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SYNOPSIS

Warren Lovett, thirty-three, junior partner in the powerful Wellington, Parkes & Lovett, Incorporated Mines of Chicago, which engages in questionable transactions, plans to make a secret coup in the Canadian Arctic, where a few years before a rich but inaccessible mining field has been discovered on Resurrection river, which flows into Dynamite Bay. Patricia, high spirited and beautiful daughter of crusty old Jasper Wellington, who is engaged to Warren, decides to accompany him. Over her father's objections, he agrees to take her. They go by plane. Pat meets "Poleon," a French-Canadian prospector.

CHAPTER I—Continued

"For dis gee-tar, you mean? My goo'ness, Mees, I not sell her, nev-air! She fine-dandy gee-tar; and me, I've carry her 'round wit' me all over de Nort', from Labrador Nascaupee to Alaska Porcupine. But I tell you w'at, Mees—I'll len' her to you w'enever you wan' to play her."

Patricia laughed and her anger fled. "You don't get the point, but no matter." She eyed the big fellow up and down with amused curiosity. "I say, who are you, anyway?"

"Me! I'm Poleon."

"Poleon what?"

"Napoleon Auguste Cesar de la Salle St. Jacques."

"Good gracious, it's a wonder you aren't stoop-shouldered! What are you, a prospector?"

"Oh, I got wan or two claim stake' down, back in dere,"—he gestured up Resurrection river—"but I don' care a whole pile 'bout prospecting. A feller wit' a string of claim, he's got to work on 'em so much dat 'stead of heem having dem stake' down, dey got heem stake' down; and me, I don' lak dat."

"What do you do, then?"

"Oh, I hunt wolf, trap, roam."

Patricia offered him a cigarette, lit one herself—to his great astonishment; and sat down on a mossy rock for a chat with this Poleon fellow. He was so buoyant, so kind and sunny-hearted, that she liked him instantly. Naive as a child in some ways, he was sensitive and intelligent in many others; and she found him to be a mine of information about Dynamite Bay.

The main prospecting field, he told her, lay up Resurrection, beginning at those sawtooth hills and extending northeast into the barrens. "The Bay" was a sort of central point where the men came to get supplies, recuperate, and have a bit of human association.

"I thought there'd be a lot of excitement here, and several thousand men, and all that," Patricia remarked disappointedly. "But I don't see any boom at all."

There never had been any rush, Poleon informed. The city country was far away; the Arctic winter was something that no tenderfoot could face; and expenses were sky-high. All food supplies and equipment had to be brought in by plane, at \$800 a ton for freightage alone. In the entire field there were only 300 prospectors. Thirty or forty of them were from the cities, but the great majority were "northern men"—trappers, free-traders, ex-Mounties.

"Are there really any rich mineral lodes up that river," she asked Poleon point-blank, "or is this place just a big rumor?"

Poleon shook his head. "Mees, I don' know."

"What? You mean to say you've been around here off and on for three years and don't know that?"

"I don', Mees. And I don' tink any of dese utter men know for dead certain."

He went on to explain that the formations back in those rolling hills and barrens were all hard-rock, not placer stuff. Hard-rock took expensive trenching, diamond-drilling and big-scale assay work before a true valuation could be made. A few rich pockets had been found, true enough, but none of the pick-and-dynamite prospectors knew whether the deposits had any worthwhile size to them. Competent geologists could make fair estimates, but the men had nothing except "prospector's faith" to go by.

Patricia was amazed. Actually the men there didn't know whether the field was rich or not! Nobody seemed to know. Except Warren. He knew, all right, but he was keeping the secret locked within himself. Why had he come here? What was his business here? "To find out the facts, dere, about this place"—that just didn't sound convincing.

On the surface his Arctic trip seemed to indicate that the field really did have something to it; otherwise he would not have come at all. But she could not be sure even on that point. With a certain shame she remembered occasions in the past when Wellington, Parkes & Lovett had interested the gullible

public in a worthless field and then "got out from under"—at huge profit to themselves.

After Poleon had left her, she lit a second cigarette and gazed thoughtfully up Resurrection at those blue hills. Just then the mystery hanging over the field seemed of little importance to her. She was too stirred and gripped by the elemental wildness of the country.

Again that uneasiness and misgiving crept over her, and she felt afraid.

