, alanna, come along with Aloysius."

Westward drove the Centurian, topmasts whipping from the fids, lee rigging slack; but so keenly did Fellowes watch her that she never carried away a spar, despite the press of sail.



Her Face Was Tragic; There Was No Scorn in Her Voice When She Replied.

he kept her under. There was no more grumbling as they neared their goal. The sea lawyers of the fo'c's'le had discovered that the sinking of an enemy's sloop of war must be rewarded by a handsome grant from congress—"Didn't the Constitution's crew gift fifty thousand dollars for the Guerriere?"

Gradually, the Centurian's company came to understand the practical reasons for her unusual armament. All sea-faring men knew the Yankee frigates were heavier built, heavier armed. They could outlast their enemies, and their batteries could outrange any craft below a line-o'-battle ship. And precisely so, the Centurian could outlast and outrange the Badger.

Next to the Long Tom, which he had named the "Big Serpent," Cuffee worshiped Cara Inglepin. "Him pity ill missee" was the one person aboard, except Fellowes, who was tolerated about when the negro was swabbing and wiping his pet.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Volunteer Messenger

Here is what President Wilson said was the best negro war yarn he had heard during his stay in Paris. It is quoted by J. F. Essary in "Covering Washington." A group of negro soldiers were in a front line trench on the eve of an attack. A white officer approached one of them and asked: "What would you do, Jim, if you suddenly saw the whole German cavalry coming straight at you?" "What would I do, boss?" repeated Jim. "Why, I sure would spread the news through France."

Only a Dozen Bananas

Robert made his first week-end trip alone to visit his aunt in a nearby town. The aunt was aroused in the night on the day of his arrival by a very sick boy. Observing symptoms of an overloaded stomach, she said: "Robert, did you buy any trash and eat it on the train coming out?" "No, auntie, I didn't have a thing except a dozen bananas," replied the distressed lad.

Use the Daylight Hours

Success doesn't mean so much sitting up nights as being awake through the day.—Capper's Weekly.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale advertisement by MARY GRAHAM BONNER.

MUSICAL HUMMING

David had gone to visit London, and London was talking to him. She was telling him about her music.

"You know how people have orchestras and bands for parties and parades—we city ladies have ours, too, only all the time. "They're made up of such an assortment of players who play all sorts of tunes, and the music sounds so lovely to those who love cities. "Oh, the tunes they play are so many, and the players are so many! All the hopes and ambitions and dreams and struggles and victories and defeats and chattering and games and work and hurry and scramble and the wishes of every one make up the great music of a city. "Sometimes you will hear harsh notes—that's when the angry wrong notes get out of tune and when the miserly wail, but somehow the music of the city draws them in and with the great beauty of the rest of the music they become quieter and all blends into this beautiful humming sound that you hear."

London stopped speaking and David listened. From the great city came the city hum—the city which took all the voices and all the sounds to herself and then made them into a beautiful humming song, all, all her very own.

He had heard it, too, in New York. It was true, cities had their own music. After they had listened to the music for awhile London told David more about the Thames, of how it was so small at first, and then wider so people could ride along it on boats and how it went along until it reached the east side of England, and the sea.

David asked London if she were fond of trading, too. New York had told him that cities were good at business. London said the same thing, too, and they talked a little about her trading.

"But years ago," London went on, "this little island of England was very young and years ago London was very young, but I've been growing up a long time now and with me has grown up so much history. "I'm not going to talk history to you, nor am I going to talk about my traditions. I'm taking a little rest. Only, I do love my old customs, David."

London paused. David looked at her again. Her dress was of gray, a beautiful shade of gray, and the sun was shining down upon her and she looked so peaceful as she sat beside the smooth, silvery gray waters of her beloved river companion.

He took a walk through her streets and after awhile came back again to talk to her.

"London," he said, "I've heard of your fogs. I wish I could see one." London laughed. "It's not quite time for one," she said, "but maybe Thames and I could oblige you. Wait, wait, just for a moment or so."

David waited and as he did so London seemed to be putting a yellow veil over her face, and suddenly there was the thickest fog he had ever seen.

"Here's a lantern, David, you'd better not be without it." Never had David seen such a fog. He held the lantern London had given to him and he almost wished he had not asked for a fog. It was so thick, so terribly thick. He remembered how Gulf Stream had told him she became all of a fog when she, with her warmth struck the cold air of Labrador, and London had told him of all the factories which sent their smoke into the air and which mingled with the mist from the Thames.

The voice of London was speaking to him. "It's so dark, David, that I think I'll let Thames take you along a little way. I've always said to myself that if I intended to have fogs I'd have real ones. A little later in the season I'll have plenty of them though there are months and months when the sun shines here as much as anywhere and when people are disappointed because they visit me and never have a fog.

"But I must attend to a good deal when there is a fog like this, so you'll pardon me if I leave you." Thickness, thickness, thickness. What thickness there could be to a fog!

In Firm

First Office Boy—Can't you say your grandmother died? Second lad—No, she works here, too.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson advertisement.

Lesson for January 19

JESUS BEGINS HIS MINISTRY

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 4:12-25. GOLDEN TEXT—Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Chooses Some Helpers. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Begins His Ministry.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Jesus Began His Ministry. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Comprehensive Program of Jesus.

Jesus began His official work as Messiah at Jerusalem where He presented Himself to the men of the Jewish nation.

I. The King His Own Herald (vv. 12-17).

1. The reason for this (v. 12). The news of the imprisonment of John the Baptist caused Jesus to forsake Judea and go into Galilee. The fate of John was accepted as foreshadowing His own. The rejection of the forerunner meant the rejection of the King, whose advent he proclaimed.

Because of this He withdrew from the metropolis and went to the remote regions where His work would attract less attention. 2. To whom the proclamation was made (vv. 13-16). It was to the people at Capernaum in fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy (61:1, 2). These people were not blessed with such privileges as those in and around Jerusalem. Thus we see that the darkest and most corrupt of the provinces was getting the light first. In this we see a foreshadowing of the present age, when the gospel of the grace of God is being preached to the Gentiles.

3. His message (v. 17). "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." This is the same kingdom which John the Baptist and the Old Testament prophets proclaimed. It means the Messianic earth rule of Jesus Christ. It is for this we pray when we intelligently say, "Thy kingdom come." At that time the light will break forth which shall illumine the whole earth.

II. The King Calling to Himself Assistants (vv. 18, 19).

1. His command of authority (vv. 18, 19). He did not endeavor to persuade them, and He did not use arguments but issued the mandate. To command is the King's prerogative—not to argue or entreat.

2. The station of the servants called (vv. 18, 21). They were men of lowly birth and occupation—fishermen. God chooses the foolish things of this world to confound the wise and the weak things to confound the things which are mighty (1 Cor. 1:26).

3. They were called to definite service (v. 19). "I will make you fishers of men." He had previously called them to be disciples (John 1:36-42). He now called them to service. This call therefore was not the gospel call to sinners which is "believe on me," but the call to service of those who have already heeded His call to discipleship. The qualities which made for good fishers—patience, bravery to face the storm and the night, the perseverance which tolled all night though no fish were caught—would make for good fishers of men.

4. Their prompt obedience (vv. 20, 22). They put their trust in Him who called, believing that He was able to supply their needs. There is no time for delay when the King commands.

III. The King's Triumphant Progress (vv. 23-25).

He went the whole round of Galilee, teaching the Scriptures, preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing all manner of diseases. He did a three-fold work:

1. Teaching the Scriptures in the synagogues (v. 23). The revelation of God needed to be explained. This is what He was doing in Nazareth (Luke 4:16-22). Such is the primary business of every minister.

2. Preaching the glad tidings of the kingdom (v. 23). The King who was present and was heralding His kingdom if they would be willing to receive Him.

3. Healing all manner of diseases (vv. 23-25). "His fame went throughout all Syria and they brought unto Him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy; and He healed them."

What God Has to Tell Us

If we think no more of ourselves than we ought to think, if we seek not our own but others' welfare, if we are prepared to take all things as God's dealings with us, then we may have a chance of catching from time to time that God has to tell us.

Paying Toll to the Devil

He who does evil that good may come pays a toll to the devil to let him into heaven.—J. C. and A. W. Hale.



Cold in Head, Chest or Throat?

RUB Musterole well into your chest and throat—almost instantly you feel easier. Repeat the Musterole-rub once an hour for five hours... what a glorious relief!

These good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor—are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole. It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. Keep Musterole handy—jars, tubes. All druggists.

To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Monday Urged as Best Day for All Holidays

Workers in retail establishments would share with industrial workers the benefits of an adjustment of our working schedules which I believe will come in the comparatively near future. This will be the celebration of all holidays except Christmas on Monday.

Everyone knows how the fixture of Labor day on Monday increases travel and the indulgence in sports. Whenever the Fourth of July, Memorial day, Columbus day, or any other holiday happens to fall on a Monday, the same phenomenon occurs.

Patriotism and sentiment would suffer no injury if these holidays were always celebrated on the nearest Monday; production would halt less than it does now when a holiday falls in the middle of the week; but consumption would be powerfully stimulated. With Saturday, Sunday and Monday ahead of them, people would really start out to do things.—John J. Raskob in North American Review.

Strict Obedience

When Mary entered an east side grade school, she promised to obey her teacher. A few weeks later her mother was shocked to see her little daughter with a hot water bottle at her feet and a damp cloth on her forehead.

"Why, Mary, are you sick?" asked her anxious mother.

She replied, "Teacher told us to always keep our feet warm and our heads cool. Don't you want me to mind my teacher?" — Indianapolis News.

Not His Line

Tenant—The roof is leaking and it's raining on our heads—how long is this going to last? Landlord—Really, my good man, I'm not a weather prophet.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Red Cross Concentrated Bluing. Large 6 oz. bottle 10c. All grocers sell it.—Adv.

Why does patience always choose a monument to roost on?

No victory without sacrifice.

