

Our
Viewpoint
by L. E. B.

A SOUND PROGRAM

The American Farm Bureau Federation proposes that state legislatures take steps to extend road building operations this winter, pointing out that such a program will relieve unemployment, aid in bringing business back to normal and at the same time use public funds to the best advantage.

Strong arguments support this. Money can be obtained by states at the lowest rate of interest in years; construction materials can be purchased at prices far under normal; engineering and other technical talent is likewise available at a lower cost and there is a plentiful supply of labor. The time is ripe for unprecedented road building activity.

The road, themselves, entirely aside from the influence their construction would have in affording employment and distributing money would do a great work in advancing prosperity. The present farm depression, which is related to the industrial depression, is contributed to by inadequate road transportation facilities. Millions of farmers, during a part of each year find themselves cut off from their markets.

We have all heard the slogan, "Buy now and bring prosperity back." That is as true for governments as for individuals. And our states can buy nothing of greater value than roads.

If law did what it is supposed to do the U. S. would be the most moral and crimeless nation in the world. No other country has ever had such a volume of legislation. Yet newspapers sag with accounts of the doings of celebrated gangsters and racketeers. Law enforcement officers search frantically for ways to press charges against them but to no avail. An arrest is the signal for swift activity on the part of lawyers to show what supposed law-breaking is within the law. The irony of such a situation is inescapable. We have thousands upon thousands of criminal laws and there is talk of asking the federal government to take a hand in subdividing the criminal element in one of our gang-ridden cities. As a crime remedy it is often proposed to make it a crime for a perfectly honest citizen to own a revolver or pistol, while it is a rare week in which gangsters fail to kill someone with machine guns. And still we talk of passing more laws. Why not reverse the process and enforce some existing laws? We do live in an amazing age.

Fire waste is inexcusable. All but an infinitesimal number of fires could be prevented through the expenditure of a little time, a little thought, a little money. Adult Americans need to return to school long enough to learn the lessons of fire prevention.

We read in the News-Globe, December 29, that Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma was quoted as saying that Alexander Legge, chairman federal farm board, admitted to the committee that the board did not want prices of cotton and wheat to advance at the present time.

Senator Thomas said Mr. Legge admitted the board sold 3,500,000 bushels wheat on the Chicago exchange November 22 to keep the price down so it would be in reach of the buying public "in these days of depression."

What we and lots of other people would like to know is which buying public Mr. Legge is trying to hand this low price wheat to. He certainly doesn't mean the ultimate consumer. It must be some of his miller friends who together with the large baking interests are hogging the profits on this low-price wheat. If this is the kind of farm board which Mr. Hoover has given the American farmer, then it is high time that we had a change of farm board and change of administration as well. The man out of work and the average citizen are paying just as much for a loaf of bread these days as they would if wheat were \$1.25 a bushel. Mr. Legge's low priced wheat is not helping the depression one

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\$1.50 PER YEAR

New Bakery To Start In Friona Feb. 1

Friona is to have a new business enterprise started here February 1. It will be the Friona Home Bakery and will be located in the Crawford building formerly occupied by the City Drug store. Sherman B. Goodwin, formerly of this city and who has recently operated a bakery at Sudan, is the proprietor and says that his bakery will make bread, cakes, pies, etc. equal to any that have ever been sold in Friona.

Mr. Goodwin is engaged in moving his equipment to Friona and says that he will have all the very latest machinery. His bread will be mixed entirely by machinery, this insuring a most sanitary and palatable product with a fine grain which is delightful to the eye. He assures us that his product will contain only the finest of flour and other ingredients which will be just the same kind you use at home for he will buy them from local grocers.

The Star welcomes this new bakery. It will be a big asset to our city and a great convenience to our housewives who will be able to get fresh bread and cakes baked daily right here in Friona. Let's all get behind Mr. Goodwin and patronize this new Friona industry.

CAGE COACHES MAY GET NEW RULES AT LUBBOCK

Lubbock, Jan. 6.—Plans are being made for a conference at the Texas Technological College January 10, of all West Texas coaches and officials of boys and girls basketball in colleges and high schools. Coaches of the rural schools as well as city schools are invited.

The West Texas meeting will afford coaches in this section to get the latest rulings on basketball in the event they were unable to attend the Dallas meeting. This meeting will likewise afford coaches an opportunity to make schedules if their schedules are not complete at that time.

Miss Johnnie Gilkerson attended the Texas Athletic Conference of College Women at Belton November 20, 21 and 22. She will be in position to pass to directors of girls' athletics many valuable suggestions that were made at this conference. Volley ball, tennis and other sports as well as basketball will be discussed in this group session. The meeting will be held at the Tech Gym.

New Agent for Castro.

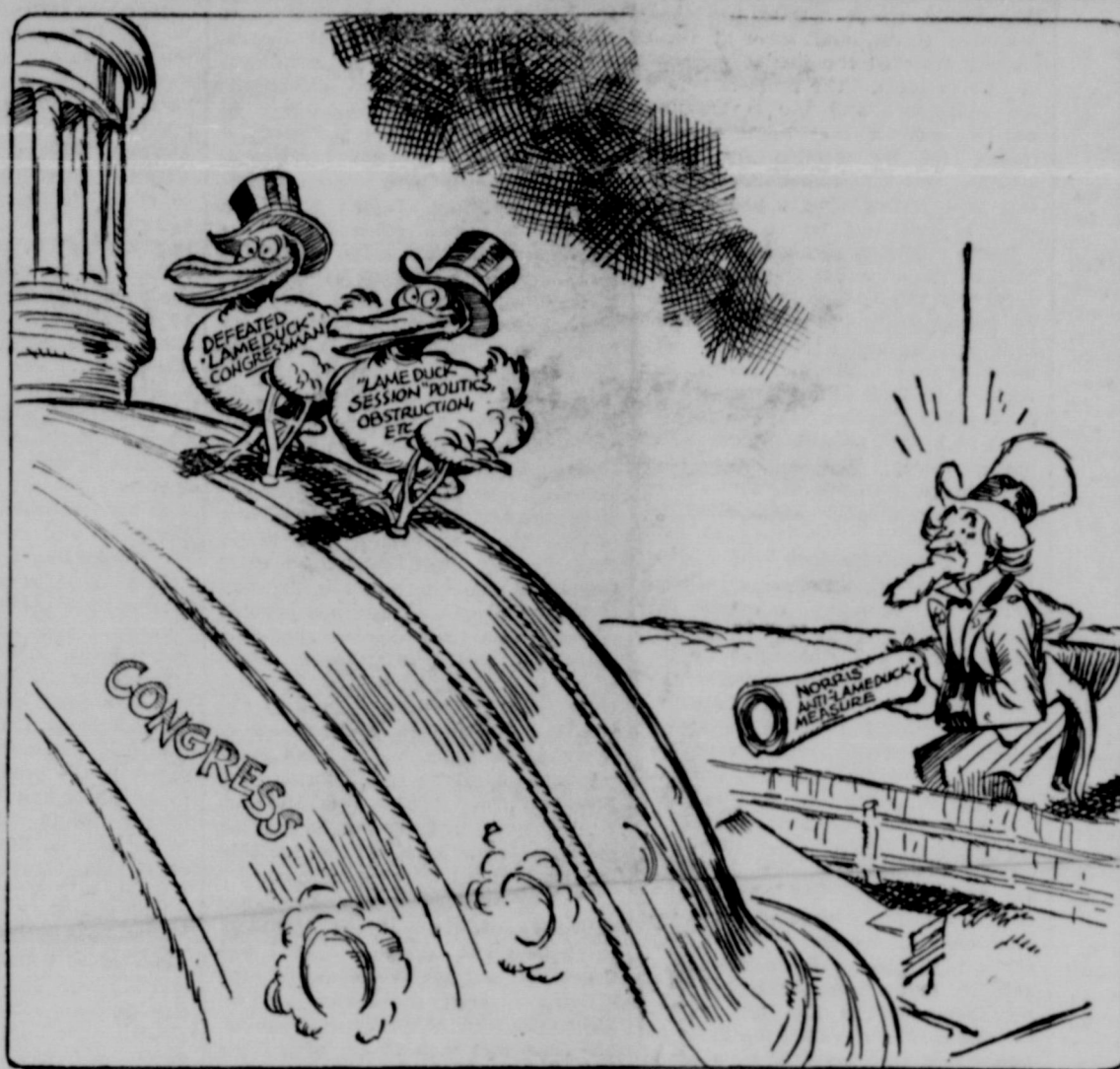
Dimmitt, Jan. 6.—W. C. Hale, for five years agent for Young county, has arrived to take up his duties as county agent of Castro county. He succeeds A. C. Magee, who has been appointed head of the farm management department, agricultural extension work, with headquarters at Lubbock.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston Clement and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Jack Williams at Littleton Saturday.

lots. In fact it is helping make times hard. What the world needs is a better price for farm products so the farmer can once more become a market for manufactured goods. Let the farmers be prosperous and you can bet your bottom dollar the unemployed will go back to work.

There is one funny thing about the newspaper business. A newspaper is a public enterprise. Its main object is to put forth the town in which it is located. It works always for the benefit of the citizens of its community. It continually fights for the growth of the city and the increased prosperity of the business men. Yet when times are a little bad the newspaper is the first to feel the tightening up. It just looks like at the very time when the city, people and business men need a newspaper most is when they support it least. A newspaper, financially, is like any other business enterprise. It is operated for a profit. That is the reason its stockholders have invested their money in it, and like any other business if it operates at a loss then it will soon cease to be. A city can't afford to be without a newspaper and a newspaper can't afford to run at a loss, therefore, it behooves every business man to do his part in making it possible for their home town newspaper to continue to serve them.—L. E. Bauerfeld.

A CHANCE TO BAG TWO BIRDS WITH ONE SHOT!



Maurers Will Have January Clearance Sale

January clearances are now in vogue at Maurer's. Beginning Saturday they will place their entire stock on sale at greatly reduced prices. This is done in order to reduce the stock before inventory, and Mr. Maurer assures the people of this territory that never before have they had a chance to buy quality merchandise at such low prices.

The sale which will be for 15 days only, will start Saturday, January 10 and continue through Saturday, January 24. The first ten ladies calling at the store on the opening day will each receive a worthwhile gift free.

Cherokee Literary Society.

The Cherokee Literary Society met December 19. Called to order and business attended to. The Seminoles were called in and were guests for our program which consisted of a quartet, a reading by Thelma Osborn and talk by Miss Minnie Reed, after which gifts were distributed, everyone receiving a present. Later a ball game was played.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Tedford and children were in from the farm Wednesday shopping.

J. R. Kennedy and O. L. Richardson of Muleshoe were here last week installing telephones.

Special Prizes to Be Given In Poultry Show

From The Hereford Brand. Besides a regular prize list which is being compiled for first, second and third winners in the poultry show which will be staged here January 15, 16 and 17, several valuable special prizes are being offered, making it unusually attractive to have entries in the exhibition.

The Henderson Hatchery of South Hereford, will give a gold medal for the best display of one variety, judged on American Poultry association points. Another gold medal will go to the owner of the champion bird of the show.

The most coveted award will probably be the \$25 trophy cup, made of silver, to the exhibitor who displays the champion cock, cockerel, hen and pullet of one variety.

Other special inducements made by the Henderson Hatchery are bronze medals for each of five champion, cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and turkey. Also, the hatchery will incubate one tray of eggs, free of charge, for the owner of the best dozen eggs shown.

Our Merchants CITY DRUG STORE

The City Drug store, J. R. Roden proprietor, is without doubt the finest and largest drug store in Parmer county. There are none in Hereford or Clovis and only two in Amarillo which can compete with it in size, fixtures and variety of stock.

The City Drug store is the Rex all store. It carries a complete line of Rexall and other drugs and drug sundries. There is a modern and up-to-date soda fountain where any and all kinds of fountain drinks may be had, a cigar counter with all the popular brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos and a special candy refrigerator case in which the very finest brands of high grade candies are kept in a fresh and palatable condition. Last but not least, the City Drug store maintains the only prescription department in the county. In this department, in charge of a registered pharmacist, you can have any doctor's prescription safely and properly filled at any time. Right on the corner, right on the price and right now service with a smile is J. R.'s motto.

New Officers Now In Charge Parmer County

Four new county officers took the oath of office at Farwell last Thursday. Two of the men were county commissioners.

Walter Lander, new county treasurer, took the place of John S. Potts. W. W. Hall took over the reins as sheriff and tax collector, replacing Jim Martin, who held the office for a period of eight years.

In the commissioners court, Ward Thompson will be representative of the Farwell district, and M. W. Alexander takes the place of D. M. Meade, Friona commissioner.

People of the county are now hopeful that with the new commissioners in office that a more economical government will be given to the county, that a county home demonstration agent will be employed and that there will be no more talk of wasting the people's money by thinking of building a Parmer county jail on the New Mexico border so far away from the center of population of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Neighbors and daughters, Ruth, Lorraine and Mildred of Dalhart visited last week in the home of Dewey Porter and Alton Tedford. Mrs. Neighbors is a sister of Mr. Porter and Mrs. Tedford.

Mr. Gregson and son, Wiley, of Plymouth, Texas, visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clement this week.

Homeland Farm Woman's Club Reviews Work

The Homeland Farm Women's club has done much good for Parmer county women the past year. This club has been very active and is composed of energetic women of the Homeland community. Here is a brief outline of the work of the club for the past year:

The Homeland Farm Women's club met April 12, with 12 present, for the purpose of organizing a farm women's club. Officers were elected for the year. Time of meeting set for first and third Thursdays of each month.

Motion carried to serve refreshments at each meeting. The club began immediately to work to get a county demonstration agent for Parmer county. A committee was appointed to circulate a petition and succeeded in getting 430 signatures asking the commissioners court to appoint such agent as the next office created. This was accomplished June 9, but as yet there has been no action by the court.

The club sponsored a picnic on July 4. The club has donated \$88 to the needy. Also donated useful articles to a home which was destroyed by fire.

The club has given four showers. Exhibited at the flower show September 13 at Friona, taking third place.

Better biscuit contest, giving three prizes.

Six women who have had several years of club work have put on demonstrations as we did not have a demonstration agent.

Selecting better eggs. Sprays for gardens and flowers. Painting vases and stenciling. Canning friend chicken. Articles made of gunny sacks and flour sacks.

Health lecture in July. Easy method peach peeling. Salad making.

Tie and dye work.

Making Christmas presents. Cheese making in the home.

Election of officers for 1931.

Christmas boxes and home made candy. December 18.

Club and Sunday school sponsored Christmas tree.

Our motto is for Better Health, Better Mothers, Churches and Community in which we live.

We have increased from 12 to 50 members the past year.

The club recently voted to discontinue serving refreshments because of the difficulty in serving our large attendance.

W. J. Murry of Wichita Kansas, accompanied by his niece, Miss Tressie Riffe of Mangum, Oklahoma, visited last week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Horton.

Vida King left Saturday for her home at Carney, Oklahoma.

Star Installs Most Modern Job Press

The Friona Star has just installed a new automatic job press. This press is a 12x18 Chandler & Price equipped with a Miller automatic feeder and is capable of turning out 3000 or more impressions an hour of the very finest kinds of job work.

This is the finest press in Parmer county and we invite our friends to come in and see it. Bring us your job printing. We are now equipped to give you the best work and the best service and at a reasonable price, printed right here in Friona.

Statement By City Council Explains Taxes

There has been much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Friona over the tax rate of \$1.50 set by the city Dads. Most everybody seems to think this is a high tax rate and that it is utterly uncalculated for.