CHAPTER II

Late that afternoon, bored by half a day of idling around camp, Patricia ordered three of the Chiwaughimi half-breeds to pitch her a hammock and mosquito canopy at the woods edge; and she made herself comfortable there, with a book, to pass the dull hours.

She hated idleness like the plague, yet idleness seemed the thing that she had the most of, in her life. Wherever she went, at home, abroad, idleness dogged her; and now it had followed her even to the remote North.

She had expected to plunge in and help Warren with his work, whatever it was; but he had politely refused to let her help him or to tell her a single word about his business there on Resurrection.

It wounded Patricia very deeply to discover that Warren was holding out on her. He and she had been together almost a solid week, on the long trip, yet she knew no more about his secret mission than she had known in Chicago. She had tried earnestly to break down that sense of strangeness between them, but so far she had miserably failed.

She cared little about his mission itself; she only wanted him to be open and warm and honest with her. But she did want that, dreadfully; and his evasive silence hurt.

Instead of reading, she lay in the hammock in a reverie mood, staring up at the apple-green Arctic sky. Down at Chicago she had thought about Resurrection river, and now on Resurrection she was thinking about Chicago, brooding about it and her life there.

Toward six o'clock she slid out of the hammock and wandered down to the bank of Resurrection, to find Poleon St. Jacques and have him take her on a little "slumming expedition."

"If you can spare a couple of hours, Poleon," she said, "I'd like for you to take me across the river. I'll pay you for the trouble, of course."

"W'y, you don't need pay me nut'ing, Mees Pat. I take you over dere as a frien', jus' lak if some-tam I come to Cheeago you take me 'round as a frien'."

Poleon set a near-by canoe to water, handed her in; and with a heave and a cheery "Allons!" he sent the craft dancing out upon Resurrection.

It was a perfect summer day, lazily warm and golden. Butterflies flitted past the canoe, and over the water a legion of dragonflies were snatching up mosquitoes in their trapdoor jaws. Although late evening by clock time, the sun stood as high in the sky as at noon in Chicago. Patricia knew, rationally, that she was in the land of the midnight sun and that there would be no sunset for several weeks; but night had always been so infallible an event that she didn't quite believe it wasn't going to arrive.

The canoe approached the north shore.

Up the lake beach 300 yards was a cluster of large cabins—the wireless station, land office, Mounted Police buildings and Hudson Bay store.

Poleon skirled the canoe deftly ashore, grounded it, handed Patricia out; and they walked up the bank.

"Heavens, what a hodgepodge!" Patricia thought, as she glanced down through the camp. The whole place was a disorganized confusion of tents, smoldering fires, men, canoes and chained-up dog teams. In comparison with the two Ontario rushes which she had seen, this camp looked gone to seed. No paths, unsightly refuse everywhere, no organization, no esprit de corps. And the men moving about here and there seemed half-hearted, discouraged. Over the whole place hung an air of poverty and defeat.

She asked Poleon, "Am I just imagining things or are these men in the dumps?"

"You're dead right, Mees Pat; dese feller, dey are on de dumps. You see, dey been here at Dynamite Bay mebbe two, mebbe four year, and all dat tam dey been have to scrape along on leetle or no money, 'cause dey have no chance to trap or trade. Dey're real men, dey're tough outfit as

you never saw, but dey're jus' about ready to give up."

"Why don't they take time off and make some money and get back on their feet again?"

They didn't dare take time off, Poleon explained. A man had to do 15 days work a year on each claim he held or it would revert to the Crown. Since most of the prospectors owned ten or more claims, it took constant labor and the hardest kind of sacrifice merely to hang on to their holdings.

At the first tent they approached, a tall rawboned prospector was tossing whitefish to his team of huskies. He was in an undershirt and clumsily patched trousers, his hair was unkempt, his face heavily stubbled.

"How you do, Sam," Poleon greeted. "Mees Pat, dis is Mees Honeywell. Sam, dis is Sam Wellington."

Honeywell awkwardly bowed to Patricia and mumbled, "Pleased to meet you, ma'am." Lacking Poleon's huge social ease, he was red-faced with embarrassment.

Presently she and Poleon went on down through the camp. Poleon kept introducing her to man after man, till finally she had to make him stop. All of them were painfully embarrassed; all stared at her breeches and cigarette; all were respectful in their rough frontier way.