NERVOUSNESS advertisement: Helpfully treated with this Famous Aid. If your nerves are jumpy and every little thing or irregularity disturbs you, you need KOENIG'S NERVINE. This world-famous, tried and tested medicinal aid has successfully proved its great beneficial worth in the treatment of sleeplessness, nervous indigestion, and nervous irritability. Agencies All Over the World.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMS advertisement: Removes dandruff, restores color and beauty to gray and faded hair. Florence Shampoo—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy.

PISO'S for COUGHS advertisement: PISO'S gives quick, effective relief. Pleasant, soothing and healing. Excellent for children—contains no opiates. Successfully used for 65 years. 35c and 60c sizes.

STOP THAT ITCHING advertisement: Apply Blue Star Ointment to relieve Skin Irritations, Itching Skin or the Itch of Eczema conditions, Tetter, Ringworm, Itching Toes, Poison Oak and as an Antiseptic Dressing for Old Sores, etc. Ask your Druggist for BLUE STAR OINTMENT. MOUNTED ELK HEAD, 12 pts. Will send prices and photo. Address ROHDZ, Box 138, Fruitvale, F. O., Oakland, Calif.

The Friona Star

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
 JOHN W. WHITE, Editor and Manager
 NUNN-WARREN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
 PUBLISHERS
 Also Publisher of THE HEREFORD BRAND, HEREFORD, TEXAS.

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 One Year, Outside Zone 1.....\$2.00
 Six Months, Outside Zone 1.....\$1.25
 Entered as second-class mail matter, July 31, 1925, at the post office at Friona, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

COGITATIONS and APHORISMS of JODOK

I hear a lot of weather predictions given as the result of signs, weather signs or indications, as this or that person has observed them. Many of them are given in rhyme and their advocates are quite sure they have never seen them fail.

However, since many of them conflict seriously, I cannot understand how all of them are to be fulfilled in one winter. Anyway, if they are we are sure going to have a great variety of weather.

I am willing to admit that there are a number of conditions which seem to be indicative of certain kinds of weather, yet I have never seen anyone of them prove absolutely infallible—especially in the Panhandle.

The Panhandle railroad has sent us "Every Man's Almanac," which gives lots of weather signs, covering almost every kind of weather, and it must be confessed that many of them are truly indicative of these varying phases of weather conditions.

Many years ago there came to my childish hands an almanac which gave a number of weather signs which I have never forgotten and which I have found during these many years of observation to be the most correct and most nearly accurate of any I have ever read or heard.

For the benefit of many who like to peer ahead into coming weather conditions, I will name a few of them, which are as follows:

"If the corn husks in the fall are too thick, it indicates that the winter will be colder than the summer."

"If the corn husks are too thin, the summer will be warmer than the winter."

"If corn husks are neither thick nor too thin, the winter will be cold and the summer warm."

"When it is cloudy all around the horizon and pouring down in the middle, it is a sure sign that it is raining some where in the United States or Canada."

"When the small boy comes home from school with his cap gone, his hair badly mussed, his coat torn and his shirt tail out and mud or dust all over him, there is likely to be a "spanking breeze."

"When the good man of the house walks the floor, his eyes cast downward, his hands deep in his pockets and whistles pensively, it denotes "no change."

"If he suddenly turns his hand into another pocket, stops short, lifts his eyes to the ceiling and whistles, it denotes "sudden and unexpected change."

The preacher tells me of a man who can not be taken to heaven unless he is in a good humor—therefore keep happy—we may start at any time.

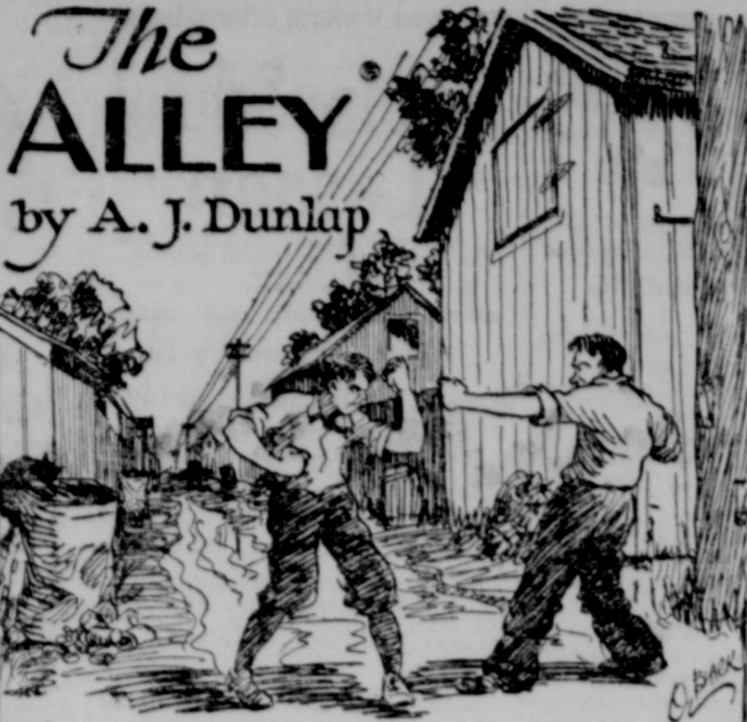
My neighbor says it seems to him like some people get so busy and interested with theology and religion that they appear to lose sight of the qualities that go to make up Christian character.

The mayor tells me that it sure takes a lot of red tape to get a water works started, but apparently the less red ink the better.

But he says they have been reeling that red tape off rapidly just recently and he hopes they have it about all used up and that the water works will begin soon to take on some definite form.

Then there are still a few people who become fearful about the slides of dirt on some parts of Main Street, lest they will never be leveled down so that car may go over them at a rate resembling "greased lightning" if the drivers so desire.

Well, I just take the liberty of suggesting that we hold our peace just a little longer and give those City Dads all the time and oppor-



The ALLEY
 by A. J. Dunlap

Go throw it way back in the alley,
 The women would say with a frown,
 When something was worn or unwanted
 Back home in the Dear Old Home Town.
 The alley was chuck full of rubbish
 Presented a slovenly sight
 Was sort of a valley of Hinnom,
 The forum of many a fight;
 But still it abides in my memory
 Its fences that time has torn down,
 The alley, a free-booters country
 For boyhood about the Old Town.

tunity they need according to their strength, and we will see those difficulties and objectionable features pass away like dew before the sun.

Then again it does not seem just the thing to get so worked up about things and conditions that we know so little about, like come of us did about gas coming to Friona, or rather not coming, as some of us were so ready to imagine. You see those city dads seem to have had this thing all under their hats pretty well and it now appears that the thing is coming through all right. There was really no need to worry about it.

I recently read some of Arthur Brisbane's writings in which he said the human mind would eventually be supreme, or words to that effect as I understood them, having brought everything under its control and would rove at will throughout the Universe, while the earth would become one great garden spot cultivated entirely by machinery, which will go about its work without any visible direction from man's hand, but controlled wholly by the mind.

In my cogitations I have sometimes wondered if such a condition might not come to pass during some of the millions of years hence but I had thought of it only in terms of millions of years, until my attention was attracted one day last week by a tractor in a lot on Main Street.

The tractor was busily and steadily going about its business without guidance of man's hand to direct its course and I just thought of Brisbane and wondered if his prediction might not be nearer than millions of years.

One great trouble with the tractor, however, was that it was not getting anywhere, as it was traveling in a small circle and was covering the same ground all the time as the circle never grew any larger.

I have no complaint to make of its circular motion, since this entire Universe seems to move in circles or cycles, but the fault I have to find with it was that the circle remained the same. It never broadened its horizon—never took in any new territory.

I venture a big conjecture that the great hindrance to the average human mind is that it never broadens its orbit or horizon but like the tractor uses the same track all the time. Our schools, for instance, are traveling the same old track that they did many years ago when I was in school. They may use a little different method of getting over the ground, but cover just about the same ground year after year.

The teacher who does not lead his students into unbeaten paths mentally is not accomplishing his greatest good; not using his greatest opportunity. I think the same of the preachers, doctors, politicians, business men and all who come in contact with the great public.

Friona is going to grow in like proportion as the people broaden their sphere of public activity and influence. When her people throw their bickerings, contentions, unjust competitions and all their hindering influences aside the results will be immediately apparent.

When our people stand by our local and thoroughly established

institutions rather than the "fly-by-night" or get-rich-quick institutions and patronize the concerns that bring money and business to our town and keep it there, these concerns will be better able to cultivate and propagate the true spirit of municipal and community progress.

Cost of Girls' Clothing Studied

Matador.—The impression that modern girls are indulging in extravagance is not borne out in records kept by 30 Modley county 4-H club girls, for it cost them an average of only \$41.54 each to clothe themselves last year. The highest cost recorded was \$96 by a girl who was forced to hire her sewing done due to the illness of her daughter, and the lowest cost noted was \$16.70 by a girl who sewed every stitch of her own clothes. These girls are farm girls ranging in age from 12 to 17 years, and the cost records were kept at the instance of Miss Ruth Bloodworth, home demonstration agent, who is using the data as a basis for demonstrations in 1930 budgeting clothing expenditures in advance.

The records show that the wearing of silk hose all day and every day may please a girl's vanity but it is an expensive habit, for it costs more than twice as much as it does to wear cotton hose for the lowest price at which even the four cylinder Chevrolet was ever sold.

School and sport wear and silk only on dress occasions. Ten girls who wore cotton hose for ordinary wear used an average of four pairs during the year and two pairs of silk hose. The former cost 60 cents a pair and the latter an average of \$1.49 a pair, making the total cost for hose for the year \$5.36. The remainder of the girls wore silk hose exclusively and used an average of nine pairs last year, costing a total of \$13.32. The variation in number of pairs of silk hose varied from six to twenty-two.

In connection with this work the girls learned that the wise selection of material, choice of appropriate colors, good finishes and simple design make money spent for clothing yield the greatest satisfaction. Fast colored prints, for instance, were found better than ginghams for most every-day purposes, because the prints do not shrink, have a finer finish and launder more easily.