In reality the property owners of Friona wished this upon themselves when they incorporated the city. We wanted Friona incorporated and we voted it. There is no need or sense in blaming the men who head our city government—they are not to be censured for these taxes. In the first place, our taxes are not high. A tax rate of \$1.50 is very reasonable for a city the size of ours. When a city government is established and the citizens undertake to make certain improvements for the benefit of themselves there are bound to be expenses which must be paid and the only means of paying them is through taxation. Following is an itemized statement of the obligations of the city which will be paid with these taxes:

Statement.	
Due on fire hose February 1, 1931	\$ 333.00
Interest on fire hose note	60.00
Sanitary toilets	391.64
Interest on sanitary toilets	188.44
Water works warrants, due December 1, 1930	500.00
Interest on water works warrants	2520.00
Water works warrants, due December 1, 1931	500.00
Interest water works warrants due December, 1931	2490.00
James Foran, cutting ditches, due February 1, 1931	262.00
Inter. James Foran	10.48
B. T. Galloway, pipe for water line, due Feb. 1	\$14.70
Interest to B. T. Galloway for pipe notes	32.50
A. N. Wentworth for water works	\$86.92
Total due this year	\$8,989.80
According to W. H. Warren, total assessment valuation \$400,000	
Taxes at \$1.50 per \$100 valuation	\$750.00
Deficit	\$1629.80

(It is probable that the income from the water department will wipe out this deficit)—The Editor.

Signed,
J. L. Landrum, Mayor,
J. R. Roden, Commissioner,
T. J. Crawford, Commissioner.

An examination of the above statement will disclose that there are only two items upon which we are paying taxes that are not directly chargeable to the municipal water works department. They are for fire hose and the sanitary toilets. If the citizens of Friona are not satisfied with the taxes they are paying there seems to be only one logical remedy and that is to find a purchaser for the water works and sell it. It would not seem after an examination of the above statement that any reasonably minded man could blame the city council for the present tax rate, inasmuch as a water works department was necessary to the growth of Friona and the only way we could get one was to build it. At the present time it seems that the best policy the city could follow would be to sell this plant. If this were done then we would only owe a total of \$973.11 for the year. Friona would still have the services of a good water works and the council could vote money for the improvement of our streets which are a disgrace to our town—could buy some much needed fire equipment and still reduce taxes to less than \$1.00 per \$100.00 valuation.

Auto Licenses for Sale Here January 9 - 10

For the convenience of auto owners living in the north half of Parmer county, W. W. Hall, sheriff and tax collector, will have a deputy collector at the Rube Cantrell garage Friday and Saturday, January 9 and 10, for the purpose of selling auto tags to you.

Mr. Hall says that the expense entailed is such that it is impossible for him to keep a man here for a longer period of time and asks that the citizens of this part of the county cooperate with him so that the large number of tags to be issued here may be distributed in that time. He says to be sure and have your headlights tested before applying for the license as no license will be issued until the headlight certificate is exhibited. Also be sure and bring your old license receipt or a bill of sale proving ownership.

Friona citizens should appreciate this service as it saves them a long drive over to New Mexico to get their licenses and should help Mr. Hall to issue the licenses with dispatch.

Summerfield

BY MRS. L. JOHNSON

Rev. Clous preached Sunday morning and night and will be here again the third Sunday.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Walker January third.

There were lots of parties here during the holidays. In fact they were too numerous to mention in detail.

Mrs. Bob Wilson, Hereford, is teaching here in the absence of Mrs. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillebreath, Hereford spent Sunday in the Gerald Morgan home.

Mrs. Walker, Pampa, is visiting her son, A. M. Walker.

Several young people have returned to school at Hereford.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Stephens left for a visit with East Texas relatives last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louie Huckert have been visiting relatives at Vega.

O. J. Benne of Hereford spent several days in the home of the Morgan brothers.

A New Year's dinner was enjoyed by the community when all met and enjoyed the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Roberson are visiting in Merker for several weeks.

Elton Johnson has gone to Fredericksburg after spending several days with home folks.

Judge Wilson and Miss Hall were here to attend the community dinner.

Mr. Welty visited his son at Muleshoe recently.

Messrs. and Meses, B. C. Obe and Bernard Roberson attended a dinner at the J. P. Roberson home in Hereford recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murdock of Lubbock spent the holidays here with relatives and friends.

A. M. Walker and Vernon Harrison went to Tucuman Saturday.

Misses Winnie Williams and Annie Johnson, Messrs. T. A. Williams and Estes Beaton of Abernathy, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wright Williams last week.

Chevrolet Gets Its Fourth Year Honor Position

When the doors opened Saturday on the 31st National Automobile show at Grand Central Palace, New York, the Chevrolet Motor company occupied the position of honor on the show floor for the fourth consecutive year.

Each year the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce awards first place at the national automobile show to that member company doing the largest volume of business during the previous year.

The award is one much coveted within the industry, for in addition to the distinction it conveys it also carries with it the right to first choice of exhibition space at the national automobile shows at New York and Chicago.

Back in the days of the four cylinder Chevrolet this honor fell first to the company. Since that time the margin between the leader and the runner-up has measurably widened, even since the change over from a four to six.

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New
Subscribers

Are Receiving

THE STAR

THIS WEEK

We want your name on our list, too.

Review of the Year 1930 at Home and in Other Lands

Unemployment and Economic Depression Generally Prevailing—Steps Toward World Peace—Democrats Win in United States Elections—South American Revolutions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROSPERITY, which was "just around the corner" at the beginning of 1930, gave the world no more than an occasional glimpse of her face during the year. Business depression, increasing unemployment, continuing low prices for agricultural products and declining markets for securities prevailed generally.

Skilled observers professed to see war clouds again gathering over the Balkans, but notable steps were taken in the direction of world peace and disarmament. The United States, Great Britain and Japan signed the London naval limitation treaty, and toward the close of the year there were indications that France and Italy, settling their parity dispute, would make it a five-power pact. Some progress was achieved by the preparatory disarmament commission of the League of Nations. The revision of German reparations, known as the Young plan, was adopted by all nations concerned and put into effect, although Germany was not hopeful of its ultimate success. The evacuation of the Rhineland by the allied forces was completed.

China's long, bloody and confused civil war ended in victory for the Nationalist government. Popular and military revolutions upset the governments of five Latin-American republics.

Though governmental and other agencies in the United States strove throughout the year to relieve the unfortunate economic conditions, results of these efforts were slow in appearing. Consequently the voters went to the polls in November and expressed their dissatisfaction in the customary manner. There was a Democratic landslide that covered most of the country and the Republican party virtually lost its control of both houses of the congress that convenes in March, 1931. However, the national leaders of the victorious Democrats pledged their party to co-operation with the Republican administration in all measures designed to bring prosperity around that corner, and business was reassured by the promise that there would be no attempt for some time to revise the tariff act passed in June.

Industrial and financial distress in the United States was greatly increased by drought that prevailed all summer in the Mississippi and Ohio river states and extended as far east as the Virginia. National and state governments afforded speedy relief to the sufferers. As winter neared numerous organizations throughout the country went into action to alleviate the unemployment situation, their aim being to supply those out of work with jobs rather than charity doles. Public building and highway projects were started and speeded up, and great industrial and transportation concerns sought means to increase the number of their employees.

All in all, 1930 was not a happy year for the world.

INTERNATIONAL

THREE months of intensive debate, diplomatic negotiation, study of experts' figures and mutual concessions brought forth the London naval treaty, which was signed on April 22 by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy. By this pact the first three powers agreed to the extension of the Washington treaty so that the reduction and limitation of their navies should apply to cruisers and lesser vessels. France and Italy failed utterly to reach an accord as to what their relative naval strength should be. Consequently they subscribed to only those parts of the London treaty that provided for a battleship building "holiday" and prescribed various rules designed to humanize submarine warfare.

France and Italy held intermittent conversations during the rest of the year, but could not settle their differences. The one insurmountable obstacle was Italy's demand that her right to naval parity with France be admitted, and France's flat refusal to yield this point.

League Receives Briand's Scheme. In September the assembly of the League of Nations listened politely while M. Briand, French foreign minister, expounded his pet scheme for a federation of European states. Other statesmen cautiously praised the plan and it was accepted in principle by the assembly and referred to a special committee which will report to the 1931 meeting.

Twenty-eight of the nations represented at Geneva signed on October 2 a treaty guaranteeing financial aid to any signatory state that is the victim of warlike aggression.

Late in August news of the smaller nations of central Europe held a conference in Warsaw and agreed on a concerted program of action mainly in furtherance of their agrarian interests. The pact was signed by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Lithuania was absent because of her political differences with Poland. France was quick to strengthen

her friendship with these states by offering credits.

During the year there were many indications that Italy was drawing in to close co-operation with Germany and Russia.

After being ratified by all the nations concerned, the Young plan for reparations was put into effect on May 9. Gates W. McGarrah of New York already had been elected president of the bank for international settlements created by the plan. On May 19 the last of the French troops in the Rhineland began moving out, the evacuation being completed June 30. A separate reparations settlement was signed in April by Hungary, Austria and the states in the little entente.

Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state of the United States, was elected a member of the World Court in September to fill out the term of Charles Evans Hughes.

The mandate commission of the League of Nations made in August its long awaited report on the Palestine conflicts between Jews and Arabs, placing the blame on Great Britain. In the fall the British government announced a new policy concerning Palestine which would stop for the present any further immigration of Jews into the Holy Land. Zionists everywhere protested vigorously and President Chaim Weizmann and other chief officers of the World Zionists organization resigned.

Russia's Great Conspiracy Story. Early in November the government of Russia announced that it had uncovered a gigantic plot against the Soviet regime in which a number of "capitalistic" states were said to be involved. Among many individuals who were alleged to have a part in the conspiracy were Premier Poincaré and Foreign Minister Briand of France and Sir Henri Deterding, British oil magnate. Eight Russian engineers were put on trial, confessed and were sentenced to terms in prison. Paris and London looked on the whole thing as a "frame-up."

Late in January Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Russia because of alleged Communist insults. In the United States the advocates of a policy of resumption of relations with the Soviet government were joined by revelations that the latter had been selling wheat short on the American grain exchanges, aiding in the denormalization of prices. At the same time it became evident that the Moscow government was dumping grain in the European markets at prices far below the cost of production. The whole affair created a great stir here and abroad but nothing much could be done about it.

FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN'S Labor government struggled manfully throughout the year to solve the nation's economic problems, but found that this could not be done in a short time. Unemployment continued to increase, passing the two million mark in June, and industrial depression was little lightened if at all. However, no one seemed to have a better solution to offer than Prime Minister MacDonald and his ministers, so they held on to their power. They had the aid of a national advisory council, Chancellor Snowden devised a satisfactory budget that was by no means socialistic, and parliament passed some of the legislation asked by the government.

Two matters of vast import demanded much attention from the British empire's rulers. One was the effort to develop the empire as an economic unit, and the imperial conference which was held in London undertook this task. The various dominions were represented by some of their best minds and the discussions continued until well into November. But the results were extremely disappointing. The main issue was economic co-operation, and in this nothing was accomplished because the dominions and the British government could not agree concerning free trade, protection and preferential rates within the empire.

Problem of India.

The increasing independence of the dominions was marked by the tacit understanding that henceforth they shall have the right to accredit their own diplomats to foreign countries, and may communicate with one another and with Great Britain, not through governors general, but directly. It was decided to create a tribunal for the settlement of intrajurisdictional disputes.

The future status of India within the empire was a question that troubled the British throughout the year, and it was complicated by the non-resistance rebellion conducted by Mahatma Gandhi and his numerous followers. As is their custom, the Communists took advantage of the situation to convert the peaceful revolt of the Indian Nationalists into riotous demonstrations, and the police and military forces had to handle not only these but also attacks on the northwestern frontier by tribesmen. Gandhi and many of his lieutenants were put

in prison but their civil disobedience campaign never slackened. One of its frequent manifestations was the making of salt contrary to the laws. The All-India congress, consisting largely of Gandhi's adherents, decided to boycott the roundtable conference arranged for late in the year, because their demand was for the absolute independence of India.

The roundtable conference opened in London November 12 with much pomp and ceremony, the native princes, the Hindus, the Moslems and even the "untouchables" being represented by their ablest men—and by two brilliant women. The Indians made it clear they would accept nothing less than dominion status, and some of them bitterly attacked the British methods of rule in India. The problem before the conference and the government was so complex that there was no chance for its solution for many months. One definite decision reached was that Burma should be made a separate dominion.

In the Canadian national election on July 28 the Conservatives completely upset the Liberal government headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and secured a comfortable majority in the dominion parliament, and Richard B. Bennett, their leader, became prime minister. The new government took steps at once to relieve the unemployment situation and to help the farmers, one being the almost complete discontinuance of immigration from Europe.

German Fascists Win.

As in most other countries, political events in Germany reflected the prevailing discontent of the people, and there it was aggravated by the feeling that they were oppressed by the reparations. Chancellor Mueller and his cabinet resigned in March because of dissatisfaction with the ratification of the Young plan and with the budget and financial reforms proposed. Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Centrist leader, became chancellor and formed a ministry of members of the five middle parties. The National Socialists and the Communists kept up continual agitation and President Hindenburg dissolved the reichstag on July 18. In the elections which were held September 14 the National Socialists, commonly called the Fascists, won a most surprising and tremendous victory. They increased the number of their seats in the reichstag from 12 to 107, and their popular vote from 800,000 to more than 6,000,000. Their titular leader is Adolf Hitler who, being an Austrian, could not be elected to the reichstag.

France, Spain and Italy.

One small provision in the finance bill brought a vote of lack of confidence in the French chamber of deputies in February and the Tardieu ministry was forced to resign. It was succeeded by a Radical-Socialist cabinet formed by Chautemps which was defeated on its first appearance. Tardieu then was recalled, and held on through a stormy summer and fall, but early in December the senate forced him and his cabinet to resign, and Theodore Steeg undertook to form a new ministry. France maintained her position as one of the most prosperous countries of Europe, and gathered an immense store of gold. She was largely preoccupied with national defense and went ahead with her plan for a powerful chain of fortifications on her eastern frontier.

Gen. Primo de Rivera, who had been dictator of Spain for more than six years, resigned on January 28, partly under compulsion, when faced with the threat of a military revolt. He was succeeded by Gen. D'Amaso Berenguer. Throughout the year there were repeated strikes, food riots and violent demonstrations by students and in the middle of December a serious rebellion broke out in the northern part of the country.

Economy was the continual cry of the Italian government, Premier Mussolini being its spokesman, and his measures toward that end were put through with thoroughness and dispatch. They extended to the reduction of salaries of all governmental employees, who are remarkably numerous there, and all employers were urged to follow suit. In compensation the cost of living was brought down by the lowering of prices of food and other necessities. At the same time the Duce continued his program of extensive public works, like drainage and restoration of waste lands, giving employment to many men.

Carol on Rumanian Throne.

Carol, former crown prince of Rumania, with the aid of prominent Rumanians, executed a startling coup d'état in June. From his exile in France he flew to his native country in an airplane and two days later the parliament declared him king and his little son, who had held the title, heir to the throne. Carol soon began planning for his coronation, but his estranged wife declined to be reconciled and the statesmen said the ceremony could not be held unless she were present or the marriage were dissolved. As a result of this dispute Premier Maniu resigned in October and Carol went ahead with his plans.

An interesting if not important event was the marriage on October 25 of King Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna, daughter of the king and queen of Italy.

Latin American Revolutions.

Revolt flamed in four South American republics. Four men who had been virtual dictators were ousted. Four new governments were established. As a preliminary to these events there was a revolution in the Dominican republic in February, the immediate cause being the announced intention of President Horacio Vasquez to stand for re-election. After a few skirmishes Vasquez was forced out of office, be-

ing succeeded temporarily by General Urena. Elections were held on May 16 and Gen. Rafael Trujillo was chosen president and inaugurated three months later.

Bolivia was next on the list. There Dr. Hernando Siles tried, like Vasquez, to perpetuate his rule and was driven from office in May by the insurgents. He was permitted to take refuge in Chile, and his much hated right hand man, Gen. Hans Kundt of Prussia, fled back to his German home. A military junta took over the government, its chief being Gen. Carlos Blanco Gallardo.