The truth of Poleon's words, "dey're tough outfit as you never saw," came forcibly home to her. For all their discouragement and raggedy clothes, here were men, real men, the pick of the North. All the weaklings had been weeded out.

It was at the east side of the camp that the incident of Bill Fornier came crashing into her slumming expedition like a thunderbolt. . . . She and Poleon had stopped to watch a group of men whom Lupe

one or two of them. That was why he had hired out to Lupe Chiwaughimi that afternoon.

With wide eyes Patricia stared down at the landwash, at Bill Fornier, struggling with a drum of gas. Here was a man looking death in the face. Forced to do heavy labor with the pangs of death inside of him. Getting up from a faint, joking about it, going back to work again when he could barely stumble around.

It seemed a bit ghastly. She had never known that such a thing existed in the world. She suddenly hated the whole camp, wished she never had seen it.

"Poleon!" she cried, whirling away. "Take me back across the river!" But then she stopped in her tracks. She could go back to her hammock and book, but she would carry with her the picture of a sick man pushing a drum of gas out to a skiff. She could flee, could shut her eyes, but that picture would still haunt her.

She faltered, glanced again at Bill Fornier. An impulse shot into her mind. . . . In that moment, without her knowing, she was stepping into a trap, was thrusting her foot into "the snare invisible, the cruel babische," of Poleon's song.

"Go down there!" she commanded Poleon. "Go down and stop that fellow! Make him quit working!" She gave the bewildered Poleon a shove. "Go on! Bring him up here to me! I want to talk to him."

CHAPTER III

In the dining tent around eleven o'clock that evening, Warren remarked, over their wine and cigarettes:

"Lupe Chiwaughimi told me that you gave a sum of money this afternoon, Patricia, to one of these prospectors across the river. If I may say so, indiscriminate charity like that is never wise."

"Good heavens, that wasn't indiscriminate charity! He's in an awful bad hole, Warren."

"But when you give money outright to an individual, dear, you break down his initiative."

"Initiative be damned!" Patricia burst out, with a touch of anger. "In two or three months Bill Fornier will be dead and what good will this initiative do him then? Besides, anybody who'll work when he can barely stand up, he's got all the initiative he needs!"

Warren saw that she was angry, and he retreated tactfully. "Your act was very kind-hearted, dear, I'll admit. But my point is that a very large number of those men over there are in difficulties, and if you start to take that whole camp under your wing—"

"Don't be silly. I don't want to ever see that crazy camp again. As a matter of fact, I'm thinking of going back home in a few days."

She expected Warren to object strongly, but to her surprise he did not object at all.

A few moments later, as he held a match to her cigarette, she asked abruptly:

"Warren, why did you bring so much money along with you on this trip?"

"What money?"

"Down there in the Chiwaughimi tent. Why, it's a regular pirate's treasure trove! I looked into that chest and saw whole stacks of big yellow banknotes and piles of gold pieces. You've got at least \$50,000 in that trunk."

Warren hid a frown of vexation. "How did you find out about this?"

"I was looking around in the tent, and Battu Chiwaughimi tried to keep me away from that chest, and that made me curious to know what was in it. So I ordered him to let me see."

Warren flicked the ashes from his cigarette and deliberated a moment. "About this money, I can very easily—"

"Don't!" Patricia stopped him. "I can tell by the tone of your voice that you're going to lie."

"Why, Patricia," he remonstrated. "That isn't a very nice word, d'you think?"

"Maybe not, but also it's not very nice of you to be so evasive with me."

"Evasive about what?"

"Your business here at Dynamite Bay!" she shot back. "You've got some big scheme up your sleeve and you won't tell me one truthful word about it."

"I've told you the truth, dear. If you don't believe me, I presume there's no use in my repeating it."

"There certainly isn't!" Patricia agreed; and they dropped that subject too.

Presently Warren remarked, eyeing Patricia narrowly, "I found out, just this afternoon, that there's a former acquaintance of yours here at this place."

Patricia looked up in surprise. "Of mine? Who?"

"You remember Tarlton, don't you—Craig Tarlton?"

Patricia started violently. "Here—at Dynamite Bay—Craig Tarlton?"

"Yes."