Clover Halved Grain, Doubled the Milk Yield

Rusk.—As a result of one sweet clover demonstration last year, W. L. Knapp, county agent, has been able to place 1500 pounds of yellow blooming sweet clover seed with Cherokee county farmers recently. Some hairy vetch and biennial sweet clover has also been placed.

Last year Mr. Thurmond grazed two acres of vetch through December and January and then removed the stock until March 24 when he turned them in again until early June. During the latter period a four-acre sweet clover patch was available and fourteen head of cattle and three horses grazed the two fields until the plants seeded. He then cut the grain ration for dairy cows

in half during this time and says milk production doubled.

Testing Increases Dairy Profits

San Antonio.—An increase of 28 pounds of butterfat, and return above feed cost per cow of \$16.74 in 1929 over 1928, are shown in the dairy herds enrolled in the Bexar county Herd Improvement Association, according to the section annual report recently submitted by R. F. Lawrence, cow tester. These increased profits are said to be due to the records kept of the weight and test of each cow's milk, which enabled owners to cull out 56 boarder cows for sale to the butcher, to balance rations intelligently and to feed each cow according to her production.

There are more than 500 cows in this Association, organized and operated in cooperation with the Extension Service, and of these 183 cows made more than 300 pounds of butterfat during the year as compared to only 76 a year ago. There was an average increase per cow of about 100 gallons of milk per year over the 1928 records and while the feed cost was \$4.26 per cow more, the net returns showed an increase of \$16.74 per cow.

The high cow in the association produced 9129 pounds of milk and 529½ pounds of butterfat—a production made on regular twice-a-day milking and ordinary care. It cost \$39.59 more to feed each cow in the highest producing herd than it did in the lowest producing herd, but the profit in the former exceeded that in the low herd by \$131.56 per cow for the year.

It is also pointed out that the low herd in 1929 is the same herd that was low in the Association for 1928, and that as a result of the cow testing work their owner has sold his entire herd. It has put this farmer temporarily out of the dairy business, but his only complaint is that he found out the truth two years too late.

Rations Recommended by Poultry Experts Gets Eggs

The formula used in the third annual Southwest National Egg Laying Contest conducted at San

SUNSET STAGE LINES

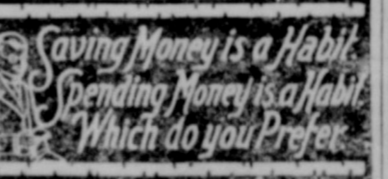
Amarillo, Clovis, Santa Rosa Division
 Buses Leave Friona:
 For Texico, Clovis, Melrose, Fort Sumner and Santa Rosa: 11:25 a. m., 4:55 p. m.
 For Hereford, Canyon, Amarillo, 2:15 p. m., 7:50 p. m.

Connections at Clovis at 11:30 a. m., 6:45 p. m. for Portales, Roswell, El Paso, Artesia and Chisbad. Lubbock, Plainview and Tucumcari. Connections at Santa Rosa at 3:00 p. m. for Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Hot Springs, Gallup, Holbrook, Flagstaff, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and Denver, Colorado. Connections at Amarillo for Pampa, Borger, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Dallas, Wichita Falls, Plainview and Lubbock.

Antonio is as follows: 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds gray mash, 100 pounds yellow corn meal, 100 pounds meat scrap, 60 pounds ground oats, cracked or ground, 35 pounds mineral mixture, 25

Ticket Office: City Drug Store

MONEY TALKS



DIVERSIFIED FARMING MEANS BETTER FARMING

Soil preparation, seed selection, crop rotation, intensive cultivation, some cows, some sows, some hens.

Just a little planning makes a wonderful difference in production.

That sort of farming is BETTER FARMING—and better farming means happier farmers and farm families.

FRIONA STATE BANK
 FRIONA, TEXAS

pounds leaf alfalfa meal. Grain ration: 200 pounds cracked yellow corn, 200 pounds milling wheat, 100 pounds milo maize. In this part of Texas kafir and milo maize are used for substitutes for yellow corn. The mineral mixture used consists of 10 pounds of fine ground oyster shell, 3 pounds sulphur, 5 pounds bone meal, 7 pounds calcium carbonate (calcite flour), 5 pounds salt and 5 pounds fine charcoal.

The above feeds were fed in November, with an additional portion of semi-solid butter milk, cod liver oil and sprouted oats. The report says that sprouted oats, with semi-solid buttermilk is fed the first thing in the morning, slightly less than 1 3-4 pounds to each 100 hens. The buttermilk is fed in a wet mash to which 1-8 pound cod liver oil is added to make the mash moist, of a crumbly consistency, to 100 hens. Grain is fed in the evening at about 4:30,

eight pounds to 100 leghorns and ten to the heavy breeds. Dry mash is always kept before them. Charcoal, oyster shell and grit (cal-

cide crystals) are also kept before them in open hoppers. The birds are removed from the nest every hour.

A POLL TAX RECEIPT IS NECESSARY BEFORE YOU CAN VOTE

But you can always get the best there is to be had in staple and fancy groceries, fresh and cured meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, Vannette silk hosiery, silk underwear, dresses, Hamilton-Brown shoes and Great West Flour Always

WE WANT YOUR EGGS

RUSHING'S GROCERY

WINTER

Once the Arch Enemy of the Automobile Has Now Been Subordinated
BY THE NEW CHEVROLET SIX

As it clings to the trail while it rifts the dense snow drift and defies the fierce cold wind. Note the prices we quoted last week which mean delivered directly into your possession. Just see us now and place your order.

WILKISON CHEVROLET COMPANY
 J. C. Wilkison, President.

ATTENTION

We are just calling your attention to the fact that we are still handling the two famous brands of flour—

HARVEST QUEEN AND EVERLITE

In connection with our complete stock of all the most popular staples lines of groceries. Gloves and work clothes for men, Peter's Shoes, Hats and caps, dry goods, dresses, hosiery, notions.

T. J. CRAWFORD

LEE COFFEE—LIPTON TEA—LEE COFFEE—LEE

ASPIRONAL

BETTER THAN WHISKEY FOR COLDS AND INFLUENZA

Cold Drinks, Ice Cream, Candy, Cigars, Toilet Preparations, Magazines
 Phonographs, Records Radios.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
 Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by Registered Pharmacist.

CITY DRUG STORE
 J. R. Roden, Proprietor.

"M" System

SATISFACTION IS YOUR DUE

—And it is what you MUST get AT OUR store, where you make your own selections and test all goods with your own hands before you buy. Our Stock is all carefully selected from the very best lines of standard staple groceries.

OUR STOCK OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS IS UNEXCELLED THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

"M" System Store

At the End of the Earth

By ROBERT HAWKS

IF GEORGE and Mary Malcolm could have foreseen the sad culmination of their world tour (their sudden illness with a tropical disease; their deaths in a little one-story hotel in Paapeete, Tahiti; the consequent stranding of their eleven-year-old daughter), why, of course, they would have abandoned their journey.

But their vision could not pierce the veil of the future, and events occurred exactly as enumerated above. So suddenly were they smitten that there was no time to make arrangements for little Polly. She simply became a legacy to kind-hearted Mother Kenyon, who ran the Beach Harbor house, along with the few effects left by her parents and what money there was about their persons.

When she was sixteen two things occurred. Letters began to arrive regarding one George Malcolm and his wife—cautious, investigating letters. Of equal importance to Polly with the letters, a new British consul took up his residence on the hill behind the hotel.

His name was Dean Everett. He was very good-looking and thirty-two. He was unmarried and heart free when he came. He met Polly almost immediately and fell head over heels in love. But he did not tell her so; partly because of her youth, partly because he wished to prove his feelings a little further before committing himself; but mostly perhaps, because of a certain dragon-like aspect of Mother Kenyon, who seemed always hovering over the girl.

Months went by while Mother Kenyon received and answered letters without making much of them to Polly, and Dean watched Polly daily growing into womanhood.

Then came the culminating letter. It seemed that the person behind all the inquiries was a distant cousin of George Malcolm, an elderly aunt, evidently a well-to-do woman who had never seen Polly or Polly's mother, but who had heard of their journey and its sad ending months afterward. It seems remittances had piled up at another port of call and authorities there had communicated with the bank on which the checks had been drawn.

The bank in turn had sought for relatives or information of the unfortunate couple. A steamer carrying mail which might have straightened out matters had been lost in a southern Pacific hurricane. The whole affair had been involved and tedious.

But at last to Polly, nearing her eighteenth birthday, came the information that considerable money—or so it seemed to her—was due her and a summons to come home and live with the aforesaid aunt and receive her care and education which must have been sadly lacking at the ends of the earth.

Polly took the letter to Dean in troubled bewilderment. What should she do? Mother Kenyon thought she should go. What did he think?

"You must go, dear, by all means," he advised in what he conceived to be an elder brotherly fashion. "Undoubtedly there are advantages you can have that are impossible here. And—greater opportunities for your future happiness."

And so it was arranged. Polly was to go back on the very steamer which had brought the letter. And the steamer would leave the following evening when the tide served, allowing Polly just time to pack her few belongings and bid farewell to all her friends, from the natives to those of Paapeete's fluctuating population who had remained long enough to know and love Mother Kenyon's friendly foster child.

An hour before the boat was due to go Polly slipped away for a few minutes by herself down on the silver beach, where a radiant moon rode the heavens and the deep boom of the surf smote on one's ears from beyond the reef. Would her new home be as wonderful as the one she was leaving?

She sat for some moments drinking in the beauty of the scene. Then as she turned to go she saw a lonely figure pacing the shore, head bent some distance down the beach. She recognized Dean immediately, started toward him, then thought better of it and ran toward the hotel.

The Maronla's whistles blew shrilly as Everett waited on the dock. Either Polly had not come or else she had gone aboard and forgotten him. Yet there stood Mother Kenyon, the nucleus of a little group. True, every one came down to see the boat leave, but she would hardly stand there so complacently had not Polly been duly put aboard.

Now they were pulling in the gangplank. Now there was a steadily widening gap between the boat and the dock. Goodby, little Polly, goodby!