Peru followed suit in August. The officers of the army led a movement against President Augusto B. Leguia who had held the office for more than ten years and considered himself almost irremovable. He was forced to resign, turning over his powers to a military junta, and later Lieut. Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro was made provisional president. Leguia had been recognized as an efficient business president and Peru made great material strides during his regime, but the revolutionists accused him of "denial of civil liberties" and also of nepotism and the sale of concessions. He was imprisoned to await trial.

Late in August President Hipolito Irigoyen of Argentina was warned by his minister of justice that a revolution might break out immediately. A few days later the prediction was fulfilled, the high army and navy officers leading their commands in a revolt that speedily ousted the aged chief executive, who was seriously ill. Only in Buenos Aires was there any popular opposition to the revolution, and this was soon quelled with some bloodshed. Gen. Jose Francisco Uriburu, chief of the insurgents, became the provisional president on September 6. Irigoyen for years had enjoyed great personal popularity in Argentina, was president from 1916 to 1922 and was elected again in 1928. But he had become senile and sick and lost his hold on the people.

Vargas Rules Brazil.

Brazil's revolution broke out early in October and was in a way a war between the states, the leader of each striving to seize the central government. The term of President Washington Luis was soon to expire but his favored candidate, Dr. Julio Prestes, president of the state of Sao Paulo, had been elected, allegedly by fraud. The defeated liberal candidate, Dr. Getulio Vargas, former president of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, started a revolt to prevent the inauguration of Prestes, and the movement spread to state after state, all the insurgent armies converging on Rio de Janeiro, the national capital. The government resisted stubbornly, but considerable parts of the army and navy deserted it and after a few weeks of bloody fighting Luis was ousted. The members of the junta that took over the government at once began quarreling and scheming, but Vargas promptly came up from the south with a large force of gaucha soldiers and his authority was recognized. He was installed as provisional president on November 3.

Pascual Ortiz Rubio was inaugurated as president of Mexico on February 5 and selected a strong cabinet under whose rule the country promises to prosper. Especial attention is being paid to reorganization of agriculture and to education.

DOMESTIC

WITH less cause for complaint than the peoples of most other countries, the inhabitants of the United States were nevertheless dissatisfied and pessimistic. Overproduction by farmers and manufacturers and timidity of consumers resulted in business depression and unemployment that lasted throughout the year, despite all efforts to restore prosperity. The great drought played its evil part, affecting conditions in the entire country.

President Hoover's administration had another exceedingly difficult year. In the senate the Democrats were reinforced by the radical Republicans and the coalition fought many of the Chief Executive's policies. After more than six months of debate the senate passed the Smoot tariff bill, embracing two features that were obnoxious to the President. These were the export debenture provision, carried over from the old farm relief legislation, and a clause transferring the flexible tariff power from the President to congress. The issue of representatives eliminated these features, the senate was forced to yield, and on June 14 the so-called Hawley-Smoot tariff measure was finally enacted. It reached the highest protective level of any tariff law ever passed, with an average rate about 20 per cent above that of the Fordney-McCumber bill of 1922. In its entirety it was satisfying to nobody, but President Hoover signed it because he saw in its flexible provision the means of righting its injustices. Protests against the higher duties were received from many foreign governments.

Veterans' Pension Act.

There was another long and bitter wrangle over the veterans' pension bill. As first passed by congress it was wholly objectionable to the administration and was promptly vetoed, partly because it granted compensation for disabilities not incurred in active service and partly because it went "beyond the financial necessities of the situation." The house sustained the veto but the senate repassed the bill with some amendments. These were rejected by the representatives and a measure fairly acceptable to the administration was passed and signed. It

inaugurated a vast pension system for all partly or wholly disabled veterans not already receiving compensation, no matter what their illness or when contracted. Soon after the enactment of this law the President put into effect the consolidation of the three bureaus that had been in charge of veterans of all wars and appointed Gen. Frank T. Hines as chief.

Some of the recommendations of the Wickersham law enforcement commission were adopted by congress, the most important being the transfer of the prohibition bureau from the treasury to the Department of Justice. The change was made on July 1. Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock took command of the new bureau and former Commissioner James M. Moran was made head of a new industrial alcohol bureau under the Treasury department.

When William Howard Taft resigned as chief justice of the Supreme court on February 3, only five days before his death, President Hoover immediately named Charles Evans Hughes to succeed him. The appointment was confirmed by the senate with 26 votes in opposition. Then Associate Justice Edward Terry Sanford passed away and Mr. Hoover picked Federal Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to fill the vacancy. Labor and negro organizations rose in opposition and the senate rejected the nomination by a vote of 41 to 39. The President then named Owen J. Roberts for the place and he was accepted.

Prohibition and the Election.

Prohibition as a political issue increased in importance as the months passed. A poll conducted by the Literary Digest indicated that the country was largely in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment or at least of modification of the enforcement law. The liquor question was a great factor in the pre-election campaign in many states and had a decided effect on the results when the people went to the polls on November 4. The voters of Illinois, Rhode Island and Massachusetts in a referendum were against prohibition by large majorities.

The election turned out to be very much of a landslide for the Democratic party. The Republican majorities in both senate and house were almost wiped out for the next congress, and many states and cities elected Democratic officials to replace Republicans. Naturally the more rabid opponents of the administration saw in all this a severe rebuke for President Hoover and his policies; but sane opinion was that it was the natural result of unfortunate economic conditions.

With large appropriations available the farm board worked for the relief of agriculture by promoting and financing various co-operatives; and later in the year undertook, with some success, to stabilize the price of wheat, which had fallen rapidly in all world markets. In this latter operation the board was forced to accumulate something like 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, the future disposal of which was an unsolved problem. Chairman Legge of the board campaigned unceasingly for reduction of wheat acreage.

Among the diplomatic appointments by the President were: Ralph H. Booth, minister to Denmark; Fred M. Dearing, ambassador to Peru; John N. Willys, ambassador to Poland; Hanford W. MacNider, minister to Canada; W. Cameron Forbes, ambassador to Japan; W. M. Jardine, minister to Egypt; Herman Bernstein, minister to Albania; Nicholas Roosevelt, minister to Hungary, and J. Reuben Clark, Jr., ambassador to Mexico.

Taking of the fifteenth decennial census began on April 2. The final figures, announced in November, gave the population of the United States as 122,775,046. The increase for the decade was about 15.1 per cent.

On November 28, President Hoover appointed William N. Doak of Virginia secretary of labor to succeed James J. Davis, who had been elected senator from Pennsylvania.

The short session of congress opened December 2, and the President's message was largely concerned with measures of relief. Following to a great extent his recommendations, congress appropriated more than one hundred millions for an emergency construction program designed to aid the unemployment situation, and also set aside a large fund for loans to farmers who had suffered from the drought. Mr. Hoover transmitted to the senate the revised protocols of the World court and asked early action on them.

NECROLOGY

FIRST among the eminent Americans who died in 1930 must be placed William Howard Taft, who had been governor general of the Philippines, chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States and President of the Republic. On the day Mr. Taft died, March 8, Associate Justice Edward Terry Sanford of the Supreme court also passed away. Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope, and Glenn H. Curtiss, pioneer in aviation, were taken by death, as were also Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, indomitable foe of the "dope" traffic; Bishop C. P. Anderson, primate of the Episcopal church in America; Harry Payne Whitney, financier and sportsman; and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the American army during the World war.

Other names worthy of record are: In January—George E. Woodberry, author and educator; Clare Briggs, cartoonist; John D. Archbold, oil magnate; Prof. Henry J. Cox, veteran weather forecaster; Edward Bok, editor and philanthropist; Baron Leon Cassel, noted Belgian banker; Mrs. William Jennings Bryan; Stephen T.

Mather, former director of national parks; Viscount Esher of England; Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton, former senator from Georgia; Dr. Harry B. Hutchins, president emeritus of University of Michigan; Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball and Thomas Snowden; Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor; Emmy Destinn, Hungarian prima donna; Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president emeritus of Brown university.

In February—Rear Admiral W. L. Howard; Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, noted Indian fighter; Former Senators Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and C. F. Johnson of Maine; C. A. Weyerhaeuser, Minnesota lumber magnate; Alexander P. Moore, American ambassador to Poland; Cardinals Poreci and Merry del Val in Rome; Mabel Normand, film star; Maj. G. H. Putnam, New York publisher; Ahmed Mirza, former shah of Persia.

In March—D. H. Lawrence, English novelist; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale; Viscount Herbert Gladstone of England; Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of Germany; Primo de Rivera, former dictator of Spain; Lord Balfour, British statesman; Walter Eckersall, authority on athletics.

In April—Cosima Wagner, widow of the famous composer; Albert H. Washburn, American diplomat; Zauditu, empress of Ethiopia; Queen Victoria of Sweden; W. G. P. Harding, governor of Federal Reserve bank of Boston; Lord Dewar of Great Britain; Dr. H. H. Furness, Jr., Shakespearean authority; Cardinal de Arcoverde of Rio de Janeiro; Charles Scribner, publisher; Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England; Adele Ritchie, actress; Maj. Gen. George Barnett, former commandant of the Marine corps.

In May—Charles S. Gilpin, noted negro actor; Robertus Love, poet and critic; Earl D. Church, commissioner of pensions; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer; W. J. Locke, English novelist; Herbert D. Croly, publisher and author; Col. J. Gray Estey, organ manufacturer; William Orndway Partridge, American sculptor; Lord Randall T. Davidson, former archbishop of Canterbury; Cardinal Lucon, archbishop of Reims; Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, ethnologist.

In June—Gen. Herbert M. Lord, former director of the budget; Herbert H. Winslow, playwright; Maj. Gen. C. A. Devol; W. E. Nickerson, Boston financier; Chief Magistrate William Macdowell of New York city; T. De Thulstrup, illustrator; Henry C. Folger, oil magnate; Sir Henry O. Savage of England, auto and boat speed record holder; Kirk Munroe, author of boys' books; Earl of Mar, premier nobleman of Scotland; Melville Davison Post, author; Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard; J. K. Vardaman, former senator from Mississippi; Harry Stutz, automobile manufacturer; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food specialist.

In July—Grant Overton, author; Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, English author; Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville, commandant of the Marine corps; Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college; Gen. von Bernhardt, German soldier and war writer; Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson; Henry Sydnor Harrison, novelist; Leopold von Auer, violinist; James M. Lynch, veteran leader of International Typographical union; Harry S. Black, New York capitalist; Field Marshal Count Oku of Japan; James Eads How, "millionaire hobo"; D. Joseph Silverman, Jewish leader of New York.

In August—Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee; Siegfried Wagner, son of the composer; Mrs. Isabella M. Alden ("Pansy"), author; J. Fred Booth, Canadian lumber magnate; Edwin Clapp, economist and financial writer; James D. Phelan, former senator from California; Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher; Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien of England; Van Lear Black, publisher of Baltimore News; Marion Terry, English actress; Eugene Silvani, dean of French actors; duke of Northumberland; Lon Chaney, screen actor; Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen.

In September—Robert M. Thompson, New York financier and sportsman; Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; Rear Admiral Simpson; S. W. Straus, financier; Milton Sills, stage and screen star; Capt. Boy-Ed, former German naval attaché at Washington; John Lind of Minnesota, former governor and congressman; Dr. J. T. Dorrance, originator of condensed soup; Henry Phipps, retired steel magnate; Philo A. Otis of Chicago, civic leader; W. L. Tomlins, noted choral conductor; Lucien W. Powell, American artist; Daniel Guggenheim, capitalist and philanthropist; Prince Leopold Maximilian of Bavaria; Lord Birkenhead, English statesman.

In October—Rear Admiral G. W. Baird; Allan Pinkerton, detective agency head; Josiah H. Marvel, president of American Bar association; Alexander Harrison, American painter; Rear Admiral H. J. Ziegemeyer; E. V. Valentine, sculptor; Gen. Valerian Weyer of Spain; Cardinal Casanova of Granada; Rear Admiral C. W. Dyson, designer of marine engines; Edward H. ("Snapper") Garrison, once king of jockeys.

In November—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Thomas Coleman du Pont, former senator from Delaware; T. W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh steel magnate; C. H. Markham, chairman of board of Illinois Central; Capt. Otto Spierdrup, Norwegian Arctic explorer; Episcopal Bishop S. M. Griswold of Chicago; Most Rev. Austin Dowling, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul; Mother Jones, labor leader.

In December—Courtland H. Young, New York magazine publisher; Dr. W. E. Huntington, educator; Dr. W. E. Barton, noted churchman and author; Sir Otto Beit, South African diamond magnate; Father Jerome Ricard of San Jose, Calif., astronomer; Lee S. Overman, senator from North Carolina. (By the Western Newspaper Union.)

OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



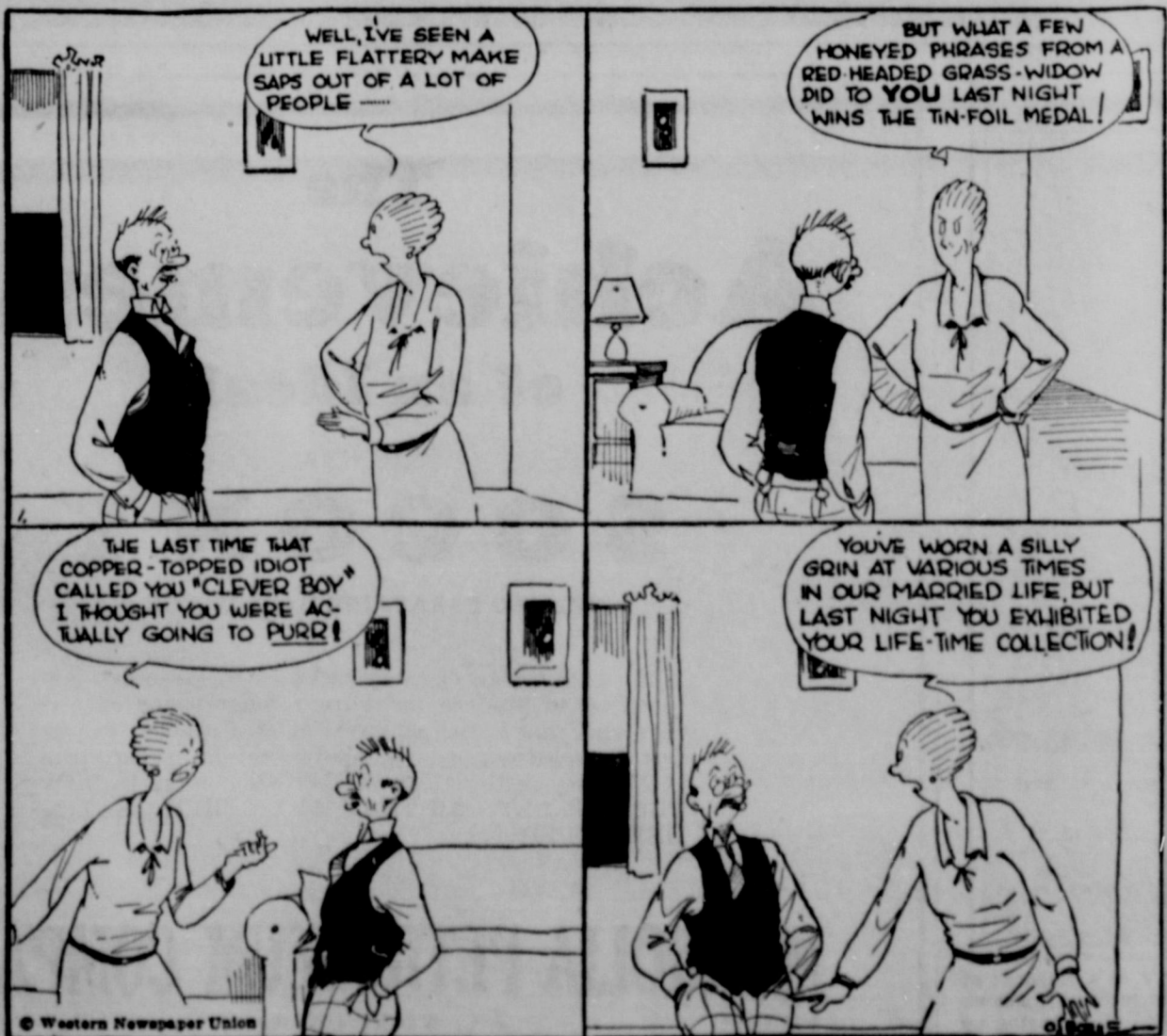
FINNEY OF THE FORCE

Authority—and the Rank and File



THE FEATHERHEADS

All Quiet on the Western Front



FARM POULTRY

PROPER RATIONS FOR LAYING HENS

Large Amount of Wheat Is Favored by Expert.