Aware of Warren's eyes upon her, Patricia fought to hide her confusion. She was ashamed of the tell-tale flush which had leaped to her cheeks, but her emotions were in such a whirl that she could not help herself. Craig Tarlton was here! She would meet Craig, see him once more! Here in the Arctic she had suddenly run across him, after giving up the expectation of ever seeing him again.

In a few moments, when she could speak evenly, she asked, "What's he doing here, Warren?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Silk Prints Lead the Style Parade

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



JUST one dazzling, color-gloried silk print after another is what's happening in the fabric realm this season. The new prints are more fascinating than ever, and try to resist them and do you? You do not. The urge for another and another in your wardrobe ever keeps on keeping on.

To add to the excitement, couturier and dressmaker are devising ways of making up these silks that are so artful and fraught with such high-pressure novelty the world of fashion is being cast into new throes of enthusiasm every time a style parade of last-minute costumes is staged.

A favorite treatment is pleating and when you pleat printed silk you multiply the beauty and intensity of its coloring to a thrilling degree. The all-around pleated skirt is a favorite topic with designers who are styling the new gowns of silk print. Even if you are making your dress yourself it is a good idea to have the skirt pleated, and it is almost a certainty that you will be pleased with results. The charming dinner dress to the left in the picture is fashioned of a water color or print silk crepe with separate jacket and pleated skirt.

Another dressmaker treatment adding untold interest to print ensembles is the self-print lining. To achieve a maximum of practicality and wearability these coats with linings matched to the print of the frock are made reversible. You turn them inside out and vice versa. See the idea nicely worked out in the model centered in the group. The silk print is highly colorful and the monotone cloth of the coat repeats the background tone of the print.

Then there is this reigning vogue of the bolero. Dressmakers and designers are turning out the bolero frock of silk print in vast numbers. You'll love a print silk bolero frock. Flattering it will prove to be and practical. See the model to the right in this group. Here is a bolero frock

of feather silk print. The dark grounds such as this with wide-spaced motif are especially smart and attractive and wearable. The bodice buttons to a high neckline. The bolero has peaked shoulders and elbow sleeves. Note the red silk chiffon handkerchief in the red-toned pocket of the bolero. The circular skirt of the dress has emphasized creases. The straw bonnet has flowers massed at the front. Which calls to mind another feature designers are emphasizing, that of having flowers somewhere in the picture that are related in color to the print of the silk. This may be a corsage, a gay posy cluster at the new low of a neckline or it may be a bouquet played up in conjunction with a vivid gypsy sash tied at the front.

One of the outstanding innovations in the realm of print silk costumes is the redingote fashioned of matching print, the small figured being smartest for day wear. This redingote, while it tops on the dress of self print to a dramatic climax, will prove one of your happiest possessions to be worn as a separate coat or wrap over the monotone crepe dress on cool spring days and later on serving admirably as a summer wrap worn with dainty lingerie frocks.

It is good style, too, to wear over your navy or crepe afternoon dress either a bolero of eye-impelling silk print or a hip-length jacket if you prefer. The latter should be slightly fitted to be up to the mode and they are especially smart when buttoned down the front.

The silk print idea enters into every phase of fashion this season. You are encouraged to wear gay print from the tiptop of your head down to your feet.

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BLUE TAFFETA

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Fancy turns to the southern-belle type of dress for evening wear. Here is a charming specimen of the quaint and picturesque type that is proving such a general favorite. It is made of silk taffeta in a delectable soft-toned medium blue. Young girls are showing a preference for sprightly taffeta and they stand up in lively taffeta slimmer. Square necklines are much in evidence this season. This one is accented with rhinestone and enamel flower pins and there is a matching bracelet.

GLOVES TO MATCH YOUR SPRING SUIT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Cloth gloves to match spring suits are the latest news from Paris. An extra piece of material, ordered when the suit is bought, can be made up in any size or style, short or with deep gauntlet cuffs. Square fingertips are another innovation. The finger may be stitched at sides and straight across the top, giving a casual, out-of-doors look, especially popular in gloves of doekoin or chamois.