But what was this sudden whirlwind at his side, which thrust a warm hand confidently into his? He turned and looked into Polly's shining eyes.

"Dean, you old silly! Why didn't you tell me you—you cared. Instead of that it had to be Mother Kenyon. I asked her if she thought you did and she said 'Yes,' and then—why, of course, I couldn't go!"

"And you'll stay at the end of the earth with me, dear?" asked Dean, not yet sure of his wonderful fortune.

"End of the earth, Dean?" cried Polly. "Why, it's home!"

(Copyright)

Just the Place
The Valley of the Smokes, an old volcanic bed in Alaska, is dotted with 10,000 little craters. Just the place to hole out in one, we should say, if you can stand the heat.—Detroit News.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE—A few genuine Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Bird Bros. strain. Toms, \$10.00. Hens \$6.00. MRS. R. L. CHILES, Friona, Texas. 20-1c

FOR SALE—Some very fine full blooded White Holland turkey hens. One of the best strains. Price \$3.50 each. A. S. CURRY, Friona, Texas. 23-1c

NOTICE—We will be in our office in the Bank building next Thursday. DRS. HEARD & WILTSHIRE. 26-1c

STRAYED—From the pine line 10 miles west of Friona, one sorrel horse weighing 1500 pounds; white spot on forehead; one in right eye; roached mane; old wire cut on right shoulder; suitable reward for his return. W. O. REEVE, Texico, New Mexico. 26-1p

FOR SALE—Two A-1 milk cows, and some good work horses. See Star Office.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One 15-30 tractor, six head black horse, three sets breeding harness, seven Jersey cows. L. F. LILLARD.

FOR SALE—Having equipped my poultry houses with Jamesway metal feeders and nest boxes, I have several sections of wooden nest boxes and feeders for sale. Hillside Hatchery and Poultry Farm, South Hereford, just across the creek, Main Street. 1-1c

GIN OWNER APPRECIATIVE

B. F. Ridge, Duncan, Okla., owner of the local gin, has shown his appreciation of faithful services of the men who have been operating the plant during the past season by issuing a bonus check to each employee. C. S. Waddell, manager, J. B. Lang, secretary, L. E. McKillip, Dave Humphries, Frank Maples, Jesse McPhelan shared in the bonus.

BARBER SHOP MOVED

The barber shop on the east side of Main Street, which is operated by Homer Pemberton, has been moved from the north side of the building to the south side, which forms a very neat and cozy tonsorial parlor.

The room which the shop has occupied heretofore is being remodeled by Mrs. Martin, who now owns the building, and will be converted into a modern cafe. Just when the cafe will be opened to public patronage has not been announced.

Mrs. Rosa McLean of Dimmitt spent the past week in the W. C. Dixon home while Mr. and Mrs. Dixon were away.

DR. WILLS TO LOCATE HERE

Dr. Wills of Hereford came to Friona Thursday afternoon and met a large number of the business men of the town, and announced that he had located here for the regular practice of his profession.

Dr. Wills is a young man, just in the prime of his life and comes highly recommended as a practitioner and the Star bespeaks for him a continuation of this success in his Friona practice.

SENIOR B. Y. P. U.

We met several Sundays ago and elected new officers. We had our first program last Sunday night. We are expecting some real good programs with our new officers and our sponsor, Mr. Mims, to lead us.

Everyone has a cordial invitation to come and join us. REPORTER.

NEW HOUSE ON EAST SIDE

John H. Key has announced his intention of building a residence in the east part of town, the work to begin as soon as weather conditions will permit.

The contract has been let to E. B. McLellan, one of Friona's local building contractors. It will be a frame building with stucco finish, according to reports current.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Star is authorized to announce the name of D. H. Meade of Friona, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner for Commissioner's Precinct No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election in July.

Miss Anna Momena Struve of Abernathy spent last week end here with Miss Neva Jones.

W. W. Hall was a business visitor in Clovis Thursday.

J. C. Wilkinson, local agent for the Magnolia Petroleum Co., was a business visitor in Amarillo last Friday.

Glycerine Mixture Stops Constipation

The simple mixture of glycerine, buckthorn bark, saline, etc. (Aderika) acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels and relieves constipation in TWO hours! Brings out old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Don't waste time with pills or remedies which clean only PART of the bowels, but let Aderika give stomach and bowels a REAL cleaning and see how good you feel. City Drug Store. (Adv)

Drs. Heard & Wiltshire

Office in Bank Building
Every Thursday.

C. T. KIBBE Chiropractor

Will be in Friona Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9:00 to 12:00 a. m. each week at the A. O. Drake residence.

PLUMBING

We have established a plumbing works for the City of Friona and we are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING WORK. Our work is guaranteed and our prices are reasonable.

We Want Your Work.

E. B. AND O. D. McLELLAN

Star Brand Shoes

LEE OVERALLS AND PLAY SUITS

SALLY ANN BREAD
(Made with Milk)

GROCERIES—DRY GOODS

F. L. SPRING

Women Intolerant of Car Noises.

Generally speaking, women are more susceptible to noise than men. No where is this better illustrated than in the automobile. In the days when the motor car was largely a mechanism for masculine operation and enjoyment, very little attention was paid to the elimination of squeaks, rattles, grinding noises, vibration and the crashing, clanking sounds that emanated from the chassis and bodies of our early gasoline vehicles. Now all that is changed and much of the credit for the silence of the modern automobile must be given to the millions of women who have become car owners and drivers.

One of the newest and most interesting methods of noise elimination adopted by several manufacturers has been the use of ball bearing spring shackles which allow the springs to operate on smooth running ball bearings free from the annoying squeaks and rattles common to older cars. Thus is war being waged on noise and again woman has been the incentive for progress.

Electricity and Agriculture.

The use of electricity on the farm is expanding rapidly. On January 1, 1924, electric service from high power lines was applied to 175,000 farms; on January 1, 1925, 325,000 and on January 1, 1929, 500,000. It is estimated that at the present time practically one million farmers in the United States are using electricity. Of this number about 500,000 have individual plants.

The development of rural electrification is yet in its infancy. There are about 6,500,000 farms in the United States. Electricity should

be used on all of them. The farmers, constituting one-fourth of the country's population, use only one-fifty-second of the electrical energy consumed. The average per capita consumption of electricity is 580 kilowatt-hours. The average per capita consumption on all farms is only 49.

More attention is being given to supplying farmers with electricity at a cheaper price than ever before. Farmers are using electricity for more purposes each year. They are beginning to realize the part that electricity can play in developing better conditions on the farm. The rapid development of rural electrification is highly desirable.

Fire Prevention Week Coming.

October 6 to 13 has been set aside as Fire Prevention Week. During that time public and private organizations and authorities will make an effort to instruct citizens in the fundamentals of doing away with our terrible fire waste.

In past years the fire rate has always gone down during the observation of this week, only to rise again to "normal" immediately after. It is the old case of a lesson going in one ear and out the other.

Fire is perhaps the greatest single menace to progress we face. Every year it destroys property which in terms of monetary value would support whole governments, cover the country with paved highways, provide greater educational facilities or do any number of other great services. And on top of this must be placed still greater destruction in human life.

During Fire Prevention Week we will learn of the danger of neglected wiring, carelessly disposed

of matches or cigarettes, piles of refuse, poor building construction, and so on. But unless our citizens carry the lessons learned through the other fifty-one weeks of the year, nothing will be gained.

Make Fire Prevention Week the start of a Fire Prevention Year.

"BIG-TIME"

In the Fox Movietone all talking drama of the back stage, "Big

Time." Lee Tracy enacts the role of a small time hoover who is obsessed with the idea that he is the greatest actor in vaudeville, but who finally is given a much needed lesson in humility. Mac Clarke portrays the role of the girl he marries and afterwards deserts for another partner. See "Big Time" at the Star Theatre Monday and Tuesday, January 20 and 21.

Her Complexion

Is just right—her hair has a charming wave and her whole appearance is simply charming

SHE IS A PATRON OF

Bella Donna Beauty Parlor

It Helps To Sell

One of the greatest factors in modern merchandising is THE SERVICE IDEA. It helps to sell lumber, motor cars, dry goods, implements, and, in fact, any article or line in the merchandising business. That is why we are continually telling the public of our efficient service. That is why we repeatedly mention our complete stock of building materials. That is why we so readily furnish estimates on any line of building work. That is why we advertise, so that we may serve better. ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Rockwell Bros. & Company

LUMBER

O. F. Lange

Manager

William Muldoon

WHO IS HE?

This modern craze for diet and exercise, he declares, is wonderful bunk. Forty years ago he took John L. Sullivan, a client of the bar room, and a probable pugilist who was rapidly throwing his possibilities away in continued dissipation, and after a few months of careful training, placed him in the prize ring to face the mighty Jake Kilrain, saying "You're fit. Go ahead." And Sullivan stood up against Kilrain for 75 rounds in one of the fiercest battles of the ring. Just so well MAGNOLIA gasoline puts the pep, plunge and vigor into your car engine and makes it stand the wonderful rounds of traffic endurance and travel.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.

J. C. WILKISON, Agent

FRIONA

Wholesale Only.

TEXAS

MR. PROPERTY OWNER:

Why waste your time and energy telling people what you have to sell when you can shorten up the story by telling them you are

SELLING YOUR PROPERTY
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON A CERTAIN DATE?

When the day of your auction sale arrives, all the prospective buyers will be there.

Ray Barber, Auctioneer

Superior Sales Service

Phone 241

Hereford, Texas

JOHN DEERE TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS

RUMELY TRACTORS AND COMBINES

We have taken the dealer's contract for both of these famous lines of farm machinery and are stocking a full line of parts for all machines in use in this country.

We are expecting several carloads of this machinery to arrive next week. It will pay you to wait and see what we have. We are making this statement here and now:

"WE ARE GOING TO GIVE YOU SERVICE!"

F. N. Welch

DEALER

A. B. Short

IN CHARGE OF PARTS AND TILLAGE LINES

Who Owns Antarctica?



LIEUT. COMDR. R.E. BYRD, U.S.N.