Rations for the farm flock of laying hens and for the commercial flock are given by O. C. Ufford, extension poultryman at the Colorado Agricultural college.

A considerable amount of wheat is recommended in the ration for the farm flock, which is as follows:

Grain mixture—Cracked or whole corn, 40 pounds, and wheat, 60 pounds.

Mash mixture—20 pounds each of fine cornmeal, bran shorts and meat meal, and 20 pounds of either ground oats or barley. Ground wheat may be substituted for the bran and shorts.

For the commercial flock, the following ration is recommended when a green range is not used:

Grain mixture—Corn, 40 pounds, and wheat, 60 pounds.

Mash mixture—Cornmeal (yellow), 20 pounds; ground barley or ground oats, 15 pounds; wheat middlings, 15 pounds; wheat bran, 20 pounds; meat meal, 15 pounds; dried buttermilk, 5 pounds; alfalfa leaf meal, 5 pounds; steamed bone meal, 4 pounds; finely ground oyster shell, 2 pounds, and salt, 1 pound.

Due to the high price of corn, ground hog millet may be substituted entirely or in part for an equal amount of corn in the laying ration, Ufford suggests. Tests have shown that millet is equal to corn in feeding for hogs, and it is believed that its value is equally as great as a poultry feed.

Comfortable House Big Necessity for Winter

The first necessity in proper winter care of the flock is to make the poultry house comfortable. Well housed is more than half of being well kept for poultry during the winter time. That a good poultry house is a profitable investment because of the increased winter production which it makes possible, has been demonstrated time after time.

Unfortunately, it is not possible for every farmer to have just the kind of a chicken house he would like, but no farmer should attempt to keep chickens through the winter unless he has some building that can be used for poultry headquarters. Each flock-owner should make the most of his opportunities to make the birds as comfortable as possible.

Winter Laying Flocks Value Cod Liver Oil

Good laying flocks need cod-liver oil during the dark winter months, according to W. M. Vernon, Iowa State college. The months in which fowls should have the oil are from December 1 to April 1.

The rate of feeding the oil should be one quart of the oil to 100 pounds of mash. The oil is first mixed with bran or the mineral mixture and then mixed in the larger amount of feed.

If hens are kept in the house during the winter months this method of feeding is especially recommended and a noon mash may help to increase production.

Poultry Facts

Turkey eggs hatch in 28 days.

One had best avoid lubricating at least until he has had considerable experience.

A practical satisfactory method for the person who does not wish to trapeze or peddle is to buy cockerels preferably as chicks or eggs from a good breeder.

Before trying to raise turkeys, get all the information you can about them. Learn what diseases they are likely to have and be able to recognize them when they occur.

Eggs for hatching should be gathered frequently and held at a uniform temperature, about 50 degrees.

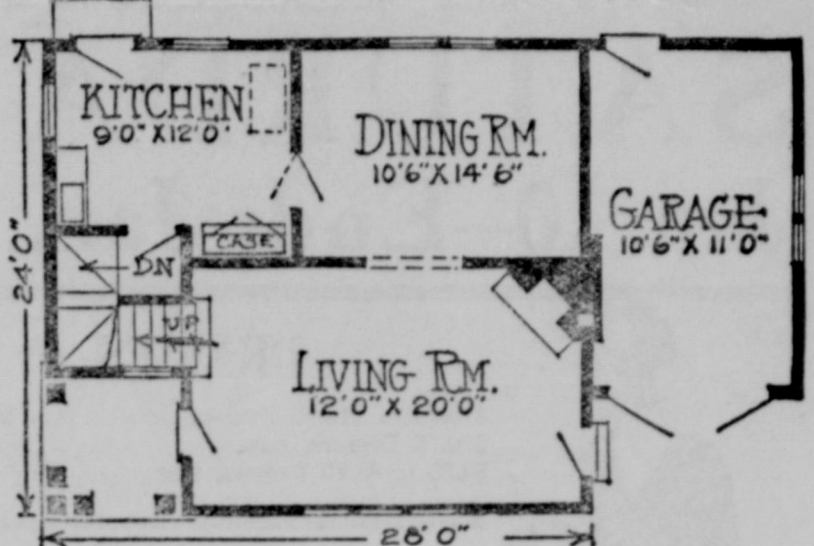
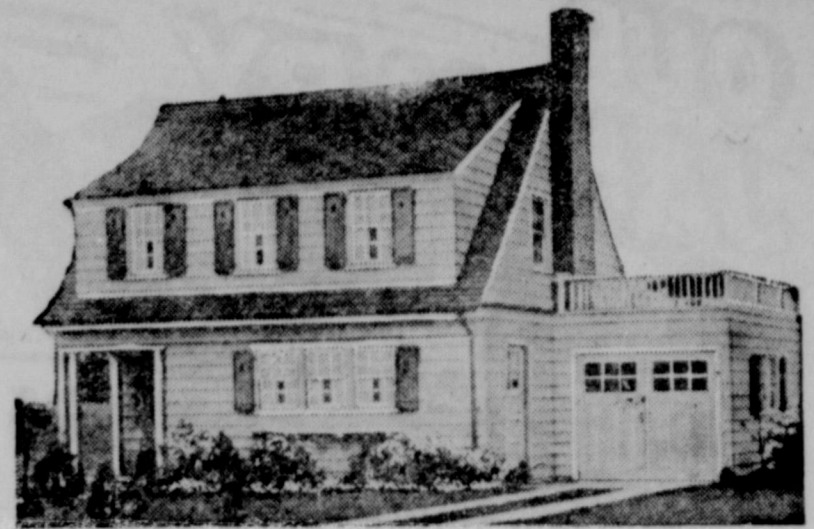
The egg producer can get away with many practices on his farm that the breeder cannot afford to countenance for a moment.

Eggs should be gathered several times a day in cold weather to prevent chilling. Produce as clean eggs as possible, but wipe any that are dirty with a cloth dipped in warm water.

The construction of expensive, elaborate poultry houses should be discouraged, but, on the other hand, no farmer should construct a poultry house that is not durable and comfortable.

Mash feed should be moistened and crumbly, not sloppy, with milk or buttermilk. To this you may add potato peelings, or grains that have been cooked. In case you do not have the milk or buttermilk, use water, but remember that the meat scraps should be used in this case.

Simple and Comfortable Home Is Modeled on Dutch Colonial Lines



First Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 407 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Here is a very simple, but at the same time effective, type of home. It is a plain rectangular design, 28 feet wide and 24 feet deep. It is covered by a steep pitched roof with the eaves at the second-story floor line. A wide dormer breaks this roof across almost its entire width and makes a second floor with ample head room providing large, well-lighted bedrooms. At one end, beyond the 28-foot width of the house proper, there is an attached garage which is blended with the lines of the house.

The wide siding, the shuttered windows, the gable ends and the dormer already mentioned suggest the colonial or Dutch colonial, though as a matter of fact this is not a truly Dutch colonial type. The effect, however, is one that is pleasing and the design offers many of the advantages of the true colonial.

Speculative Builders Cause Owners Big Loss

Tens of thousands of American homes, erected by speculative builders during the last few years and purchased by persons of moderate means, are piling up repair bills on these homes before their mortgages are paid off.

This condition is revealed by the American Architect, leading national publication, which has initiated a nationwide movement to improve housing construction.

According to Ernest Eberhard, managing editor of the magazine, there are two principal causes for what he terms the shocking losses suffered by innocent purchasers of jerry-built homes.

"Competition among manufacturers of building equipment," says Mr. Eberhard, "has become too frequently a matter of price rather than a matter of quality. And when durable, well-made equipment is used, it often is ruined by faulty installation."

Individuals building their own homes are liable to loss through those same two factors, Mr. Eberhard points out. He declares that some form of protection is urgently needed for the home-owner.

"A competent architect," he says, "is the only disinterested judge. The architect is the man who conceives the building in its entirety, whose advice to the owner and whose selection of products is disinterested. He has nothing to gain and everything to lose by permitting inferior work and equipment. In the last analysis, he is the man who must take the blame for everything that goes wrong on the building."

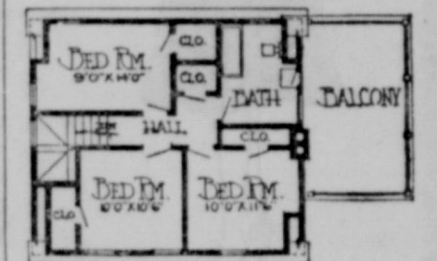
The American Architect editor emphasizes that supervision by a competent authority is beneficial not only to the owner of the house but to the manufacturer of equipment as well.

"Each building operation is a distinct and individual operation," he says. "Control of his product usually passes out of the manufacturer's hands with delivery to the job. Yet it is of prime importance to the manufacturer that there shall be some competent disinterested person who understands not only how a product should be installed but who has the authority and capability of seeing that the work is properly done."

"This is just as important to the reputable manufacturer as it is to the owner."

At the front of the lower floor one corner is cut off for a small porch. The balance of the front is occupied by a living room 20 feet long by 12 feet wide. To the rear of the living room are the dining room and kitchen. In one corner of the living room there is a large open fireplace, while at the opposite end close to the entrance, the stairway leads directly up from this room to the second floor.

Above stairs we find three bedrooms and bath. One of these rooms



Second Floor Plan.

is of quite good size while the other two, though smaller, are still amply large, according to the usual standards. Each bedroom is provided with a roomy closet and there is also a large closet in the hall, adjacent to the bathroom door.

Drains Will Not Clog if Cleaner Is Used

In no department of household economy are the old adages about the ounce of prevention and the stitch in time more applicable than to the plumbing system, says Miss Marion Talbot of the department of household administration of the University of Chicago.

"The two most important things," Miss Talbot declares "are undoubtedly to start right in the beginning with a simple and efficient drainage system of good materials, well put in, and to keep all fixtures in good condition by proper use and by constant watchful attention."

"The fixtures should not receive any material which is neither soluble in water nor easily divided into small particles by the water. Newspaper scraps in closets, matches, withered flowers, rags, hair, etc., may cause stoppage of the pipes."

If the plumbing fixtures were put in by a competent man and if they are given proper care, there is no reason why there should ever be a stopped-up drain or even a slow-running drain. The regular use of drain pipe cleaner in the sink and lavatory drain is recommended by plumbing contractors. Several tablespoonfuls of drain pipe cleaner should be poured down the drains of the sink, lavatory, bathtub, and laundry tub every week. A special closet bowl cleaner should be used for this fixture.

Plumbing contractors, who have had actual experience with the various types of cleaners on the market, are always glad to recommend those which they believe most efficient and to give directions for their use.

Modernizing Adds Value

Modernizing an old home goes beyond making it more attractive and comfortable to live in. Intelligent modernizing will, almost without exception, add to the value of the home, an investigation of numerous cases has shown. The added value almost invariably exceeds the cost of remodeling.

Style Is Matter of Taste

The selection of an exterior style is finally a matter of taste and experience; taste to select the one that will best fit the surroundings and location and experience to fit the requirement and expense account together.

OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE

OFFERS VALUES THAT PERMIT NO COMPARISON

SALE STARTS
SATURDAY,
Jan. 10--Ends Jan. 24



SALE PRICES
ARE FOR
CASH ONLY



DRESSES

\$12.75 to \$16.75 Dresses, now **\$10.75**
\$10.75 Dresses, now **\$7.95**
\$4.95 to \$8.75 Dresses, now **\$3.95**

LADIES' COATS

\$37.50 to \$45.00 values, now **\$27.50**
\$22.50 to \$35.00 Values, now **\$19.75**
\$16.75 to \$22.50 Values, now **\$14.95**
One Lot at **\$9.75**

CHILDREN'S COATS

Take Your Choice at **\$3.95**

LADIES' SHOES

\$7.50 Values **\$5.98**
\$6.95 Values **\$5.49**
\$6.50 Values **\$5.19**
\$5.50 Values **\$4.39**
\$3.50 Values **\$2.98**
\$3.25 Values **\$2.79**

20 Per Cent Reduction On All
HOSE and LINGERIE!

ALL
House Dresses
\$1.49

Men's Work Socks

Rockford Socks **14c**
One Lot Cotton Socks **10c**

Men's Overalls **98c**
Work Shirts **59c**

MEN'S SUITS

\$30.00 Values, now **\$23.50**
\$25.00 Values, now **\$19.75**
\$19.75 Values, now **\$15.95**

30 PER CENT OFF ON ALL OVER COATS!

MEN'S WINTER WEIGHT

UNION SUITS

Part Wool, Heavy Cotton Ribbed and Fleece
Lined, all at **\$1.29**
One lot of Light-Weight Cotton, now **89c**

MEN'S SHOES

\$10, \$11 and \$12 values, now **\$8.85**
\$7.50 values, now **\$5.95**
\$5.00 values, now **\$3.95**
\$4.00 Values, now **\$3.19**

20 PER CENT OFF ON ALL WORK SHOES

MEN'S HATS

\$10.00 values, now **\$7.98**
\$7.50 Values, now **\$5.98**
\$5.00 Values, now **\$3.95**
\$3.25 Values, now **\$2.49**



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Any erroneous reflection upon the
character, standing or reputation of
any person, firm or corpora-
tion which may appear in the
columns of the Friona Star will
be gladly corrected upon its be-
ing brought to the attention of
the publishers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PECOS AND NORTHERN TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that the
Board of Directors have called a
meeting of the stockholders to be
held in the City of Amarillo, Coun-
ty of Potter, State of Texas, at
the principal office of the Com-
pany on the 10th day of February,
1931, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.,
to consider and act upon a propo-
sition to authorize the execution
by the Company of a mortgage or
deed of trust to be called "gen-
eral mortgage" or by such other

name as may be determined, on
all of its railroad properties now
owned or hereafter acquired, to
secure bonds to be hereafter is-
sued in series, so much of such bonds
as may be necessary to be used
from time to time in paying or
exchange for the bonds and other
indebtedness of the Company, other
bonds to be issued to be used for
the acquisition, construction or
extension of railroads, additions
and betterments to such railroads
and properties now or hereafter
owned, and for other lawful cor-
porate purposes, each series of
bonds to be issued to mature at
such time and provide for the
payment of such lawful rate of in-
terest, to be tax free or not tax
free, to be convertible or not con-
vertible into shares of capital
stock as may be determined by
the Board of Directors, and to
contain such other terms and con-
ditions as may be determined or
prescribed by said Board, and such
mortgage to contain such terms
and conditions as may be pre-
scribed or authorized by the stock-
holders at said meeting.
J. N. FREEMAN,
46-10c Secretary.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Maynard, a boy weighing 9½
pounds, December 31.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. McKillip are
the parents of a new son born
December 29.

Mr. Bennett of Amarillo was a
business visitor in Friona Wednes-
day.



Eyes of the aviation world were focused on Italy as a squadron of
12 seaplanes left Orbetello for a trans-Atlantic flight to South America.
Two of the members of the air armada are pictured above tuning up
one of the planes before the start. The first leg of the flight was suc-
cessfully completed when the planes reached Cartagena, Spain. From
Portuguese West Africa they were to take off for Porto Natal, Brazil.

The Achievement of an Ideal!

THE NEW

SOCONY

DEWAXED PARAFFINE BASE MOTOR OIL

is the culmination of every ambition we have ever en-
tertained to produce the world's finest motor oil. It
represents the actual achievement of a product so per-
fect in construction, so unparalleled in performance
that we say, without fear of contradiction, IT IS BET-
TER FOR ANY CAR THAN ANY OTHER OIL YET
DEVELOPED!