Half-finger gloves, which made their appearance last winter in the guise of lace mitts to go with gowns of the southern belle type, are now an established vogue. They are shown in pigskin and chamois for sports wear, and in suede for dress. The gloves extend as far as the finger-joint, revealing brightly polished nails. Very convenient when it comes to picking up a dropped coin, fitting a key or writing out a check. Polish in cardinal or burgundy may be worn to match or contrast with the gloves.

Further independence in glove fashions is exhibited in the unconventional treatment of seams along the back of the hand. These vary from two or three seams running across instead of up and down, to one crosswise seam with two short ones in the usual direction.

Artificial Corsage  
Huge single flowers measuring three or four inches across are seen in silks for resort evening gowns. As many as seven or eight colors are combined in one design. Large diagonal plaid patterns offer a change from flowers.

Hat Bows Match Jabots  
Tulle bows on hats usually have matching jabots, or occasionally boutonnières of tulle rosettes in the contrast color of the ensemble.

Improved Uniform SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. HAROLD L. LINDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for May 2 ABRAHAM A MAN OF FAITH

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 12:1-9, 12:18.

GOLDEN TEXT—By faith, Abraham when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive by an inheritance, obeyed. Hebrews 11:8. PRIMARY TOPIC—A Friend of God. JUNIOR TOPIC—A Hebrew Pioneer. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Adventurous Faith. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Creative Faith.

One of the greatest characters of all human history comes before us today in the person of Abraham. He is venerated by Christian, Jew and Mohammedan alike. His personal history is replete with interest and instruction. But his claim to an outstanding place in history is broader than any of these things for he was the one by whom God called out a nation for himself and began his dealings in sovereign grace which continue to our day. In choosing Abraham God began the history of the Jewish people, his chosen nation. They are called by him to be not only a national witness to the one true God, but also to be the repository for the truth (the Holy Scriptures) in the earth, and, above all, to be the channel for the coming of the Redeemer to the earth. So we are studying today one of the "beginnings" of Genesis which is of the utmost importance.

Our lesson, however, centers on the faith of Abraham. As the Golden Text (Heb. 11:8) indicates, it was by faith that Abraham responded to the call of God. That call came to him in his father's house in Mesopotamia (Acts 7:2, 3). His partial obedience brought delay at Haran (Gen. 11:31), and wasted years, but in Genesis 12 we find his complete obedience and the resultant blessing.

The study of faith is always fascinating. Faith is the thing in man that pleases God. He is quick to honor our trust in Him. Unbelief shuts the door not only to blessing, but also to usefulness.

I. Faith Calls for Separation, Obedience, and Worship.

1. Separation (Gen. 12:1). "Get thee out" was God's command to Abraham. It is his command to his followers today. "Come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord" (II Cor. 6:17). This is the crying need of the church in our day. Instead of the church's being in the world seeking to win it for Christ, the world has come into the church and destroyed much of its vital testimony.

2. Obedience (Gen. 12:4, 5). "So Abram departed, as the Lord had spoken." Faith obeys God, without question, without hesitation, and without reservation. We need a revival of obedience in the home, in society, and in our relation to God.

3. Worship (Gen. 12:7, 13:18). "There buildled he an altar unto the Lord." Faith in God is far more than the psychologist's preaching of self-confidence. It results in fellowship with God, reliance upon him, not on one's own strength of personality. Faith worships God.

II. Faith Results in Blessing, Protection, and Liberty.

1. Blessing (12:2, 3). "I will bless," said God. "The Lord's commands are rarely accompanied with reasons, but they are always accompanied with promises, either expressed or understood." God is always on the giving hand.

In the case of Abraham the promise was not only to him, and to the nation of which he was the father, but to "all families of the earth." That promise was fulfilled in the coming of Christ to earth to be our Redeemer (Matt. 1:1).

2. Protection (12:3). "I will . . . curse him that curseth thee." That promise to the seed of Abraham is still true. The nations have forgotten it in their hatred of the Jew, but God has not forgotten. The promise is equally true in the case of those who follow Christ, "the son of Abraham." His protecting hand is over us even in the darkest hour when it looks as though the hosts of Satan had conquered. We are still "safe in Jehovah's keeping."

3. Liberty (13:14-17). "All the land . . . will I give." After many and varied experiences in which Abraham proved God's grace and power, he comes out into a place of unlimited liberty.