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

AND when Commander Richard E. Byrd of the United States navy in his giant three-motored airplane, the NX-42, flew over the South pole on November 29, 1929, his feat did more than merely add to a brilliant record of the achievement of being the first man to reach the South pole by air, and the first to fly over both the North and South poles. During his history-making flight he discovered 40,000 square miles of ice-blanketed lands never before seen by man and claimed them in the name of the United States. And thereby hangs the tale of a dispute between nations as to who owns Antarctica, a dispute which would seem to the casual observer to be a silly one. For, as he would naturally think, what difference does it make who "owns" that 40,000 square miles of ice and snow, so far as practical value to the possessor is concerned? But what if it should be discovered that that vast territory contains vast stores of oil, gold and other mineral wealth? That would be something else again!

While the dispute so far has not reached anything approaching a critical stage, it is, nevertheless, one which offers some interesting possibilities. For Uncle Sam and John Bull are the two would-be "owners" of Antarctica. When it became known that Commander Byrd was planning an Antarctic expedition, the British government filed with the State department of this country a communication offering to lend any assistance possible while Byrd was "in British territory" and defining that territory by quoting a resolution of the imperial conference in 1926, promulgated at the request of Australia.

This note was received by the State department on November 17, 1928, but the department did not give its official answer until November, 1929, just a short time before Byrd made his epic flight. That reply, it is said unofficially, was a courteous "thank you" for England's expression of interest in Byrd's activities "in the Ross dependency and the Falkland island dependency," but was strictly noncommittal in either conceding or denying British claims to sovereignty over the areas enumerated in the British note.

British claims to sovereignty in Antarctica go back for their beginnings to an event which took place just 157 years ago. That was on January 17, 1773, when Capt. James Cook, later famous for his discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, in his ship, Resolution, accompanied by the Adventure, crossed the Antarctic circle for the first time in history. A year later he reached what was then "farthest south" (even though it was 1,318 miles from the South pole!) and discovered a land which he named the Isle of Georgia, in honor of George III, and Sandwich Land, in honor of the fourth Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the admiralty during the American Revolution.

In 1823 James Weddell of the British Royal navy discovered the sea which now bears his name and set a new "farthest south" record of 1,102 miles from the pole. Soon after that the famous whaling firm of Enderby in London became interested in Antarctic exploration and sent out several expeditions. In one of them in 1830 James Bristoe of the British navy discovered and named Kemp Land, and in 1839 John Balleen discovered and named the Balleen Islands.

By this time the United States had become interested in South polar exploration also, and in 1836 congress authorized an expedition which was to make discoveries, upon which our principal claims to ownership of land in Antarctica were to be based. Command of the expedition was given to Lieut. Charles Wilkes of the United States navy and in command of six

ships, the sloops Vincennes and Peacock, the storeship Relief, the brig Porpoise and the tenders Sea Gull and Flying Fish, he set sail from Hampton Roads, Va., for the polar regions on August 18, 1838.

His long wanderings in the Antarctic regions are recorded in detail in the five-volume narrative of the expedition written by Wilkes himself, so only a brief summary of what he accomplished can be given here. Embarking from Sydney, Australia, on December 26, 1839, Wilkes made Macquarie Island the first rendezvous. He had already lost the Sea Gull and all its crew in the South Pacific before South America, and within a week after leaving Sydney the Flying Fish and the Peacock dropped out of sight in the fog. Then the Porpoise disappeared but Wilkes pushed on southward in the Vincennes.

By January 16, 1840, he had reached 96 degrees south latitude and had found the Peacock and the Porpoise. They were now confronted by an ice barrier, but the crews of the remaining ships reported that appearances beyond the barrier seemed to indicate land, and in his report Wilkes sets January 16, 1840, as the date of the discovery of a new continent. For the next two weeks the ships cruised about independently and repeatedly saw "appearances of land." On January 30 the Vincennes entered an indentation of the ice-bound coast which was named Piner's Bay. "We approached within half a mile of the dark volcanic rocks which appeared on both sides of us, and saw the land gradually rising beyond the ice to the height of 3,000 feet," says Wilkes. "It could be seen distinctly extending to the east and west of our position fully sixty miles. I gave the land the name of the Antarctic Continent."

After skirting the Antarctic coast for some 1,700 miles and reaching a point 66 degrees, 1 minute, south, Wilkes turned north and set sail for Australia. He had discovered the segment of Antarctica, which now bears his name, Wilkes Land, and later explorations have proved what he believed he had discovered—a vast Antarctic continent.

In the meantime a British expedition was in the Antarctic, led by Capt. James Clark Ross of the British Royal navy. He had planned to visit the very region where Wilkes was exploring, and when he learned that the American was ahead of him, he was very much chagrined. So he changed his plans and this resulted in his discovery of Victoria land and Ross sea. While he was stopping at Hobart Town in November, 1840, he received a letter from Wilkes describing his recent voyage and enclosing a chart. There were sent with the friendliest intention of aiding a fellow explorer, but it had the unexpected result of starting a long controversy with Ross and discrediting Wilkes' discoveries in the eyes of the British.

On the chart which Wilkes sent he had set down the supposed position of land found in 1839 by Balleen, and identified it with land seen by men on one of the American vessels. He neglected to indicate that this land was not one of his own discoveries. When Ross later sailed directly over this spot, he decided that if Wilkes was wrong in this regard he was wrong in others, and Ross in his report devoted fifteen pages to discrediting



LIEUT. CHARLES WILKES, U.S.N.

Wilkes' discoveries. It is true that Wilkes did make some mistakes in his locations, because he could not land his instruments and check his locations magnetically so that they would be free from error due to the attraction of his instruments by the metal on board his ship. But, for all such errors, he cannot in justice be denied his right to having discovered and described the Antarctic continent, thereby giving his country a claim to it by right of "discovery."

Ross crossed the Antarctic circle on January 1, 1841, and during the course of his exploration that year and the next, he discovered two volcanoes, which he named after his ships, the Erebus and Terror; he saw a chain of high mountains, naming one for Lord Melbourne, the British premier; and he landed on an island which he called Possession Island, and took formal possession of the continent, which he called Victoria Land, in the name of Queen Victoria.

Unfortunately for Wilkes' fame, the doubt which had been cast upon his explorations by Ross, and later British writers was shared by many Americans. After he returned from his trip to the Antarctic he was involved in a series of courts-martial, instigated by some of his officers, who had disapproved of his management of the expedition.

Great Britain's further claims to Antarctica are based upon explorations made under their auspices by Nares in 1874, Borchgrevink in 1900, Bruce in 1904, Scott in 1902 and 1912 (the latter date being the one in which he reached the South pole) and Shackleton in 1909 and 1915. One curious fact is that Wilkes' discovery of Wilkes land and the rightfulness of attaching his name to that territory was confirmed by a Briton in 1912. In 1911-1914 Sir Douglas Mawson landed two parties at the opposite ends of the Antarctic continent. Writing of this expedition in 1912, Dr. W. S. Bruce, the Scotch explorer and geographer, said that it had "proved, over a distance of more or less 1,200 miles, the existence of Wilkes land, which has been disputed during the past seventy-two years."

But Great Britain and the United States are not the only nations which have claims, based upon discovery and exploration, in Antarctica. There is Russia which took a hand in the game as far back as 1819, when Czar Alexander I fitted out an expedition under Fabian von Bellingshausen, who discovered Traverse Islands in December, 1819, and two years later found two other islands which he named after Peter I and Alexander I. There is France which sent out the Dumont d'Urville expedition, which in 1840 when Wilkes and Ross were sailing the south polar seas, discovered land which was called Adelle Land, and a high ice barrier which was called Clarie Coast. There is Norway, which sent out a series of expeditions from 1802 to 1805, including the expedition of Captain Christensen, who on January 23, 1805, landed on the Antarctic continent near Cape Adare, the first human beings to set foot on that land. And, of course, it was a Norwegian, Capt. Roald Amundsen who first reached the South pole on December 14, 1911. And even Argentina comes into the picture by declaring that she has the best right to Antarctica, not by "exploration" or "discovery," but geographically—because, she asserts the Antarctic continent is simply an extension of the Falkland archipelago, which by right belong to her, even though she has been deprived of them by British occupation, and by right of peaceful and continuous occupation of lands nearest to the polar territories.

THE MAN WITH THE SUITCASE

(© by D. J. Walsh.)

CRANE FAIRBURN waited for Nita's appreciation of his sophisticated criticism of an editorial he had read. Crane was a trifle pompous in speech and spoke slowly, twirling his tiny mustache and staring intently into the eyes of whomever he chanced to be with.

Nita for once was paying scant attention. Her round brown eyes were upon a strange man who stood regarding a heavy suitcase which he had put down at his feet.

"Do you agree with me, Nita?" demanded Crane, his tone a trifle thin, his expression hurt.

"Crane, dear, there is something wrong with that young fellow. Do you suppose he's ill? He's awfully good looking, but he's worried about something."

The gray day was filled with the smell of snow and Chicago had wrapped herself in veils of fog. From many of the windows light streamed out, hazily because of the damp thickness of the air. Crane's feet were cold. Nita had insisted walking nine blocks for the exercise, while he would have preferred to ride in the motor coach. He now looked at her flushed cheeks and gay, sparkling eyes with surprise. "Do you know him?" was his suspicious question.

Nita's quick laugh did not soothe his incomprehensible feeling of annoyance with the world in general and Nita in particular.

"How funny you are, Crane. I wanted to walk for the exercise but I scarcely hoped I'd be lucky enough to run across the type of face I've been thinking about for my art class sketch. He has just the right eyes—large and mournful and frank. I'm going to ask him what's wrong and I can study his expression."

Crane sighed. His fiancée often puzzled him with her whims but this—this was just too much. "Do you often chat with strange men?"

Nita's dimples flashed into the round, red cheeks and her eyes dimmed with amusement. She looked distractingly pretty at the moment although she was ordinarily only of fair appearance. "Not often, dear," she let fall demurely; "he is a type."