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

FRIONA

J. C. WILKISON, Agent

TEXAS

THE WARRIOR

NEWS OF THE FRIONA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF

THE Friona State Bank

FRIONA, STATE OF TEXAS
at the close of business on the 31st day of Dec., 1930, published in the Friona Star, a newspaper printed and published at Friona, State of Texas, on the 9th day of January, 1931.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts, on personal or collateral security	\$123,420.62
Loans secured by real estate	21,300.00
Overdrafts	166.05
Securities of U. S., any state or political subdivision, except	48,750.48
Banking house \$5,000, Furniture and fixtures \$3600	8,000.00
Cash in bank	8,694.46
Due from approved reserve agents	42,563.73
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check on demand	1,744.80
TOTAL	\$255,240.23
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits, net	2,567.52
Individual Deposits subject to check, including time deposits due in 30 days	194,790.65
Time Certificates of Deposit	17,538.88
Cashier's checks outstanding	343.18
TOTAL	\$255,240.23

STATE OF TEXAS
County of Farmer,
We, Bruce McLean, as President, and Ester Noble, as Cashier of said bank, each of us do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
BRUCE McLEAN, President.
ESTER NOBLE, Cashier.
CORRECT-ATTEST:
J. S. CHESNUTT,
MRS. RUBY McLEAN
KATIE NOBLE, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, A. D. 1931.
JESSE M. OSBORN,
(SEAL) Notary Public,
Farmer County, Texas.

LOOK OVER YOUR COMMUNITY

View your own property, judge its value, consider its relation to adjacent properties. Think how quickly a disaster may cause you financial loss.

—Let us tell you about complete stock fire insurance protection. Your property deserves it.

JESSE M. OSBORN INSURANCE

SAVE WITH SAFETY

"What a Healthy Looking Family!"

That's what people will say of your family if you will make Puretest Cod Liver Oil a regular feature of the family diet, not only for the children, but also for adults. Moreover, they'll really be as healthy as they look, for the unusually high quantity of Vitamins A and D contained in this superior food- tonic will build strength in the tissues, muscles and bones. Invest in a bottle of Puretest Cod Liver Oil today.



Full Pint
89 cents

Sold only at Rexall Drug Stores.
CITY DRUG STORE

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Home Economics ----- Rosella Dixon
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Geometry Class ----- Daisy Dee Parr
Athletic ----- Albert Conaway
Cherokee Society ----- Minnie Reed
Seminole ----- Ola Lee Callaway

THE STUDY HALL CLOCK

BY ROSELLA DIXON

I am located in the Friona high school study hall. I have my own little alcove which I have occupied for many years. All day long I keep my hands up over my face. There are a lot of secrets I know, but I dare not sing to tell you of them.

As the many boys and girls, large and small, crowd in and out of the door, I look down upon them with a sigh of satisfaction. They take their seats and make oh, so much noise! As I watch over them each minute I notice some who just watch me all of the time. They look at me so funny and frown as if they wish I were not singing so loudly.

I have seen some of the prettiest sights. Why, I bet I see nearly everything that takes place in the study hall and auditorium. One of the prettiest things I ever saw was on Halloween night. The house was crowded with people, and it was very dark. For a moment everything was quiet and then some pretty music filled my ears. When the music ceased I heard a shrill voice telling about the arrival of a king and queen. A trumpet blew and through the door marched a beautiful maiden escorted by a handsome young gentleman. Four of these couples came in, one after the other. Then the voice broke out and the trumpet sounded, and in came the king and queen of the Friona high school. Oh, they did look beautiful under the sky-blue spot light. Two children came in bearing the crowns for the king and queen. After the king and queen were crowned, a group of witches came riding in on their broom sticks and entertained the royal family. Now boys and girls, this was all a very pretty sight. I have seen many other things, too. Day by day Mr. Conway creeps into the room with the "going forth" look on his face. He surveys the room and begins to pick up trash and paper, then he passes the waste basket for the "daily offering" as he calls it. All of these things make me happy to be a part of this school family.

From my high perch I hear some talk of a new school building. The pupils, teachers and everyone seem to be talking about it. You know, if they move the high school to a new building I hope they move me, too for I enjoy very much singing and watching over this crowd of happy young people.

High School Schedule.

The Chiefs have played three games on their schedule. These were with Lazbuddie, Bovina and Oklahoma Lane. The Chiefs lost to Bovina 35-10, but won the other two games, 9-13 at Lazbuddie and 12-26 at Oklahoma Lane. The following games will complete the 1931 schedule:
Chiefs vs Hereford, there.
Chiefs vs Bovina, there.
Chiefs vs Lazbuddie, here.
Chiefs vs Hereford, here.
Chiefs vs Vega, here.
County tournament, February 13-14, at Bovina.
If the Chiefs win at the tournament they will participate in the district championship meet at Canyon.

Prodigy Returns
Fresh from his triumphs in Europe, where he appeared as soloist with leading orchestras, Yehudi Menuhin, violin prodigy of San Francisco, is shown above as he arrived in New York. Yehudi, only 13, owns a \$10,000 violin.



Seventh Grade Pupil Dies.

Our usual Monday morning cheer was turned into sadness as we learned of the death of our dear friend and classmate, Gladys Bradley. It seems worse than a deep gash in the flesh when we look about our room and see nothing at her desk but a pretty black bow placed there by her classmates, realizing that she will never take her place there again.

Gladys was the sort of determined and faithful character that caused us to love her. We shall always cherish her memory. We say these things, not because she has gone from us, for we really gave her the "Roses" of life before her death. Inasmuch as we knew how.

The superintendent, the Friona school, seventh grade and especially this seven A room and the girls of the first basketball team, wish to express our sincere sympathy for the more closely related ones who mourn her departure.

Again, we say, we shall always cherish her memory.

Friona Wins.

Friday night, January 2, the Squaws played Oklahoma Lane an exciting game of basketball. The score book was misplaced and it was learned only this week that the game ended 49-19 in favor of Friona.

Literary Society.

The Seminoles elected Mabel Wimberly, president; Helen Crawford, vice president; Ada Lee Callaway, secretary and treasurer; Helen Crawford, pianist; Lex Alexander, song leader; Velmo Loflin, reporter at a recent meeting and a good program was given.

HOMELAND NEWS

LUCILLE ALLEN

The B. Y. P. U. social was held at Miss Clara Bengers Wednesday night. Everyone stayed to see the old year out and the new year in. Mr. and Mrs. Watson and children spent Friday in the John Bengers home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Brewer and children spent Sunday in the Rev. R. F. Jones home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Allen and Mrs. Taylor Green spent new year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bell spent Sunday afternoon in the Todd home.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED TO TRADE: John Deere tractor, good condition, for cows, hogs or consider good teams. See J. B. McFarland, Friona, Texas. 17-16

FOR SERVICE: Red Durham bull, good milk strain, fee \$2.00 in advance. See W. W. Johnson, Friona, Texas. 21-4p

SHEEP FOR LEASE: Due to a shortage of pasture I will place several bands of sheep ranging from 50 to 100 each, with farmers or stockmen, for a period of several years, who have grass and feed. Will furnish the ewes bred to drop lambs in the spring and give half the wool clip and lamb crop. Farmer must have proper facilities and furnish reference as to ability and responsibility. Address E. L. Shelton, Room 10, Nunn Building, Amarillo, Texas, stating references and give full particulars as to range and feed in first letter.

FOR SALE—Red milk Durham bull, 2 years old, from good producing breed, \$50.00. See O. B. Highfill, near Lakeview school house. 2t

FOR SALE: 1300 pounds galvanized wire and 200 posts good as new, been used five months. Will sell cheap. See R. B. Tedford at Taylor Cafe. 25-4c

FOR SALE: 20,000 bundles hygienic, very few heads, in the field or delivered. See W. H. Maynard, Friona, Texas. 21-4p

Jots in Jest

Then there was the imbibor who thought he would sue his bootlegger for label.

One fellow who can say business is on the rocks and smile is the diamond salesman.

Said the opera director to the star he has just dismissed: "Better go, than you have been given the aria."

Apocryphal prohibition victory in Finland, Cynical Sadie wants to know of what use are pins in a dry country.

Sinclair Lewis declares that American professors like their literature "very dead." They have always favored rather grave.

Try a Want-Ad in The Star.

A. P. McElroy, M. D.
PHONE 56A
FRIONA TEXAS

Flowers "Bloom" on Winter Frocks

SATIN ROSES, VELVET GARDENIAS LEND UNUSUAL TOUCH OF COLOR TO SOMBER COSTUMES WHEN WORN CLOSE TO THE NECK OR AT THE WAISTLINE.

BY HARRIET

FLOWERS bloom in the winter time on many of the loveliest costumes.

Not real flowers, of course, but some of the prettiest of artificial flowers. They are made of chiffon, organdie, velvet and even patent leather. When cut of the right color, there is nothing more trim, more feminine.

Arranging flowers as trimmings demands a real artistic sense. If a woman is chic, she can add such a touch herself to enhance completely the charm of a gown.

A black velvet gown, for instance, can have a velvet or satin rose placed just right at the side of her waist and presto, she has on a lovely costume. White gardenias used as shoulder straps may totally change the aspect of a black gown. The newest of novelty necklaces is composed of little flowers made of colored crystal. One of the outstanding party gowns this year had for an accessory a necklace of chiffon flowers exactly matching in color the blue of itself.

A trailing cluster of flowers becomes a young girl charmingly. The same may also apply to slender mature women. But on sophisticated, flowers may be placed more carefully, chosen more artistically.

ONE of the popular ways to wear a single lovely and colorful flower is to place it right at the center of the V front neck. This, for instance, might be done with a lace and chiffon dress that was developed in bois de rose and dark brown. The flower should be browner than the rose and rosier than the brown.

A new Paris gown, for dancing has rosettes of flowers around the bottom, like ruching. It is a chiffon organdie, in pastel tone, and the ruching makes a lovely, spring-like finish. The very short sleeves have a diminutive ruching around them for finish, too.

Two of the new ways to wear flowers are right close to the neck, under one ear, where the coat or



These Jean Patou creations illustrate how artificial flowers, correctly worn, may become darker frocks. On the black chiffon evening gown, left, there is a cluster of three large violet chiffon roses. The black velvet coat, right, depends on a large velvet rose for its dash.

frock closes, and at the right side of the waistline, rather than the left.

Both demand some thought. Suppose you have a little black velvet jacket that you wear with your afternoon as well as your evening things. Get a velvet rose, in the color of your gown and attach it firmly in the center of the scarf collar that ties on one side. This makes a party garment of the coat, ties it up to the dress, makes a costume of the whole.

If you want to wear flowers at your waistline, you must have a decided waistline. Flowers are especially lovely above a peplum-cut skirt. It is a good idea to have a couple of flowers, make a kind of nosegay of them, and attach them firmly at the right side of the center front. If you have a black chiffon frock, for instance, three lovely colored chiffon roses, with lovely shading in each, make an unusual adjunct to the frock and a lovely accessory.

Walcott School

Everyone is back in school after two weeks vacation. Grades 4 to 7 had a Christmas play which had a part for each pupil.

Marvin Garrett spent Saturday night with the Masons.

Many hogs have recently been butchered.

Fred Wolfington broke an arm

while cranking a car. He is getting along all right.

Roy Mason returned from Brownfield December 20.

Mrs. Addie Hicks spent the holidays with her parents. She teaches at Canyon.

Miss Hoskinson spent vacation at her home in Roscoe.

Margaret Camp visited friends in Floydada, Silverton, Canyon and Amarillo recently.

Forty or fifty rabbits were killed here by holiday hunters.

Mattie Priddy visited the Culpepper family Sunday.

The Barnett family of Black visited the Garretts recently.

Mrs. T. C. Martin spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Cuiepper.

Mrs. Ross visited school Monday.

What must be shall be; and that which is a necessity to him that struggles, is little more than choice to him that is willing. —Seneca.

PUBLIC FARM S-A-L-E

Wednesday, Jan. 14

SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 10:30 A. M.

Having decided to discontinue farming, I will sell at public auction my entire farming equipment and livestock at my farm, located 4 miles south and 6½ miles east of Bovina, or 12 miles south and 2½ miles west of Friona, Texas.

8—MILK COWS—8

- 1—Red cow, a good one.
- 1—Jersey cow, fresh soon.
- 1—Good Jersey cow, calf by side.
- 1—Brown Jersey, calf by side.
- 1—Jersey and Holstein.
- 1—Jersey, second calf by side.
- 1—Part Jersey, calf by side.
- 1—Jersey that is extra good.
- 3—Jersey heifers.

7—HEAD OF HORSES—7

- 1—Bay horse, weight 1400.
- 1—Brown horse, weight 1400.
- 1—Brown horse, weight 1400.
- 1—Sorrel horse, weight 1000.
- 1—Sorrel mare, weight 1000.
- 1—Gray horse, smooth mouth.
- 1—Kid pony, with saddle.

CHICKENS

- 20—Rhode Island Whites.
- Lot of extra good Barred Rocks.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

- 1—One-row P. & O. Lister.
- 1—One-row Avery cultivator.
- 1—Double gang sulky plow.
- 1—Riding sod plow.
- 1—Attachment for sod plow.
- 1—Walking lister.
- 1—Two-section harrow.
- 1—John Deere row binder.
- 4—Sets of harness.
- 1—Iron-wheel wagon.
- 8—Horse collars.
- 2—Good incubators.
- 1—DeLaval No. 12 cream separator.

Many other things entirely too numerous to mention.

SOME HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

There will be other property consigned in this sale not listed in this bill, probably including some feeder hogs.

LUNCH SERVED AT NOON WITH FREE COFFEE—BRING YOUR CUPS.

TERMS—CASH

C. E. Sampley, Owner

JESSE OSBORN, Clerk.

RAY BARBER, Hereford, Auctioneer.

WE WILL GIVE A

Pair of Bootees

TO THE FIRST BABY BORN IN
FARMER COUNTY IN 1931

F. L. SPRING

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES



This Young Man Has a Right
to be Proud

Building up a substantial savings account dollar by dollar takes real grit, real tenacity. The chap who SAVES not only invests his money with perfect safety, but builds character as well. Act now—open a savings account with us today.

FRIONA STATE BANK

The Handsome Man

by Margaret Turnbull

Illustrations by
Irwin Myers

Copyright by Margaret Turnbull.
W. N. U. Service.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

"Roberta, were you going to marry this fellow?"

Roberta looked at him with a wide stare. Had she really been going to do that? It seemed impossible. It seemed years ago that she had thought she hated this man and loved Jack. She looked across the bed at Jack. How stupid she had been. How silly! Why the man was common! Somehow she could not meet Sir George's eyes.

"I suppose I did mean to do one time," she admitted. "I was so determined to do something desperate—to get away from everything and everybody, but I won't do it now."

"Good girl!" And then Sir George added: "You couldn't anyhow. That's why I came to stop you. He's married already."

"You lie!"

"Oh, no I don't," he said. "I can't tell you for Jack's face had been in instant confirmation. 'I saw her at the dock and I heard it at headquarters. Unless you've murdered her quite recently, she's still your wife.'"

Roberta was staring at Jack in horror. She had let a thing like this trick her!

"Roberta's quite through with you," Sir George told him shortly. "And I will be in a few minutes, after you have told me how you got hold of the fact that I was taking the payroll money up the river."

Roberta whistled. "Was he—was he in that, too?"

He nodded. He concealed his surprise that she should ask this. How he had misjudged Roberta! "Come," he said to Jack. "I haven't any time to waste. Who told you?"

"She did."

"Oh, no! No!" Roberta's voice rang out violently. "You don't believe him, do you?"

"Not if you say you didn't," Sir George told her promptly. "Though I own it did look like that to me at first."

"I never told him!"

Jack laughed.

"You dare to say—I did?"

Jack nodded. "Everything I knew I got it from you, consciously or unconsciously. You told me several things that put me on the track and it needed only a little questioning about roads and cars and banks to get all I wanted out of you."