The man who boasts of his "personal liberty," who feels that he is free from the "bondage of religion," is in fact a slave to the enemy of his soul. And the man who becomes "the bondsman of Jesus Christ," he alone is free. None is more fettered than he who shouts "I am the captain of my fate." And none is the master of my soul. "I am free as he who can say, 'Christ is the Captain of my fate, the Master of my soul.'"

Religious Principles.

Men are not made religious by performing certain actions which are externally good, but they must first have righteous principles, and then they will not fail to perform virtuous actions.—Luther.

# The HOME CIRCLE

INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND AMUSING READING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

## Bedtime Story

By Thornton W. Burgess

### STRANGE TRACKS IN THE GREEN FOREST

There were strange tracks deep in the Green Forest. Of course, it was Peter Rabbit who found them. None but Peter or some one with curiosity as great as his would have been wandering about so deep in the Green Forest at that time of the year. It had popped into Peter's head one day that he would like to see how that part of the Green Forest way in deep at the very foot of the mountain looked

usually feel the stillness. It gave him a creepy, lonesome feeling. The farther he went the more the creepy, lonesome feeling grew. Two or three times he almost decided to turn back, but each time his curiosity drove him on.

"If I could sing, I would," thought Peter, "for if I heard even my own voice it wouldn't seem so lonesome. There's nothing to be afraid of. Of course not. I'll go a little ways farther and then I'll go back."

So Peter went on, but every two or three hops he stopped to sit up and look and listen. It was so still in the great white woods that he could hear his own heart beat, and that creepy feeling had grown until if he had heard even a tiny noise he would have jumped almost out of his skin. He had just decided that no one ever came way off there so deep in the Green Forest in the winter, and had about decided to turn back, when he saw something just ahead of him. It looked as if someone had brushed the snow off the lower branches of the hemlock trees in passing. Peter hopped over there. And then he saw the strange tracks!

At first Peter thought that they had been made by Farmer Brown's boy, because they were so big. He stared at them. They looked something like the tracks Farmer Brown's boy left in the mud around the Smiling Pool when he went in swimming in the summer, but Peter knew that Farmer Brown's boy never went barefoot in winter. Of course not. Peter scratched his long left ear with his long right hindfoot and looked puzzled. Then he discovered something that made his heart jump right up in his throat. Whoever made those tracks had claws! Peter almost turned a somersault in his haste to get away.

He ran a little way as fast as he could and then stopped and sat up, looking and listening. No one was to be seen. Not a sound was to be heard. Peter slowly hopped back for another look at those strange

tracks. But when he got near them the sight of them frightened him again just as before, and away he scurried. He did this several times, for no sooner would he get away than his curiosity would tempt him to go back. Finally, he ventured to sniff at them, but whoever had made them had done it so long before that there was no odor in the tracks and Peter was no wiser than before. But he felt no easier in his mind. It was too dreadfully still! And those strange tracks were so dreadfully big!

"This is no place for me," decided Peter, and started back for the dear Old Briar Patch as fast as his long legs could take him, for he had great news and it seemed to him that he should burst if he didn't find some one soon to tell about the strange tracks he had found in the Green Forest.

When everything was covered with snow. So off he started, lipperty-lipperty-lip, as fast as he could go. The farther he got, the fewer little people he saw and the fewer tracks to show that others had been there. By and by he saw no tracks at all. It was very, very still in the great white woods, so still that it seemed to Peter that he could ac-

collarless suit. The collarless suit for town or country is interpreted here in buff colored woolen. Hand stitching edges the jacket and pocket flaps. Fastenings and accessories are black antelope.



collarless suit for town or country is interpreted here in buff colored woolen. Hand stitching edges the jacket and pocket flaps. Fastenings and accessories are black antelope.

### Love, Honor and Obey



### Harry Has Considerable Mustache



Fifteen and a half inches measures the "soup strainer" of Harry Williams, who is in charge of all the automatic machines at Dreamland park, Margate, England, where he is well known to many thousands of visitors who seek entertainment there during the summer time. He has not only a mustache but a personality, too.

culation to bring all of the air in a room to an even temperature. Complaints of uneven heating may be due to radiators of too small size, or to their being improperly placed. The correct size for a radiator can be calculated by any competent heating man, who will measure the room for losses of heat and recommend a radiator large enough to overcome them.