Although Crane loved to call himself a man of letters (he had once an article printed in the Views on Many Topics column of a paper) he didn't care about hearing his sweetheart prattle of types. It sounded too bohemian. "If you must see his jaw in motion, Nita, I will question him."

"Fine."

She kept step with Crane when he tried to leave her a few paces behind and heard the deep sigh that greeted their approach.

"Yes, there is, to be frank," murmured the stranger, lifting his hat and smiling steadily at Nita when Crane had put the query to him. "I have had my pocket picked and I have to get across the city to the railroad station. I feel like an utter fool but I hate to miss my train. Means a lot to me to get to the LaSalle street station by 5:30. I don't see that I can make it even if I could run all the way. Well, good night, I should have been more careful."

Speaking, he picked up the plainly heavy case and started off. A few flakes of snow now drifted down wetly.

"And this is 5090 north," cried Nita. "Give him some money, Crane, he looks awfully tired."

"Probably some new game," he answered, shrugging.

"I think you are stingy!" Running, Nita extracted a quarter from her purse and pressed it upon the stranger.

"And I think you are a—" He checked the word that had nearly escaped him and substituted one that did nothing to dissipate the rising cloud between them—"a forward girl. He did not ask for car fare."

Nita's cheeks were crimson now and her dimples were gone. She knew that Crane was jealous and she was angry. If he intended to censor every quarter she gave during their married life she felt that there were breakers ahead. "Possibly I'd better return your ring," she said, wincing as a wet bit of snow plumped down on her tilted nose.

"I think you'd better quit talking to strange men," he retorted, wondering how in the world he could teach her a lesson—any lesson that would put her in a clinging-vine state of mind.

They had quickened their steps unconsciously as they left Sheridan road and the lake wind at their backs blew them smartly along. At the 1000 block, going west, they both paused. The frank-eyed young man had not gone on to the "L" station but was standing in the middle of the block, his suit case at his feet.

"What's he waiting for if he's in such a rush?" asked Nita.

A plump lady with a dog on a leash had just left an apartment house door and stopped beside him. A fat bearded purse was opened and something green was pressed upon the plainly hesitant hand in the well-fitting glove. "It was a bill," gasped Nita.

As the chow dog came abreast of them Crane continued the game of chatting to strangers. "I saw you giving that man help," he said to the lady. "Do you mind telling me what his difficulty is?"

"His little girl is dying in Lodi, Wis., and he has had his billfold stolen. I gave him the fare to Madi-

son. He says he has a friend there who will finance him on to Lodi. There is a lot of suffering in this world. Such nice, frank eyes he had, too."

Crane disentangled the leash of the playful pup who had lovingly wound himself about Crane's best trousers and lifted his hat in his best manner. "You have a kind heart, madam," he returned, caressing his beloved mustache and assuming his man-of-letters manner; "the poor we have always with us."

A girl in imitation ermine furs joined the traveler.

"Hurry," cried Nita, "I want to see what she'll give him."

The fog had increased and the light was faint now. The engaged pair were abreast of the other two and, apparently, unobserved.

"He'll have another story this time," murmured Nita, thrusting a forgiving hand into Crane's arm. "I was certainly a fool to waste a quarter."

"Any luck, Hal? Gee, I want that car. You are a piker at getting the dough."

"Only got seven-twenty all afternoon, Sade. One girl actually gave me a quarter. I nearly flung it back at her. She musta thought she was giving a tip."

"I'll never be jealous again, Nita."

"And I'll trust to your judgment, Crane, dear. I did think he was honest, though."

Humble Arrivals in Land of Opportunity

On Wednesday, March 4, 1937, the Rensselaerswyck dropped anchor in the harbor of New Amsterdam, hard by the cluster of huts nestling under the walls of the fort above which floated the orange, white and blue tricolor; and against the eastern sky were silhouetted the vanes of Van Twiller's windmill. "God be praised for our safe voyage thus far," the pious sailor wrote in the log that day.

In the first boatload ashore were Cornelis Maesen and his wife and their infant son, accompanied by their faithful friend and servant, Cornelis Teunis. Cateljutje pressed her child a little closer as they passed groups of Indians who were trading rich peltries of beaver for knives and beads and other trinkets. The place was swarming with soldiers. Presently the little party arrived at the wooden church, a few steps from the dock, situated on what is now Pearl street, between Broad and Whitehall streets. And as they prayed in the dimly lighted, barnlike structure, even the mother, had she been vouchsafed the vision of the destiny of the new land, would have doubted that one of her descendants, 200 years from that very day, would be made the ruler of a mighty nation; for it was on March 4, 1837, that Martin Van Buren was inaugurated the eighth President of the United States. The next Sunday all four paid a second visit to the church, and Dominie Everardus Bogardus baptized Cateljutje's first-born Hendrick.—From "An Epoch and a Man," by Denis Tilden Lynch.

Shocked by Highland Dress

Highland dress was marked, in its early days, by a certain inadequacy which shocked the sensibilities of other more prudish folks. The Norwegian warrior, Magnus, returned to Norway in the first years of the Twelfth century garbed in full Highland dress only to be dubbed "Barefoot," and "Barefoot" he has remained throughout history. It is probable that he was only "barekneed," and was thus stigmatized for wearing the short hose and the killed plaid. We know at least that he introduced the fashion of wrinkled hose with gold rings about the ankles, a fashion which survived among the women for many centuries.—London Sphere.

Hobbies in London

The infinite skill and patience with which men pursue their hobbies was shown at an exhibition of model engineering held recently in London. Exhibitors in amateur competitions were confined to those not professionally engaged in model engineering work. A farm laborer had made a small traction engine; a wine and spirit dealer had constructed a miniature four-masted ship; a dining car attendant had made a brass clock, and a florist had put together a model airplane, with a two-cylinder motor, that would fly for twenty minutes at a time. In the exhibition of a miniature workshop was a tiny engine that had a hair for a driving band.

Ghostly Fire

The moving light known as "with o' the wisp," or "ghost fire," is known by the technical name of "ignis fatuus." Its precise source is not known, but due to the fact that it is almost invariably seen over swampy places or graveyards, it is generally considered to be a form of phosphoreted hydrogen gas which possesses the property of igniting when it comes in contact with dry atmospheric air. The gas would be generated by the decomposition of animal matter in a marshy soil.

Much in a Name

Jones was proudly conducting his friend Smith over the new house. It was really a comfortable dwelling, and Smith duly admired its qualities. "Yes," he said, "you've certainly got hold of a very nice house. But I see you haven't named it yet. What are you going to call it?"

"Littledown."

"Littledown? What on earth for? That's hardly suitable for a house in the town like yours."

"Oh, yes, it is. Little down—and balance by installments."



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!

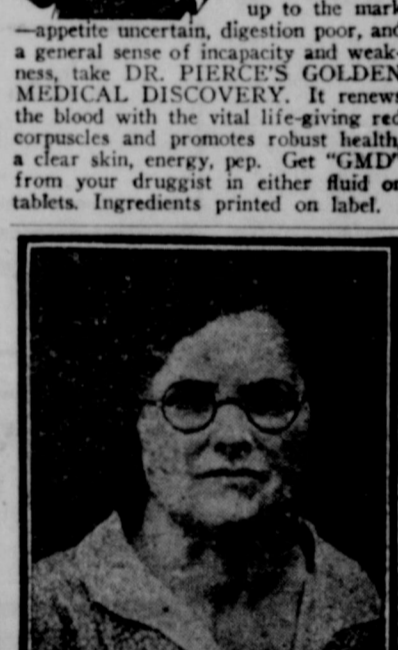
PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

Movies in Daylight
Enabling the showing of home movies in daylight without darkening the room, and allowing the taking of four pictures in the same space formerly occupied by one, thus reducing the cost of film, a new type of home-movie outfit has been developed, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The cost of film has been reduced about 75 per cent by an apparatus allowing pictures to be taken crosswise, as well as lengthwise, of the camera. The film is of standard width, but gives four vision impressions instead of one in the same space.

Strategy Needed
"Do you think I could borrow money on the strength of my honest face?"
"You might—but pull your hat well down."

Are You Successful?

From the day that a young man starts out to seek his first position to the end of his business life, his health and personal appearance have a world to do with his success. If you are not physically up to the mark—appetite uncertain, digestion poor, and a general sense of incapacity and weakness, take DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It renews the blood with the vital life-giving red corpuscles and promotes robust health, a clear skin, energy, pep. Get "GMD" from your druggist in either fluid or tablets. Ingredients printed on label.



AFTER OPERATIONS

"I was three times under an operation and I was very weak and nervous and could not eat. I suffered for ten years. I learned about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my husband bought me a bottle. I felt a little better and he bought me two more. I had the Compound in my home for two years and took it all the time. Now I feel strong and can do anything."—Mrs. A. Michalk, 5443 Mitchell Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

COUGH STOPS
Quick as a Flash! — a Specialist's prescription—stops coughs, whoops in 1 minute. Coughs told overnight. No "dope" in all druggists.

Carbon Monoxide Gas Is Dangerous

With the season of cold weather comes the increased danger to motorists from deadly carbon monoxide gas, warns the Chicago Motor club. The practice of starting engines in garages before opening garage doors results in many fatalities each year, according to reports received by the motorists' organization. Motorists should pay strict attention to ventilation in the garage, and, above all, should not "warm up" the car unless ample avenues of escape are available for exhaust gases. A cross-draft through the garage is most desirable.

"Carbon monoxide gas has a numbing effect on the senses and many instances are recorded where motorists have died before they could span the short distance from the driver's seat to the fresh air," says a bulletin issued by the club.

"One of the best practices is to open the garage doors before starting the motor. Another is to connect the exhaust pipe with a pipe leading through the door, so that fumes will be carried out of the building. This can be done by means of rubber tubing and an extension on the exhaust.

"Owners who do their own mechanical work should be particularly careful that they do not leave the motor running without providing adequate ventilation. Only a few inhalations of carbon monoxide gas are required to cause fatal results.