Roberta flung her forearm across her eyes, and leaned against the wall. She could not face Sir George. She had been this man's tool. She had been a traitor in her own father's house. She had been tricked by Jack into believing the things he said against Sir George.

He was saying quite distinctly, though you could tell from his tone how tired he was, "Call them in, Roberta."

Roberta opened the door. She came back and stood near the bed as the men with the exception of the doctor, who had gone on his rounds, filed in.

"You will please tell this man before these witnesses that you are through with him utterly and forever."

"I am through with you," Roberta said between her teeth, "and if I were a man I would kill you."

"It's—" Jack growled, though his blood was dark behind his olive skin, "fortunate you're not, and I'm not done with you. I tell you before these witnesses that I have letters of yours, which you cannot deny. I have also a marriage license and your promise to marry me. Your coming all this distance to do it will make good reading in the newspapers."

Sir George turned to Ariett.

"Shoot it out double quick, whatever it is you want," said Ariett, stolidly. "I've got a lot of things to do."

"Nothing more important than this. You've heard this young lady refuse to marry this man, and also heard him threaten to make a scandal about it."

"Hub!" exclaimed the fat constable. "Women's got a right to change their minds."

"Sure!" said the younger constable, reviving his cud. "You can't legislate again that."

"Roberta, tell Judge Ariett that you are not going to marry our friend Jack."

"Nothing will make me marry him."

"Well, that's plain," Ariett's tone was friendly. "Guess you've got your walking papers, son, so you not take them quietly and go?"

Jack walked toward the bed. "I can make trouble and I will. What you going to do about it?"

"Prove you a liar," Sir George said quietly. "Roberta, get the paper in the right hand pocket of my coat, if it wasn't burned up."

"It's here," Roberta said meekly. She had a sudden vision—every time she looked at Jack—of what it would be like to go meekly back to the island and Green Bend, and a day or so later see her letters and promises embellishing the front page of the papers. Her father would suffer, and every one would know what a fool she had been.

She opened the coat pocket and took the folded paper out of it. She handed it to Sir George.

He feebly waved it toward Ariett. "Show it to him, Bobbie," he whispered.

pered, "and tell him two can play at that game and you were just spoofing this man. You never meant to do it. That is why I followed you."

She stared at him. "Did father send you? Does he know?"

"No," Sir George whispered. "No one sent me. Do you think I'd let you down? Look at the paper."

"But why should you—" Roberta began and then suddenly conscious of the others, hurriedly unfolded the paper. She looked at it, gasped and turned to him. She opened her mouth to speak, but Sir George put his hand over it. "Give it to the Judge," he ordered.

Meekly, and so unlike the Roberta he had known that his heart contracted with pain and tenderness, she took it across to Ariett, back against the door, surveyed it.

"H'mm!" He looked at Jack. "This here's a perfectly good New Jersey marriage license made out for Roberta MacBeth and Sir George Sandison. Who's Sir George Sandison?"

"What?" Jack came nearer and looked at the paper.

"Sir George!" Roberta cried.

He held her hand. "It's quite all right. You see, Jack, there's no question now of a defenseless girl returning home, after a theatrical attempt at elopement, to be covered with shame and confusion while her father's pocketbook is emptied by a man who couldn't possibly marry her. Roberta's been playing you—so that her father might lay hands on you and your gang."

He held Roberta's hand tightly, so that she could not move. The puzzled and watchful Judge came forward as the two constables held the door.

"All the time you thought you were running away with her, she knew that she had another man, simply mad to marry her, following close behind. Can't keep up with the modern woman, Jack. Even a clever chap like yourself has no chance. She has us, as the Americans say, 'going and coming.'"

"You're bluffing. This girl never intends to marry you."

Sir George laughed. It was a feeble laugh but it irritated Jack.

"It's a bluff and you can't bluff me. I've got her letters and my story and I'll—"

He came up, almost Ariett and the two constables at the door.

"You keep yourself to yourself," Ariett said. "No pushing and shoving until this thing's straight. What do you want done with him, mister? I wouldn't argue with him no longer."

Sir George clung to Roberta's hand, but he refrained from looking at her. Try as Roberta would she could not free her hand.

"Roberta, my dear, Judge Ariett can marry us just as tightly and just as well as any person, and Jack and the constables will be our witnesses. Will you, Roberta?"

He asked it recklessly. Roberta would, of course, refuse and demand to be taken home to her father, but at least it would silence Jack and make any attempt at blackmail impossible.

Roberta hesitated and as she did Jack laughed aloud. "You see!" he said to Ariett. "It's sheer bluff! The girl came with me to marry me and no one else. He can't save her face that way."

Sir George stared straight ahead at him, smiling, waiting.

"Judge Ariett," said Roberta, in a very low voice, "will you marry us now—and do anything you like with that—" She indicated Jack.

"Sure. We can jail him easy, afterward."

Sir George could not take his eyes from the girl, who did not look at him now. "Roberta!" he murmured but she did not answer. She had thrown her head back and, leaning against the wall, she faced Jack.

Sir George found it hard to keep from pitying Jack. He did not doubt for a moment that to lose Roberta now was a life and death matter to him, but Roberta was too young to understand or be pitiful.

He was so much interested in Jack's plight, he forgot his own.

Jack, who had once loomed important in Roberta's life, was less than nothing now, and knew it. He made a swift leap toward the door, while the constables gaped at Roberta, but Ariett was in his way, ponderous, unmoved and immovable.

"You keep away from that door,"

young man," he said without emotion or excitement. "You're wanted as a witness." He motioned to the younger constable. "Stand between the door and this wildcat. As justice of the peace, young man, I can lock you up and will do so if there's any more disorderly resistance. Ready, both of you?"

"Oh!" Roberta whispered.

Sir George put out his hand. "Not unless you want to, Roberta. If you'd rather wait, I'll take you back to your father. I'll understand."

Jack laughed nervously. "I told you it was a bluff." He turned to the Judge and said vehemently. "The girl doesn't want to marry him. This foreign grafter is after her money."

Roberta gave a little gasp. She slid to her knees beside the bed, put her arms about his neck and her lips close to his ear.

"George—do you really love me? Aunt Aggy said—you did."

At the moment, Sir George, dumfounded at Aggy's audacity, could not speak. Then it came to the man suddenly that here was just a bewildered, frightened little red-headed girl. Such a surge of tenderness went through him at the touch of her lips on his ear that his whole body trembled. His eye met hers steadily. Roberta's eyelids drooped.

"Don't be a silly little fox," he said and put a bandaged hand on hers. "If this is Aggy's plan how can we go far wrong?"

As he looked at her, he knew instantly that it was no thought of her own dilemma that was causing the girl to turn to him. He doubted if even a fleeting thought that it would silence every slanderous tongue if she was to return to the island as Lady Sandison had crossed her mind. He was hurt and wounded in her defense and Aunt Aggy had said he was dying of love for her, so she was doing wholeheartedly what she could to heal his wounds and his heart.

"All set?" asked Ariett. He indicated Jack to the younger constable. "Hurl the Bad Egg, if he explodes."

"You'll make him sign the certificate, Judge?" Sir George asked. "A photograph of that signature will do away with any blackmailing scheme he has in his dirty mind, and will make him a laughing stock in his own refined circle. If that doesn't remove him from our path I'll take a gun. I'm growing quite American, you see."

"No guns," said Judge Ariett disapprovingly. "I don't hold with them. But I'd offer this card-implicated young fellow the chance to sign and get away while the going's good."

"Jack," Sir George said amicably, "will sign to oblige the lady or I'll be compelled to tell the Judge my suspicions as to his complicity with the gang who tried to get MacBeth's payroll."

He paused significantly, and held Roberta's hand tightly to prevent her from speaking, for he saw that to Roberta the knowledge that this man had used her to harm her father was the most overwhelming blow.

Jack looked at them, then at the other three men. "I'll sign," he muttered.

"Ready?" asked Ariett.

CHAPTER XIV

Robert MacBeth was growing anxious. He had been wheeled out to watch the distasteful, but that had long since died down and it grew dark with Roberta and Sir George still missing, and no word from them.

There was much excitement on the part of the guests from New York, because the bridge was gone. There was no direct communication with the other side now, so they must go further down the river and cross at Bridgetown for their return. It meant they must leave earlier. Lady Sandison bustled about, arranging for an early supper, and for a time there was so much hurry and excitement that the absence of daughter and secretary was apparently forgotten.

When they had all gone, Ray Browne had time to wonder why the secretary did not return with his car.

Sir George and Roberta! What did it mean? He glanced at Robert MacBeth sitting silent beside him and tried to guess what he was thinking. They watched the long procession of cars returning from up the river and from watching the fire. Still no word from either Roberta or Sir George.

Browne felt he must make light of the fact that the two had not returned, for Robert MacBeth's sake.

"Something wrong with my car. The little beast is always breaking down," he said, as he went away in one of the MacBeth cars.

"Aggy, Aggy," her brother said, shaking his head. "Firemen have wives and families."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Historic Buildings in City of Philadelphia

Its wealth of historical landmarks and associations and its close proximity with other cities and places of interest on the east coast places Philadelphia on the main roadway of eastern tourist travel. To the visitor interested in the nation's history this city offers associations which are identified with it alone and which distinguish it among all other American towns. Chief among these is Independence hall, where the Liberty bell reposes and within whose walls the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were drawn and signed.

Many of the most interesting old landmarks are confined to a small area on the central part of town, among these being Carpenter's hall, meeting place of the first Continental

congress; the Betsy Ross house, where the first American flag is said to have been made and old Christ church, place of worship of Revolutionary heroes and in whose graveyard lies the body of Benjamin Franklin. Congress hall is another point of interest.

Human Teeth

There are no bicusps in the first set of teeth. The first temporary molars—premolars as they are usually called—generally appear by the end of the first year. The second premolars appear about the third year. There are 20 deciduous or baby teeth.

Cotton Billiard Balls

Billiard balls have been made of linters, the short shreds of cotton created in ginning processes.

Gives Bright Touch to Chapeaux; Dress "Comfy" for Sports Events



WHILE, perhaps, not so much is being said about handsome ornaments being featured as trimming for the mid-winter chapeau, yet a great deal is being done. Recent showings of new hats emphasize the fact of their voguishness very definitely.

As they are now playing their glittering role in the realm of millinery, ornaments are quite impartial as to whether they hobnob with velvet, satin or felt, or be the medium what it may, which goes to make up the vivacious little models which designers are creating for immediate wear.

Speaking of satin, it is making an unusually early appearance, but here it is, nevertheless, looking too smart and attractive for words, as it announces itself in terms of beguiling new tricolor and other off-the-face effects or as it forms alliance with perhaps velvet or felt as it is doing in repeated instances.

That very attractive model which is shown below to the left in this group of chic midwinter hat fashions is of satin. Hand-sewed strips of the black satin cover the foundation. The ornament which holds the drape and the loop in position is of elaborate design, the motif carried out in rhinestones in a silver mounting.

An interesting development in recent showings is the felt hat trimmed with satin. The model shown to the right below surmounts a black french felt with a puffed collar of satin, catching it to the crown at one side, with a round ornament set with rhinestones.

It is really amazing how effectively a single rich ornament can achieve distinction for the hat which is otherwise void of trimming. To demonstrate, attention is called to the first hat here pictured. The wide-at-the-sides brim of this choice velvet model which folds back from the face so datteringly is clasped with an exquisite fan-shaped rhinestone ornament.

Even the simple little felt hat is yielding to the persuasion of glittering rhinestone embellishment. In the instance of the black felt tricorn hat illustrated at the top to the right, two crystal buttons are positioned at a strategic point at the side of the

Ornaments Bedeck New Hats.

crown. Ornaments are in high favor.

Much of the fun, when one goes out for ice and snow sports, is to dress to the part in picturesque fashion. An outfit may be ever so "comfy" but if it lacks style and beauty—well, what's the use of going skating, skiing and tobogganning if one does not add a note of chic and a splash of brilliant color to the scene?

As in all other phases of fashion, the ensemble's the thing! Every item from the crown of her head to the tip of her toes must combine to achieve a unified costume for the sportswoman who skis, skates and toboggans in modish attire.

The outfit pictured below is ensembled with meticulous care. In this instance the navy blue flannel trousers and sweater—which has gone modernistic in color and design—have a gay colorful border matched in the gloves, beret and socks.

Bold checks, stripes and angora embroidery play a lively part in contributing the "touch that tells" to clothes as they dart across ice or dash down hill and across vale in the snow. Many women like the freedom afforded by trousered costumes, the



Warmly Clad for Skiing.

trousers reaching almost to the ankles, with just enough space between to reveal gay socks which of course are as boldly colorful and designful as the decorative sweaters, scarfs and other details which go to make up a perfect outdoor ensemble.

Snowproof Norwegian cloth is a favored medium for these trouser suits. Waterproof suede cloth is also practical and makes up very attractively in such rich colors as bottle green, dark red, also navy blue. The accessories which complete these suits in dark warm tones indulge in a riot of vivid colors, as for instance a costume of navy suede with cap and scarf featuring gay Roman stripes.

CHERIE NICHOLAS.

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Was a Problem

"Mary Jane caused me many anxious moments," says Mrs. G. G. McDowell, 4035 Wentworth Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn. "She was listless, weak, had no appetite. 'She suffered a lot from colds until I began giving her California Fig Syrup. It made her strong, able to avoid colds; gave her a good appetite and digestion. She is the picture of health now.'"

For over 50 years, California Fig Syrup has been helping bilious, weak, headachy, constipated babies and children. Doctors by thousands recommend this pure vegetable product. Children love its flavor. It acts gently to open the bowels in colds or children's diseases. Bowels become regular with its use and remain that way.

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shelled popcorn, \$7; two 60 pound cans
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WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

For over 50 years it has been the household remedy for all forms of

It is a Reliable, General Invigorating Tonic.

Found Something Good

to Say About Spinach

The reappearance in the newspaper, of Krishnamurti, now sojourning in a castle in Holland, recalls his encounter with Ellen Beach Yaw, the California songbird.

Mental science, health, theosophy and other kindred subjects came up. Miss Yaw talked diet and Krishnamurti optimism.

"Well, at any rate, those two don't go together," smiled Miss Yaw. "At least you will have to admit that it's awfully difficult to find anything nice to say about spinach."

"At least it has no bones in it," replied the savant instantly, with that winning smile that stamps him as human as the rest of us.—Los Angeles Times.

Much Milk Used

It took approximately 62,000 cows a year to produce the milk and milk products used in the manufacture of milk chocolate in this country last year. Every class of milk product, with the exception of evaporated milk, showed gains over the preceding year. There were to start with more than 117,000,000 quarts of whole milk used and in addition 5,248,540 pounds of dried milk, 5,864,000 pounds of condensed milk, 2,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk and several million pounds of other products, such as cream powder, cream butter, butter oil and skim milk.

Above Lure of Gold

The story is told of the greatest man in Rome, who had driven Pyrrhus out of Italy, that when friends came to offer him a present of gold, they found him dressing turnips for his dinner. He absolutely refused the gold, saying: "A man who can be satisfied with a dinner like this has no need for gold."

Charity is a virtue of the heart.

EXCESS ACID SICKENS—GET RID OF IT!