The proper place for a radiator is under a window, so that heated air in rising will protect the room against the effect of the cold glass. Registers, on the contrary, should be placed across the room from the windows.

An exposed room is likely to be cold because outside air comes in around the window sashes in greater volume than can be heated by the radiator or register. The window glass also has a chilling effect on the air of the room. The remedy for this condition is to seal the joints of the window sashes with tight weatherstrips, and to put on storm windows.

A hot air heating system can be greatly improved by applying an electric fan to drive heated air to the rooms. Without a fan, heated air rises to the rooms only because it is lighter than cold air. The difference is very slight, however, so that the rising of the air may easily be checked. With a fan, the movement of the air is much more positive, and heating more uniform.

By Roger B. Whitman  
WNU Service.

avoid any semblance of tenseness and this point by the way often causes a confusion in the golfer's mind. He has heard so much about the straight left that his own interpretation of these words, in terms of his own game, are taken to mean that the left arm should be absolutely straight at this point. If the left arm is to guide the stroke repeatedly it must be a fixed radius in a circle, i. e., the actual stroke. If the left elbow is bent to allow a measure of freedom it means that on the downswing the clubhead, due to the straight left at this point, will be slightly further out than the position at address and contact the ball wrongly. On the face of the stroke as they know it this sounds like logical reasoning. However, they fail to take into consideration one thing. At impact the left shoulder is lifted upward which takes up the slack of the bent elbow at address and keeps the clubhead hitting straight on line. For consistent results the left arm must be straight as it hits the ball but it only straightens after the downswing is well underway.

### GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL



AT ADDRESS the body should be in a comfortable position with the body slightly bent forward at the waist and the arms hanging in an easy, non rigid state from the shoulders. In fact there should be a slight bend in the left elbow to

## Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Members of the Supreme court who recently, in an epochal series of decisions, declared the Wagner national labor relations act constitutional. Left to right (rear), Justices Roberts, Butler, Stone, Cardozo; (front), Brandeis, Van Devanter, Hughes, McReynolds and Sutherland. 2—Strikers being forcibly evicted from the Hershey Chocolate plant by non-strikers and local farmers. 3—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, who combated efforts of the C. I. O. to get a foothold in Canada in connection with the General Motors strike at Oshawa and forced the resignation of two members of his cabinet who opposed his policy.

### Nicholas Foregoes Royal Rights



Prince Nicholas of Rumania who is reported to have renounced all his royal rights in order to stay with his wife and their four-year-old son. They will move into French exile. Photograph shows Nicholas and his wife soon after their marriage.

### DEMOCRATIC LEADER



Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for several years a forceful political personality in Michigan, who recently became director of the women's division of the Democratic national committee.

### Chicago Crime Foe Reaches Age of 85



Frank J. Loesch, noted Chicago lawyer who achieved national fame a few years ago for his vigorous leadership against crime in the city recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. Head of Chicago crime commission, he received credit for coining the phrase "public enemy."

### Kansas Gets Damp After 56 Years



After a 56-year reign as the great American desert, arid Kansas gets slightly damp as Gov. Walter A. Huxman signs the legislative bill permitting the legal and regulated sale of 3.2 beer in Kansas—truly a history-making event. The ending of the long reign of "bone dry prohibition" was to promote temperance through use of light wines and beer. Kansas first went dry in 1881.

### Tombstone Builds Memorial to Its Tough Old Days



As a memorial to the tough old days in the eighties when Tombstone, Ariz., was the scene of some of the bloodiest gunplay in the history of the Southwest, a concrete coffin has been erected on the main street as a monument to the nameless dead who fell in front of the notorious Bird Cage theater, because they were too slow on the draw. Immortalized through Walter Noble Burns' book, "Tombstone—An Iliad of the Southwest," the town is now a mecca for tourists. The dedication ceremony is shown above.

### MOPSY



# THE MESSENGER

Published Every Thursday At Hagerman, New Mexico  
TELEPHONE 17

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Hagerman, New Mexico, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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\$2.00 elsewhere.

Resolutions of Respect, Obituaries, Cards of Thanks, Reading Notices, and Classified Advertising, 8 cents per line for first insertion, 5 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Display advertising rates on application.