"These suggestions are offered in the hope of reducing deaths attributable to the motor car. Very little co-

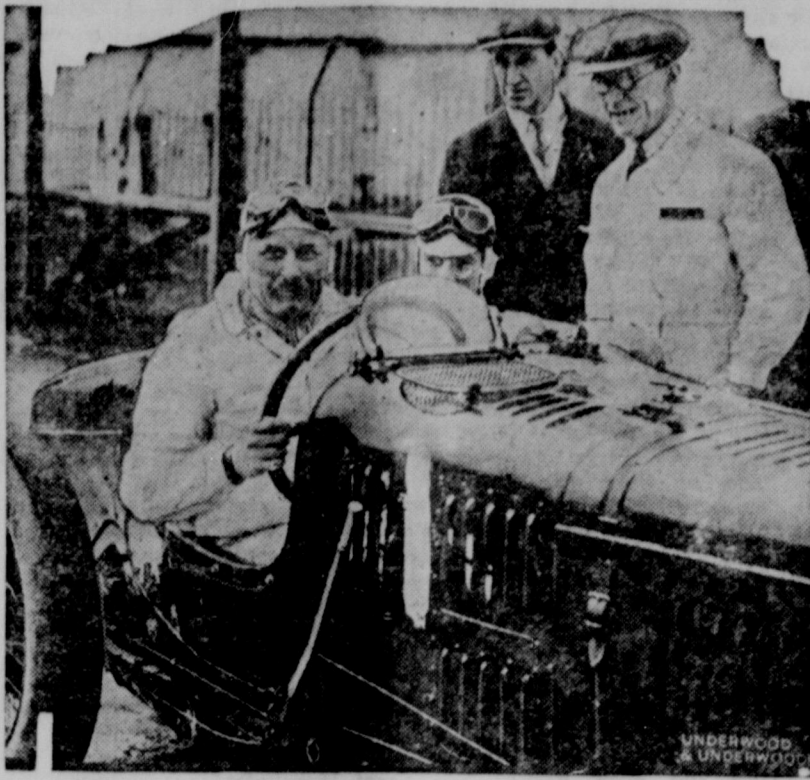
operation is needed to prevent unnecessary monoxide fatalities, but the public must first be aware of the peril from those deadly fumes."

Trained Athletes Cannot Withstand Sea Sickness

"There is a great deal of evidence of an interesting nature to prove that athletes who have devoted their lives to training are more susceptible to sea sickness than travelers who have occasionally or oftener taken a drink," writes Grant Dixon.

"I know Christy Mathewson, the great pitcher of the Giants, refused to make the trip around the world when John McGraw and Comiskey took the two ball teams on the globe circling expedition several years ago. The only reason he would not go was because he could not look at water without getting sea sick; and Sam Crawford, the old Detroit player, suffered so much that he almost died. Eddie Collins, when he was married, made a honeymoon trip to Bermuda and was so sick that he tried to come back by train and for a while, I believe, thought of living there."

Auto Speedster Is After New Mark



Kaye Don (at wheel), well-known British speedster, who will attempt to break Maj. O. D. Seagrave's world's auto speed record of 231 miles an hour during the International speed classic at Daytona Beach, Fla., this winter.

"Hello! Hello! How Much Does Happiness Cost?"

Only the price of learning a simple health rule, this smiling youngster finds!



"HAPPINESS just radiates from our baby since we began giving her—"

What was it that Mrs. Fred E. Schmitt of 2023 Stone Street, Falls City, Nebraska, discovered, which she could give to her baby that made her happy, well, strong and buoyant?

Not a medicine; not a drug of any kind; just harmless bodily lubrication. Only that, and nothing more. Mrs. Schmitt's discovery that little Barbara kept well when she was made regular as clock work is the same discovery as has been made by millions of other people, who are enjoying the happiness of health because they use Nujol.

Babies, old folks, people in the prime of life—all alike need to have the bodily poisons (we all have them) regularly cleaned out. Nujol just gently, naturally, normally lubricates the action of your body which needs lubrication as much as any other machine.

Please remember that Nujol contains no drugs; is non-fattening; is not absorbed in any way by the body; can form no habit; cannot hurt you, no matter how much you

"Happiness is on the other end of your phone too," says little Barbara

take. All it can do is keep you internally clean, and make you continually feel better. Colorless, tasteless as pure water, Nujol will make you see the bright side of life; it will help you to get the most out of your life; it will make you wake up in the morning feeling fit, and help you to do a good day's work with a smile.

Millions of people have discovered this fact—why don't you? You can buy Nujol in sealed packages at all drug stores. It costs but a few cents, and makes you feel like a million dollars. Get a bottle today and see how brimming zestful health will boost your day's happiness.

"Sunkist Kid" Wins



Miss Loretta Turnbull, seventeen, who won the national women's outboard racing title when she beat all of the women and most of the men when she piloted her "Sunkist Kid" in the outboard event of the mid-winter national speedboat championships. Miss Turnbull is the daughter of Judge Rupert B. Turnbull of Los Angeles.

Seattle Helps Beaumont

When the baseball season rolls around again the Beaumont club of the Texas league may be accused of being a Seattle "farm." Last season, Beaumont had Paul Easterling, former Seattle star, playing in the outfield. This fall Beaumont obtained three more Indians in "Ox" Eckhardt and Charles Wade, outfielders, and Fred Pippas, pitcher. With Easterling, Eckhardt and Wade in the outfield, the Texas league club will have an all-Seattle fly-chasing combination.

Radio Hydrometers Used

The newest radio storage batteries are now equipped with automatic hydrometers built in the case of the battery. This makes it possible to determine the specific gravity of the cell without removing the cap and inserting the ordinary "bulb" hydrometer.

The Motor Quiz

How Many Can You Answer?

Q. Should a driver attempt to turn out of a rut at high speed?

Ans. No. This may cause a tire to blow, resulting in a skid or even overturning of the car.

Q. How many grade crossings were eliminated from the federal aid highway system of United States in 1928?

Ans. Three hundred ninety. Wisconsin led with 35; Alabama, second, 31; Michigan, third, 26; Texas, fourth, 25; Indiana, fifth, 24; Kansas, sixth, 23; Montana, seventh, 22; Georgia and Illinois, 21 each, and Mississippi, 17.

Q. During what year did Canada produce its largest number of automotive units? How many units were produced and what was their approximate value?

Ans. During 1928 Canada produced 242,054 automobile units valued at more than \$162,867,000.

Q. How many different kinds of trouble can be attributed to missing spark plugs?

Ans. There are (1) sluggish engine; (2) slow pick-up; (3) loss of power; (4) hard starting; (5) engine loses power on hard pulls and cuts out at high speeds; (6) incomplete combustion, gas gets into crankcase, dilutes the oil and causes formation of carbon, excessive wear on pistons, cylinder walls and bearings.

Safety First System Is Popular in Ring

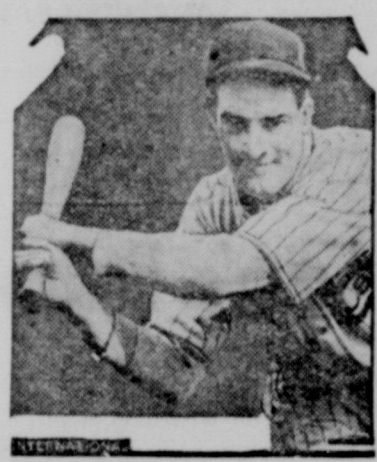
The Tunney regime of "Safety First" boxing has made a memory of the million-dollar gate. In the prize ring, the more collisions between fists and chin, the better financially for all concerned, declares Lou Magnolia, who is known as the dean of American referees.

"The Kid Lavignes cared nothing for defensive fighting; the Terry McGovern held to the theory that the best defense was a vigorous and unrelenting offensive. They fought leaning forward," asserts Magnolia in the Liberty Magazine. "Tunney is typical of the safety first system now popular. He stands in the middle of the ring, turning warily around as his opponent circles. His right heel is off the floor—but his weight is on the ball of his right foot, prepared for advance—but likewise, prepared for instant retreat! His left arm is extended, his right glove clenched against his right breast, ready to shoot across if an opening comes—but, likewise, ready to protect his chin against a quick left hook!

"He is unmarked as he retires from the ring. The Jack Dempseys swarmed all over their foes and stepped backward only when knocked backward. The public paid \$10,000,000 to see Jack in action in nine short bouts. It paid \$1,085,000 to see Jack, a beaten titleholder, trying a comeback against Jack Sharkey of Boston. It paid less than \$500,000 to see Gene

Tunney, the world's champion, defend his title against Heeney, which proves rather conclusively, I think, what it is the sporting public wants—and what it is the public does not care for."

Pirates Sign Suhr



Gus Suhr, first baseman, who was sold by the San Francisco Seals of the Coast league to the Pittsburgh Pirates recently. The Pirates gave Earl Sheely and a purported sum of \$30,000 in cash for Suhr, who dashed out 51 home runs and hit 381 playing in every game during the 1929 baseball campaign. Suhr is a left-hand hitter.

Interesting Scraps of Different Kinds of Sports

The value of the Belmont park futurity has grown from \$26,110 in 1908, won by Maskette, to \$105,730, captured by Whicome this year.

Clarence Roper, St. Louis, has signed to manage the Rock Island (Ill.) club of the Mississippi Valley league for the 1930 season.

Improperly adjusted valves will cause the engine to run unevenly and will also give less power and mileage. Adjust valves to proper timing.

Punch Broadbent, who ended his brilliant hockey career with the New York Americans, has decided to forsake the ice sport and enter the Royal Canadian air force.

An automobile tire wears better in cold weather than in hot.

The Athletics have won the most American league pennants, seven, and have also finished last more times than any other club in the league, seven.

Despite the fact that turf prizes are higher than ever before, practically every large racing stable in New York loses from \$100,000 to \$250,000 a year.

Spare fuses and light bulbs, which occupy so little space in the car, often times are of great importance.

In one year of wrestling Gus Sonnenburg, who holds the disputed world's championship, has made more than Frank Gotch and other famous old-timers made during their entire mat careers.