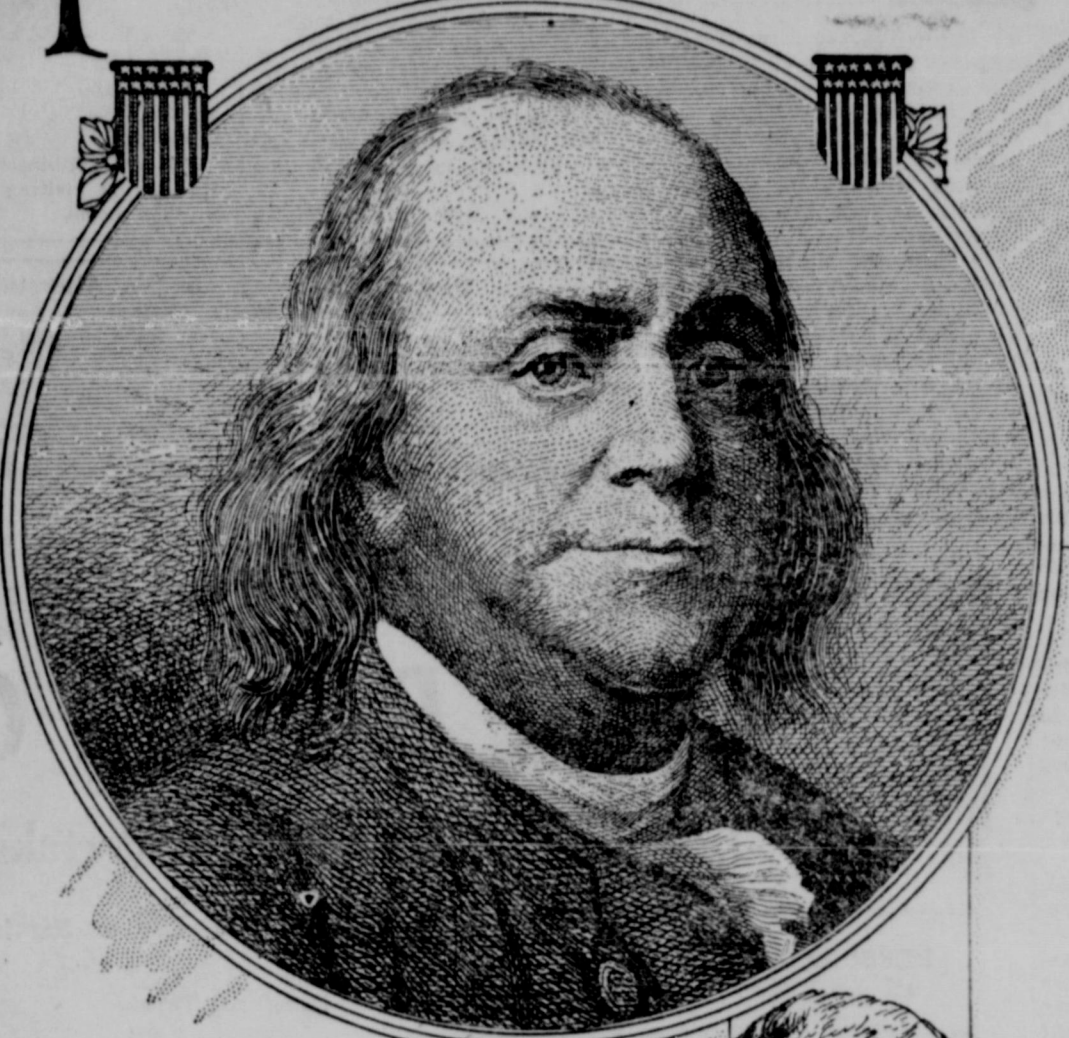
Sour stomach, indigestion, gas, usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated. Food sours in the stomach.

Correct excess acid with an alkali. The best form of alkali is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It works instantly. The stomach becomes sweet. Your heartburn, gas, headache, biliousness or indigestion has vanished!

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Phillips' Milk of Magnesia has been standard with doctors for over 50 years. 25c and 50c bottles at druggists.

Franklin and His Children



Ben. Franklin

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE story of the many-sided Benjamin Franklin—as a printer, as a scientist, as a man of letters and as a diplomat—has been told so many times that it is familiar to most Americans. But there is another side to this “most amazing American” which is not so well known—the story of Franklin, the family man, the husband and especially the father. Those who have read his “Autobiography” remember the story of Deborah Read, the girl who stood in the doorway in old Philadelphia that Sunday morning in October, 1723, and smiled with amusement at the sight of the seventeen-year-old boy, whose wearing apparel was in sad disarray, whose pockets bulged with extra clothing and who was carrying a huge roll of bread under each arm and munching away hungrily at a third one. The school histories tell us that he later married this girl, but they say little more than that about her.

Of his romance one biographer writes: “Before going to England he had engaged himself to Miss Deborah Read; but in London he had pretty well forgotten her, and had written to her only a single letter. . . . Miss Read, meanwhile, apparently about as much in love as her lover, had wedded another man, ‘one Rogers, a potter,’ a good workman but worthless fellow, who soon took flight from his bride and his creditors. Her position had since become somewhat questionable; for there was a story that her husband had an earlier wife living, in which case, of course, her marriage with him was null. There was also a story that he was dead. But there was little evidence of the truth of either tale. Franklin, therefore, hardly knew what he was wedding—a maid, a widow, or another man's wife. . . . Yet on September 1, 1730, the pair were wedded.

“Mrs. Franklin was a handsome woman, of comely figure, yet nevertheless an industrious and frugal one. . . . An early contribution of his own to the domestic menage was his illegitimate son, William, born soon after his wedding, of a mother of whom no record or tradition remains. It was an unconventional wedding gift to bring home to his bride; but Mrs. Franklin, with a breadth and liberality of mind akin to her husband's, readily took the babe not only to her home but really to her heart, and reared him as if he had been her own offspring.”

The first child of Franklin and his wife was a son, born in 1732, to whom the name of Francis Folger was given. The child lived only two years, dying during the smallpox epidemic of 1734. “There is no doubt that his death was Franklin's greatest sorrow,” writes Bernard Fay, a recent biographer of Franklin. “It was an irreparable grief which the years did not dissipate. But he was not romantic and did not dwell on his sadness. He forced himself to diminish it, so that he would not suffer too much, and to benefit from it, like the wise man that he wished to be.”

No doubt his grief for this lost son and his shattered hopes for the boy were felt all the more keenly because of the character of his son William. Certainly the boy was a trial to his stepmother. “Fat, shrewd and willful; he indulged in a gentleman's whims, and cantered down the streets on the pretty little bay mare his good-natured father had given him, with a grand air,” writes Fay. “He ran away one day for a cruise on a privateer, and then would only return to fret and fume about the house. His little sister, Sarah, who had been born in 1744, was of quite a different disposition, and mildly accepted being her mother's companion, consolation and helpmate in domestic activities.”

This daughter seems to have somewhat filled the place in her father's heart left vacant by the death of his little son, Francis Folger, and letters which have been preserved show that between father and daughter there was a great fondness and a remarkable frankness.

On October 23, 1767, when she was twenty-three years old, Sarah married Richard Bache, a Philadelphia merchant, a native of Settle, Yorkshire, England. They took up their abode with Mrs. Franklin, and remained there many years. In 1773, when Benjamin Franklin was “Postmaster General of all the United Colonies on the Continent of North America,” he appointed his son-in-law, Richard Bache, to the office of “Secretary, Com-



William Franklin

troller and Receiver General of the General Post Office.”

The approach of the British in December, 1776, caused the Baches to remove from Philadelphia to Chester county. In the meantime congress had sent Franklin to France as the American representative. He was accompanied by the Bache's eldest son, Temple.

In 1777 the Baches were able to move back to their Philadelphia home and remained until the next autumn when they were again obliged to make a hasty departure due to the British victory at the battle of Brandywine. On this flight Mrs. Bache carried a four-day-old baby daughter in her arms. They first stopped at the home of Mrs. Duffield, in Lower Dublin township, but later moved on to Mannheim township in Lancaster county, where they remained until the British evacuated Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bache then wrote to her father, telling of conditions in the city and saying: “There never has been so much distress and pleasure going on; old friends meeting again, the Whigs in high spirits and strangers of distinction among us.”

In the same letter Mrs. Bache told of her frequent meetings with General and Mrs. Washington, and that the general “always inquires after you in the most affectionate manner, and speaks of you highly. We danced at Mrs. Powell's on your birthday, or night I should say, in company together, and he told me it was the anniversary of his marriage; it was just twenty-eight years ago that night.”

Father Franklin, over in France, did not exactly like his daughter's account of the social doings and the display of finery in America. He thought it untimely and inappropriate and so informed her in rather plain terms.

She replied to this reprimand in a letter dated September 14, 1779, saying:

“How could my dear papa give me so severe a reprimand for wishing a little finery? He would not, I am sure, if he knew how much I have felt it. Last winter was a season of triumph to the Whigs, and they spent it gaily. You would not have had me, I am sure, stay away from the ambassador's or general's entertainments, nor when I was invited to spend the day with General Washington and his lady; and you would have been the last person, I am sure, to have wished to see me dressed with singularity. Though I never loved dress so much as to wish to be particularly fine, yet I never will go out when I cannot appear so as to do credit to my family and husband.”

“I can assure my dear papa that industry in this country is by no means laid aside; but as to spinning linen, we cannot think of that till we have got that woe which we spun three years ago. Mr. Duffield has bribed a weaver that lives on his farm to weave me eighteen yards, by making him three or four shillings for nothing, and keeping it a secret from the country people, who will not suffer them to weave for those in town.”

My maid is now spinning wool for winter stockings for the family, which will be no difficulty in the manufacture, as I knit them myself. I only mention these things that you may see that balls are not the only reason that the wheel is laid aside.

“The depreciation of the money, which has been amazing lately. I cannot get a common winter cloak and hat but just decent under two hundred pounds; as to gauze now, it is \$50 a yard. It is indeed, as you say, that money is too cheap; for there are so many people that are not used to

have it, nor know the proper use of it, that get so much they care not whether they give \$1 or a hundred for anything they want; but to those whose every dollar is the same as a silver one, which is our case, it is particularly hard”

Throughout the Revolution Mrs. Bache devoted much of her time to procuring clothing for the American soldiers. Thousands of shirts were made by Mrs. Bache and other patriotic ladies of Philadelphia.

Upon returning from Europe in 1785, after an absence of seven long wearisome years of remarkable diplomatic achievement Franklin went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Bache and his beloved grandchildren and remained until his death. Mrs. Franklin died in 1774.

Unhappily, in 1807, Mrs. Bache was stricken with cancer, dying the following year, at the age of sixty-four. Her husband survived her only a few years. Their bodies lie in Christ Church burying ground where Franklin is buried.

Quite different from this story of lasting affection between Franklin and his daughter is the story of Franklin's disappointment in his son, William. It was for William that Franklin wrote his famous “Autobiography” and until the outbreak of the Revolution, Franklin seems to have been very fond of his son. William Franklin served with the Pennsylvania militia on the Canadian frontier; was controller of the general post office during his father's term as postmaster general and was clerk of the provincial assembly. He went to England with his father, studied law in London and was admitted to the English bar in 1758.

Franklin's first disappointment in his son was caused by the young man's marriage. He had hoped William would marry an American girl of high standing and character. But it was not to be. He went to the West Indies for his bride, Benjamin Franklin, in a letter written in June, 1765, tells of this in words which carefully conceal his real feelings. He says:

“In February my son arrived with my new daughter; for with my consent and approbation he has taken unto himself a very agreeable West Indian lady, with whom he is very happy. I accompanied him to his government where he met with the kindest reception from the people of all ranks and has lived with them ever since in the greatest harmony. A river—the Delaware—only parts this province and ours, and his residence is within seventeen miles of me, so that we frequently see each other.”

Previous to this William Franklin had been appointed governor of “West Jersey.” This was in 1762 and already there were mutterings of discontent among the colonists which were so soon to burst into the flames of the Revolution. The English authorities realized the influence of Franklin in the colonies and it is believed that the appointment of the son was a thinly-disguised bribe to influence the father to work in the interests of the crown. If this is true, they utterly failed to understand Franklin, for although he bent every effort to compose the differences between the mother country and the colonies, his loyalty to the latter never wavered.

During the Revolution William Franklin was such a pronounced Loyalist that he was arrested in June, 1776, after he had called a meeting of the colonial assembly, and imprisoned in Connecticut until 1778 when he was “exchanged” and went to England. By this time Franklin was entirely estranged from his son and this estrangement continued after the war. In a letter written to his son on August 16, 1784, Franklin said:

“I received your letter of 22 ultimo, and am glad to find that you desire to revive the affectionate intercourse that formerly existed between us. It will be very agreeable to me; indeed, nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such keen sensations, as to find myself deserted by my old age by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good name, fortune and life were at stake. You conceived, you say, that your duty to your king and regard for your country required this. I ought not to blame you for differing in sentiment with me in public affairs. Our opinions are not in our own power; they are formed and governed much by circumstances that are as often as inexplicable as they are irresistible. Your situation was such that few would have censured you for your remaining neuter, though there are natural duties which precede political ones and cannot be extinguished by them.

“This is a disagreeable subject. I drop it and we will endeavor, as you propose, mutually to forget what has happened relating to it as well as we can. I send your son over to pay his duties to you.”

The last mention of William Franklin by his father is found in the will of Benjamin Franklin. He bequeaths to him some land he owned in Nova Scotia and also leaves him his books and papers. Then he adds this significant comment: “The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of.”

William Franklin died in London, November 17, 1813, outliving his famous father twenty-three years.

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Song of Robin Hushed

During Winter Months

In the spring the robin is the first of our birds to arrive. He is the “official harbinger,” and his cheerful “Cheerio!” in the treetop is our earliest prophecy of happier days and bluer skies. F. H. Collier, writer, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Now, for many weeks our robins have been pouring into the woods of South Carolina and south Georgia and Alabama—into Texas and Mississippi and Louisiana. In great contrast to their advent in our zone, they do not sing a note. It may be for this reason that our northern popular bird is not cherished there with the same earnest affection that we feel for him, although his usefulness is justly regarded. He is just another bird—and they have so many—rather furtive and quiet. We have watched robins flitting about in the low shrubbery near the ground in southern Mississippi in January, and from their complete silence and clandestine manner could hardly take them for the birds we know so well.

Perhaps they are overawed by the mocking bird, which is the petted warbler of the South and does not entirely suspend his melodious arias even in midwinter. Because the robins receive no distinguished honors where they are so retiring and self-effacing that they are left to their own seclusion, may account for their extreme earliness and precipitancy in coming north. They return to a land where they are given their accustomed plaudits, even poems and paragraphs, just as soon as they can. They get their names in the papers. Associating so closely with us on our lawns and in our gardens, they no doubt develop some human traits and are not indifferent to the regard with which they are received.

Souvenir of the Somme

The true stories of strange war wounds are legion, but one of the most curious concerns a Kintore man, John Garden, who is employed as a gardener in Inverurie, Scotland. Mr. Garden served in France with the Fourth Gordons, and was wounded by shrapnel during the battle of the Somme on August 18, 1916, near Guillemont. Quite recently, in the course of his work, Mr. Garden had occasion to make a heavy lift and felt a severe pain in the back of his hand beneath the bone of the middle finger. The pain became worse, and his hand swelled so alarmingly that he had to go to hospital. An opera-

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Write Cress & Chapley

PALM SPRINGS

California

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 1-1931.

tion was performed, and a rifle bullet an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter was extracted. It had been lodged all these 14 years in the hand, beneath the bone, until the sudden wrench had loosened it from its position.

Ancient Wedding Apparel

A feature of the wedding of Lawrence Stinson and Madeline Young, at Cushing, Maine, a while ago, was that the couple were attended, in addition to the customary bridesmaids, best man and flower girls, by an aunt and cousin of the bride dressed in clothes of many years ago. The aunt wore a gown that came from the wardrobe of the bride's great-grandmother, Amy Gay Allen. The cousin's apparel was the clothing which the bride's great-grandfather wore on his wedding day, July 5, 1835. The coat which the cousin wore, according to tradition, was the wedding garment of Charles Wallace, and is said to be at least one hundred and twenty-five years old. The coat is reported to be in remarkably good condition.—Indianapolis News.

Historic Steamboat

The first steamboat that went down the Mississippi was the New Orleans. It went from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and was then placed in service between New Orleans and Natchez.

New Methods

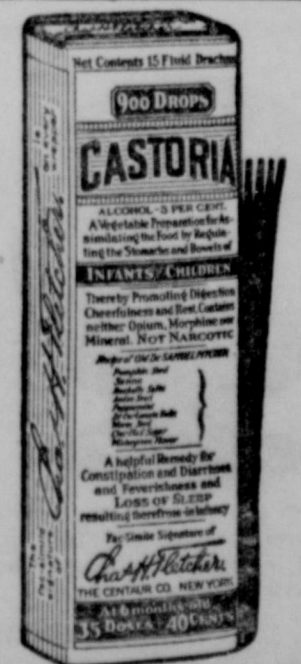
Big Game Hunter (at dance)—“I killed four lions in one day.” She—“How wonderful! Did you tread on them?”

Castoria corrects CHILDREN'S ailments

WHAT a relief and satisfaction it is for mothers to know that there is always Castoria to depend on when babies get fretful and uncomfortable! Whether it's teething, colic or other little upset, Castoria always brings quick comfort; and, with relief from pain, restful sleep.

And when older, fast-growing children get out of sorts and out of condition, you have only to give a more liberal dose of this pure vegetable preparation to right the disturbed condition quickly.

Because Castoria is made expressly for children, it has just the needed mildness of action. Yet you can always depend on it to be



effective. It is almost certain to clear up any minor ailment and cannot possibly do the youngest child the slightest harm. So it's the first thing to think of when a child has a coated tongue, is fretful and out of sorts. Be sure to get the genuine; with Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the package.

International Sunday School Lesson

January 11, 1931.

THE CHILDHOOD OF JESUS

Luke 2:40-52

Golden Text: Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men.—Luke 2:52.

Introduction.

"Not the least notable achievement of the masterly statesmanship of Augustus was his institution of an Imperial census, recurring at regular intervals of fourteen years and comprehending all the subject provinces and tributary kingdoms of his far-flung Empire."—Prof. David Smith, because he was descended from David, Joseph the carpenter of Nazareth came down to David's town of Bethlehem to be enrolled; and he took with him his betrothed, the Virgin Mary. He found the little town so crowded with visitors

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Monday
and
Tuesday
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12 AND 13

"Manslaughter"
A Paramount Picture

on the same errand that there was no room for them in the inn, and they had to seek a stable, probably one of the limestone caves of the region, where the Saviour of the world was born, and was tenderly laid on the straw in a rock-hewn manger.

Announcement to the Shepherds.

A further token of Christ's humility was the choice of common workmen to receive the announcement of his birth, rather than some of the great of the earth. To those humble shepherds an angel came bringing them "glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people," the birth on that very day of "a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord". Then suddenly the sky parted, and a multitude of the heavenly host was seen, their wings shining in the soft light, while on the air descended their birthday greetings to the Son of God.

"Glory to God in the highest degree, Peace on earth to men of good will."

The shepherds left their sheep camp in the care of subordinates and hastened to Bethlehem, where they found the manger with the new-born Babe, told their marvelous story, and gave Mary still more to ponder in her heart.

Simeon's Prophecy.

"On the fortieth day after the birth of a little boy, when he was nearly six weeks old, he was taken by his parents to the temple to present him to the Lord. The only peace-offering they can give is a pair of turtle-doves, for they are poor. Were they richer folk they would give a lamb."—E. Frances Boulting.

"Jerusalem was the center of Jewish worship and Messianic expectation. We find in the holy city two choice souls in whose rich soil the seed of Messianic hope had flowered into fruition—Simeon and Anna. Simeon lived in the very atmosphere of the Holy Spirit, who revealed to him the fact that he would live to see the long-looked for Messiah, the world's Saviour."—Prof. Byron Hoover DeMent. Led by the Spirit to the temple at the hour when Jesus was brought there, he recognized the Babe at once as the Messiah, took the child in his arms, and blessed him with the fourth hymn recorded by Luke, the Nunc Dimittis, Luke 2:29-32. He prophesied that Jesus should be "A light for revelation to the Gentiles, And the glory of thy people Israel."

The Marvel of the Incarnation.
The doctrine of the incarnation teaches that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." (2 Cor. 5:19); that Jesus was perfect God and perfect man, the complete entering of Deity into humanity, for the remission of sins and their atonement, the reunion of the divine and human natures. "We can never hope to comprehend how the infinite God and a finite humanity can be united in a single person."—Prof. Benjamin B. Warfield. But neither can we hope to understand our own natures, and innumerable mysteries of the physical world, which we know to be true, and by the use of which we live.

The Growth of Jesus.
"And the child grew, and waxed strong." Luke pictures the physical growth of our Lord. Like John the Baptist, he was an outdoor man. His body was made robust by the work with his father in the carpenter's shop of Nazareth. He was able during his ministry to walk incessantly over the toilsome paths of Palestine, en-

during many hardships, and work in miracles which drew on his physical energies as well as his spiritual powers. The house of life must have three foundations, good health, knowledge and religion. Jesus' life was undergirt in this triple fashion. "Filled with wisdom." This was the mental training which Jesus received, which consisted almost entirely of the study of the Bible and committing it to memory. We have the same Bible that Christ had, with the priceless addition of the New Testament. Can we not do as he did, and store it away in our memories.

Christ's First Passover.

"And his parents went every year to Jerusalem at the feast of the passover." The passover was the great annual commemoration of the Jew's escape from bondage in Egypt, when the death angel passed over the houses of the Israelites, marked with the blood of the passover lamb sprinkled on doorpost and lintel, and went on to destroy all the first-born sons of the Egyptians. The festival began in the evening of the fourteenth day of the month Abib or Nisan, corresponding roughly to our April, and lasted for a week.

"And when he was twelve years old," "At this age a Jew was required to keep the ordinances of his religion. He was now called a 'son of the law'."—New Century Bible. "They went up after the custom of the feast." "The pilgrims from Nazareth slowly wended their way toward Jerusalem, resting at night by the roadside under booths of mats or leafy branches, and starting forward again at sunrise. They joined themselves with other parties on the way, until there was a great concourse journeying on together afoot; while here and there accompanying the procession were sun-browned shepherds with their flocks of lambs or goats destined for the sacrificial feast."—Clifford Howard.

The Lost Boy.

"As they were returning, the boy Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem, and his parents knew it not." Jerusalem was crowded with about three million pilgrims, among whom it was impossible to keep track of an active lad who had reached an age when he was responsible for himself; and our Lord was a self-reliant person, evidently trusted by his parents to take care of himself. "Early maturity of children is characteristic of the East. A Syrian youth of twelve is more mature than one of that age in America or England. Boys of fifteen and younger marry in the East, while girls seldom wait beyond that age for marriage."—Rev. Hardin W. Rice, D. D.

"But supposing him to be in the company." People of nearby villages travelled together, strung out for a long distance along the narrow paths. "They went a day's journey." About twenty miles. "And they sought for him among their kinsfolk and acquaintances." They naturally assumed that the boy would be with some relative or friend, and the evening encampment gave them their first chance to look for him. "And when they found him not, they returned to Jerusalem, seeking for him." "There would be little sleep for Mary that night, and with the morning light she and Joseph would set off seeking as they went madly over the yesterdays' march."—Alexander MacLaren.

Jesus In the Temple.

"And it came to pass after three days." This probably does not mean three days of searching, but after one day spent in going toward Nazareth, one day in returning to Jerusalem, and one day or part of a day spent in hunting for the lost boy. "They found him in the temple." They would naturally look first at their lodging or camping place and in its neighborhood; but knowing Jesus' delight in the temple, they would not be long in turning their search thither. "Sitting in the midst of the teachers." "Both hearing them and asking them questions." Listening to the wise and asking questions of them, of books and of nature—there are the two ways of becoming wise ourselves. "And all that heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers." Wisdom is needed to ask a wise question, as those teachers well knew.

Religious Training of Children.
The development of the body and mind must accompany the development of the soul. No one of these elements of the complete life must be allowed to withdraw from the others their proper share of attention. For instance, if health is neglected both mind and soul suffer; and, on the other hand, if athletics and physical sports attract too much attention, as they often do with the modern youth, the mind is neglected, and the things of the spirit are quite overlooked.

Obedience is the necessary basis of any education worth the name. If the Lord of heaven and earth gladly submitted to the will of two Palestine peasants, what folly is the rebellious attitude of many modern youths toward their father and mother?

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Howard of Monroe visited in the home of Mrs. Howard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Drake and family recently.

Government Cannot Make Good Times, Nor Can Business Men; It Is Up to a United People

Depression has no rightful place with a hundred and twenty million people, exchanging goods and services—capable—accustomed and willing to work—more highly skilled than other peoples—leaders in efficiency and progressiveness—backed by the vast natural resources of the United States. When we make it possible for the man who works to have a job we make it possible for him to buy food for his family and so help all business including that of the farmer.

The rest of the world is of small importance compared with that free market of 120,000,000 people—homogeneous—of like tastes, habits and aspirations—living under the same laws—free of trade barriers. Stagnation of circulation is what's the matter with agriculture and with business. Everyone can help to get that circulation moving again.

Government can't make prosperity—alone. Bankers and other business leaders can't make prosperity—alone. It's the people, united in opinion and purpose and courage, who determine prosperity. They can elect it—none other.

Help a deserving man or a woman to get a little paying work—or, better, a regular job.

Spend wisely and not too timidly, and anticipate scheduled expenditures so far as practicable.

Be willing to pay a fair price. Don't take advantage of the other man's necessity. Recognize that he has as good claim to a fair profit as you.

When a vampire that fattens on the miseries of others shows up, help to make him unpopular.

Keep business moving evenly, and remember that, to the average man, his job is his particular business. When possible, reassure him against his fear of losing it.

Save, but save wisely, not in fright. Invest for the profit that sound enterprise pays and for the added profit that will come after the hysteria of pessimism has passed.

Install Million
Gallon Well at
Cost of \$1,800

From The Hereford Brand
Irrigation projects of the Hereford territory were added to recently in the completion of a 1000-gallon capacity well a minute by J. E. Springer, who lives ten miles southeast of town. The big pump is 140 feet deep.

The second strata of water sand was struck at 81 feet, where the pump was set below the water line sufficient for the drop-down. Power is furnished by a 40-horsepower Case tractor.

One surprising feature about the project is the low cost. The trac-

tor is used on the farm for other purposes, and exclusive of this motive power the total cost of digging the well and equipping it for water delivery was only \$1800. An improved type of pump has been installed in which the lift is said to be made with less power than formerly.

The 1000-gallon capacity means 60,000 an hour, or 1,440,000 gallons daily. Mr. Springer estimates that his plant is capable of watering around 140 acres. He will irrigate alfalfa and various row crops.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Porter are the proud parents of an 8-pound daughter, born December 27.



PERSONALITY
IN BEAUTY

Our skillful beauty service achieves that all-important function of accentuating Madam's personality by the wave of the hair, the turn of an eyebrow. Subtle, yet effective!

BELLA DONNA BEAUTY
PARLOR

Linens
LAUNDERED
to Suit Mother

SEND US YOUR
LAUNDRY

Save the drudgery of wash day and we will return your clothes sweet and clean, just when and how you want them.

Friona Laundry
E. E. HOULETTE
Phone 56-B.

Northwest News

By MRS. M. L. STRADER

Northwest, Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Wright and daughters, Velma and Reva, attended the Christmas tree at Adrian.

Mrs. F. D. Ferguson called in the Z. J. Steen home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fortenberry and children spent Christmas day in the N. O. Phillips home.

Mr. Wright of Hereford spent Christmas day in the Wright home here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ferguson

and children and Lonnie Williams made a business trip to Hereford Friday.

C. S. Perrin returned to his home at Haskell to spend the holidays with his parents.

C. T. Ruse, Milton and Ethel called in the Steen home Wednesday.

Miss Velma Wright was in Adrian Friday.

Frank and David Strader visited in the J. G. Fortenberry home Tuesday.

George Wilkinson of Wichita, Kansas, is visiting in the M. L. Strader home.

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Alteration
Custom-Made Tailoring

Friona Dyers and Dry Cleaners
CLAYTON & CURRY

1901

1930

WE HAVE SERVED YOU FOR 30 YEARS!

E. B. Black Co.

Furniture :: Undertaking

Ambulance Service—Day or Night

Hereford, Texas

MARVELETTE THEATRE

FRIONA, TEXAS

Friday and Saturday
JANUARY 9 AND 10

Gary Cooper

and

Fay Ray

in

'The Texan'

Don't Fail to See GARY In This Out-Door

Picture—GOOD COMEDY!

ALL TALKING

**Just Plain
Horse Sense**

Many of the accidents reported each winter, in connection with the use of gas heating appliances, are due to cheap, unfit tubing.

Because of its lack of durability and the ease with which its may become leaky or disconnected, rubber hose, or other flexible material, should never be used for connecting gas appliances.

To save a few pennies, the careless purchaser deliberately forfeits the protection of all those safeguards in the use of gas which have taken years of study and experience to perfect.

A three-eighths inch iron pipe connection is the safest and most efficient connection for the ordinary room heater. Have your plumber replace rubber hose in your home, and other flexible gas connections, with iron pipe. DO IT NOW.

Natural Gas, when properly used, not only is a safe fuel, but it is the cleanest, most efficient and economical fuel in existence.

The Service Department of the West Texas Gas Company is constantly available to help you with your gas problems. Its advice and assistance are free.

**West Texas Gas
Company**

**Our
Hatcheries
will Open
January 13th**

—Our new Friona plant will be in charge of MR. J. B. JENNINGS, "Highly trained incubator service man", from the Smith Incubator Company, and his wife, formerly Miss Ruby Wicks, of Wicks' Hatcheries, at Clovis.

We are not superstitious, so bring in your eggs on the 13th. We have the best hatching equipment that money can buy, and it is operated by people who are trained for this service. CUSTOM HATCHING is only 3 cents per egg this season.

BABY CHICKS

Thirteen (13) great breeds to choose from, and every breeder STATE ACCREDITED. We are the only hatcheries in the Southwest that can supply you with chicks in the breed you want, and from ACCREDITED stock ONLY. Our prices are lower this season. Ask for our new catalog at once. It will interest you.

Wicks' Modern Hatcheries
FRIONA—CLOVIS—PORTALES



SUNSET STAGE LINE

New Schedule, Effective January 10, 1931.

Read Down			Read Up		
Lv 9:00 a m	4:00 p m	Amarillo	5:45 p m	11:00 p m	Lv
Lv 9:40 a m	4:40 p m	Canyon	5:05 p m	10:20 p m	Lv
Lv 10:00 a m	5:00 p m	Umbarger	4:45 p m	10:00 p m	Lv
Lv 10:10 a m	5:10 p m	Dawn	4:35 p m	9:50 p m	Lv
Lv 10:30 a m	5:30 p m	Hereford	4:15 p m	9:30 p m	Lv
Lv 10:50 a m	5:50 p m	Summerfield	3:55 p m	9:10 p m	Lv
Lv 11:00 a m	6:00 p m	Black	3:45 p m	9:00 p m	Lv
Lv 11:15 a m	6:15 p m	Friona	3:30 p m	8:45 p m	Lv
Lv 11:35 a m	6:35 p m	Bovina	3:10 p m	8:25 p m	Lv
Lv 11:55 a m	6:55 p m	Far-TEXCO	2:50 c t	8:05 c t	Lv
Ar 11:15 m t	6:15 m t	Clovis	1:30	6:45	Lv
Lv 11:30 a m	6:45 p m	Clovis	1:15	6:15	Ar
Lv 12:05 p m	7:25 p m	Portales	12:30 p m	5:35 p m	Ar
Ar 2:30 p m	10:00 p m	Roswell	10:00 a m	3:00 p m	Lv
Lv 2:45 p m		Roswell		2:45 p m	Ar
Ar 9:30 p m		El Paso		8:00 a m	Lv

Direct connections at Clovis for Portales, Hobbs, Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad, El Paso, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Tucumcari, Las Vegas, Plainview, Lubbock. At Amarillo for Panhandle, Pampa, Borger, Enid, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Wichita, Kansas, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Wichita Falls, Fort Worth and Dallas. Plainview, Lubbock; Guymon, Oklahoma.