Morley Jennings, football and baseball coach at Baylor university, was for eight years shortstop of the Minneapolis club. He developed and sent to the major leagues both Travis Jackson and Aaron Ward.

In an effort to cope with the increase in automobile fatalities, the Southeastern chapter of the American Red Cross plans to establish a circle of first aid stations around Philadelphia, Pa.

Lionel Conacher, manager of the New York Americans Hockey club, never had a pair of ice skates until he was sixteen years old, but shortly thereafter won considerable attention in Canadian amateur competition.

Harvey Rockburn of the Detroit Hockey club is the smallest defense player in the National Professional league, standing less than 5 feet 5 inches high. Lee Bourgault of the New York Rangers is only a little taller.

Italy is fast becoming a sporting nation. Besides auto and bike racing, soccer, basketball and track, another rapidly growing sport is boxing.

Mack Garner, prominent racing pilot, comes from a family of jockeys. His father T. F. (Dode), was a good rider and his granddad, Jeff, was a noted jockey. All of his five brothers were jockeys and now his eleven-year-old son is in the saddle.

Vacuum Gear Shifting Device



J. H. Newmark, New York automotive engineer, announces that after a period of seven years of research and experiments, a vacuum gear shifting device has been perfected which does away with the gear shifting lever commonly used on automobiles and enables the driver to do the shifting on the wheel by fingertip control. The vacuum gear shift, it is explained, requires a minimum of equipment and makes use of a natural element to shift the gears—the engine intake, and used to create a vacuum. It requires only to remove the cover plate of the present transmission box and to apply a special one, in order to place the new gear shifting device on cars in use. This is done by attaching vacuum tubes leading to two small vacuum cylinders mounted on a cross member at the rear of the transmission case. A simple line also runs to the motor intake pipe. A pretty young model demonstrates the ease with which the gears may be shifted.

Cowcatcher on Car Adds Safety to Pedestrians

A scene during the test of a safety device on automobiles showing a man being picked up by the device in front of the car. A car traveling at 25



Safety Device on Auto.

miles an hour will not hurt a pedestrian, but will deposit him on the "cowcatcher" of the auto.

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International Sunday School

Lesson

JANUARY 19, 1930

JESUS BEGINS HIS MINISTRY

MATTHEW 4:17-25

Golden Text: Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matthew 4:17.

Introduction.

"Teaching, preaching, healing; these were the methods for setting up the kingdom. Teaching was the new light, preaching the new power; power not of the sword, but of the Word. Healing, this is what a sick world wants, this is what the souls and bodies of men alike are crying out for. Heavenly light, heavenly power, heavenly healing—these are the weapons of the new warfare; these the regalia of the new kingdom. It is daybreak on the shores of Galilee. The Sun of Righteousness has arisen with healing in his wings."—J. M. Gibson.

Fishers of Men: (1) Humble workers, but a lofty work. (2) It requires tact, perseverance, patient endurance of frequent failure. (3) He who calls us to it promises that we shall not labor in vain. Two methods of fishing; with the net, catching fish in large masses; with the line, catching them one by one. Preaching and teaching. Jesus used both methods and would have his followers do the same.

Jesus Driven from Nazareth.

Jesus, at the time of John's imprisonment, was in Jerusalem, and immediately returned to Galilee. Matthew has omitted much that we learn from the fourth Gospel, John 1:15-5, 5-47, including the calling of the first disciples at Bethabara where John was baptizing, the first miracle (the turning of the water into wine at Cana), the first cleansing of the temple, Christ's conversation with Nicodemus, the first great ministry in Judaea, Christ's departure for Galilee and conversation with the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well, the healing of the nobleman's son at Capernaum, Christ's visit to Jerusalem at the passover, and the healing of the cripple at the pool of Bethesda. After this he went back to Galilee, following John's imprisonment, returning to his home town of Nazareth; but there he preached in the synagogue and refused to work miracles to satisfy the idle curiosity of his fellow townsmen, who there upon sought to kill him. He therefore though it must have been with a very sad heart, left Nazareth and went eastward to the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, making his home (probably with Andrew and Peter) in Capernaum, a great fishing center. This town was Christ's headquarters through all his remaining life.


The Sea of Galilee.

"And walking by the Sea of Galilee." It was so called because of the province in which it was situated. John (21:1) calls it the 'Sea of Tiberias' because of the city on its border. Luke (5:1) gives it the name 'Lake Gennesaret,' the region at the northern end of the lake where the 5000 were fed. Josephus calls it 'Gennesar,' Hebrew, 'Chinnereth.' (Deut. 3-17, Josh. 12:3)—Prof. W. F. Slater. "He saw two brethren, Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew, his brother." "Matthew does not mean that Simon on this occasion received the name of Peter, but that Simon is the same disciple who was afterwards famous as Peter."—Alfred Plummer. These brothers

were from Bethsaida, a city about two miles east of Capernaum, on the Sea of Galilee. Peter, at least, came to live at Capernaum, where Christ healed his mother-in-law of a severe fever. "Casting a net into the sea; for they were fishers." As the birth of the King was first announced to shepherds in the fields, so the King himself selected his immediate followers from humble, lowly men, hard workers, whose occupation made them patient, resourceful and steady. Still, in almost every land the beginnings of the Christian church have been with just such people.

"Fishers of Men."— "Come ye after me." Literally, "Here! after me." It was a royal summons, full of authority, yet kindly. "And I will make you fishers of men." An utterance "full of significance as a self-revelation of the speaker, authoritative, yet genial, indicating a poetic idealistic temperament and a tendency to figurative speech; betraying the rudiments of a plan for winning men by select men."—Prof. A. E. Bruce. Christ's words to Peter in Luke 5:10 are full of meaning: "From henceforth thou shalt catch men," literally, "take men alive." This is the greatest work that any man can do, and it must be individual work for individuals. "You cannot reach a thousand unless you can reach one. The world is never going to be brought to Christ wholesale."—Charles G. Trumbull.

"Straightway." "And they straightway left the nets and followed him." "Straightway," the adverb so characteristic of Mark's vigorous Gospel, is the adverb for the earnest Christian. "By the street of By-and-by one arrives at the house of never." Now is always the acceptable time when Christ summons us to any task. "Tomorrow" is the devil's work, his most effective temptation. Because these four fishers were "straightway" men, Christ saw that they would make good helpers in the work of the kingdom. The nets? They could take care of themselves. What were two nets compared with the eternal interests of the kingdom of God?



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For Disciples Called.

"And going on from thence he saw two other brothers." They were partners of Andrew and Peter (Luke 5:7, 10) and, like them, had received their call to discipleship more than a year before, at the time of Christ's baptism. "James the son of Zebedee." He became the first martyr among the Twelve (Acts 12:1), and is not to be confused with the James who wrote the Epistle, who was a brother of our Lord. "And John his brother." The "disciple whom Jesus loved," writer of the incomparable Fourth Gospel, the three Epistles and the Revelation. He and James were of fiery, bold disposition, and so were called Boanerges, "sons of thunder." John was probably the youngest of the disciples and outlived the others. He became bishop of Ephesus, and died at the age of one hundred. "In the boat with Zebedee, their father." He was the husband of Salome, named among the women who ministered to Jesus (Matt. 27:56). This Salome was the sister of Mary the mother of Jesus, and so James and John were Christ's cousins.

Teaching, Preaching, Healing.

"And Jesus went about in all Galilee." Peter, who was with our Lord, told long after his death how he "went about doing good." (Acts 10:38). He could have accomplished much by remaining in Capernaum, teaching and healing those who would be sure to come to him there; but he accomplished infinitely more by going forth all over the land. He would have his disciples labor at home, doing intensive work, but also reaching out as far as they can to other towns

and, as they can through their missionary gifts, to the ends of the earth. "Teaching in their synagogues." These synagogues were the "place where the Jews used to assemble for religious purposes after the return from captivity. There were synagogues in every large town (see Acts 9:2, 20). The people assembled here on the Sabbath. We may gain some idea of the proceedings in them by what is recorded in Luke 4:16." Canon W. C. E. Newbolt. The ruler (or rulers) of the synagogue invited any capable stranger to address the congregation. "And preaching the gospel of the kingdom." "The good news of the near advent of the kingdom as in verse 17."—Rev. Edward E. Anderson. The kingdom of God is the reign of God in human hearts and lives. "And healing all manner of disease and all manner of sickness among the people." "He healed them as easily as the light that fills the firmament, without struggle or noise or huge effort. What is thy complaint, O heart of man? He will heal thee. Do not go into the detail of complaints; there is but one disease and its short name is sin."—Joseph Parker.

Great Multitudes.

"And there followed him great multitudes from Galilee." "Imagine, if you can, the condition of a country in which there are no doctors, where the healing art is only practiced by a few quacks, who rely more on charms than on physic for their cures. Such is now, and such was Palestine in our Lord's day. Until the medical missionaries were sent by several English societies, there was not a physician in the land, and even now there are very few. In such a country as this, with sick and crippled in every village, picture

the eager excitement when the news spreads that there is a good physician arrived in town; that he has healed a fierce demoniac by word, and a great fever by a touch."—H. D. Tristram. "And Decapolis. Decapolis means literally 'ten cities.' It was the region east of the upper Jordan and Sea of Galilee, possessing ten principal cities." "And Jerusalem and Judaea." Southern Palestine. "And from beyond the Jordan."

Paraa, the region east of the Jordan. Here is a picture of a wide-extended popularity, based on preaching and healing both of which exemplified the love of God as it had never before been shown to the children of men.

Special Lesson.

"The Master is not far from any one of us. 'Follow me,' is his word, 'and I will make you fishers of men.' 'Go ye, evangelize; and lo, I am with you always, even

unto the end of the world.' 'He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless, doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.'—David James Burrell.

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- 1—Heifer.
- 1—Jersey cow and calf.
- 1—Red heifer.

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- 1—Wagon.
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- 1—Two-row lister with planter attachments.
- 1—Double shovel.
- 2—One-row go-devils.
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