MARTIN & BLOCKER, Publishers  
Artesia, New Mexico

ETHEL W. MCKINSTRY  
Managing Editor

## THE SEWING PROJECT

It has been interesting to observe the progress of the sewing project. We might call it a remunerative school for that is what it is in reality.

It is first determined of each accepted case, how much is known of the fundamentals of simple sewing and as much as is practical, they are worked in groups. Gradually they are taught through practical methods, the different progressive steps, until they can make a complete wardrobe for a family, and do it correctly, nothing is accepted as finished unless it is correct, and in this they are taught the value of doing what they do right.

Most of these women had never had the opportunity of learning such things. A great many of them came from homes that did not care, and all of them have gone into it for that which they thought would assist in keeping body and soul together.

The result has been gratifying beyond words. Through the ingenuity of a supervisor, who is keenly alert; who knew her work, and is equally eager for improvement, one with a deep sense of human sympathy and philosophy they have been lifted from a plane of pecuniary values to a level of ambition, pride and security in something that can't be taken from them.

Hagerman should be proud of this, the citizens, the business element should realize that aside from the monetary value to the town, we have within our scope, the means of keeping alive a desirable American spirit.

If other sewing projects are in a kindred manner and we judge they are; then the democratic administration in giving birth to the thought, has done a grand and noble deed.

## HOMEMAKERS

A mother was talking one day of her child, who was to be married, and made this remark, "I've tried to teach her that homemaking is after all, the greatest career a girl can choose."

Homemaking should be a career, a profession, and should be the ambition of every youth in the land. Home should be the center of all happiness, the center of activities. It mothers and fathers live the examples, then the children will radiate from them with ambitious intent.

We must not lose sight of home. Unless we older ones set the example, what may we expect from youth, in keeping the spirit of home. It is the center of civilization, the pivot around which everything else turns, and we should make it the center of our ambitions, and activities. Youth should be made to feel that home is always the place to bring their friends, for any reasonable occasion, it can be that way, and we notice that children who come from homes of that nature, are the happiest and most ambitious and the easiest contented.

So why not try to entertain them occasionally nearer home?

## A BIRD OF A STORY

The wife of a driller in Texas has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robin, her second Sparrow and the present one's name is Quayle. There are now two Robins, one Sparrow and three little Quayles in the family. One grandfather was a Swan and another was a Jay, but he's dead now and a bird of paradise. They live on Hawk Avenue, Eagleville, Canary County, and the bird who wrote this is a Lyre.

"Are you a native of this place?" asked a traveler of a Kentucky Negro.

"Is I what?" asked the puzzled black man.

"I say, are you a native here?" While the Negro was still hesitating to answer, his wife, who had come to the door spoke up.

"Why don't you answer de gennum?" she said. "He means wuz y' livin' heah when yo' wuz born, or wuz yo' born befo' yo' began livin' heah."

Social Security forms and systems—The Messenger.



## A Line To You

BY E. M.

Does this about Hagerman people interest you:

That one prim wife deceived friend husband, and for his own good?

That a bridegroom of recent months can blush so rosy red?

That Johnnie Bowen was said to be the cause of a certain wife's (not his own) tears the other night.

The rumors of who the principals are in a June wedding are causing much guesswork?

The lady in Hagerman who is a 3rd cousin of Cynthia Ann Parker famous in Texas history?

The gentleman with the old clock which formerly belonged to his mother. The clock is nearly 60 years old and still keeping good time.

The lady collector of the white straw hats?

The gentleman who took first flower of the season in his garden to an invalid friend?

That a blonde and brunette were hunting the same young gentleman this morning?

Is it a new fad for teachers to swim the river in their slacks?

The lady who frankly admitted that these winds blew her up?

The two matrons who have so drastically reduced?

The young lady receiving a letter this week bearing a foreign post mark, and with the "Duke of Windsor's" likeness on the stamp?

If two make a crowd in a boating party?

## THE CHURCHES

### BAPTIST CHURCH

Lee Vaughn, Pastor

Sunday school 10:00 a. m. F. W. Sadler, superintendent.

Morning service each second and fourth Sundays 11:00 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m. R. M. Middleton, director.

Evening service each second and fourth Sundays 7:30 p. m.

### METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school 10:00 a. m. Ben F. Gehman, superintendent.

Morning service 11:00 a. m.

League 6:00 p. m.

Evening service 7:30 p. m.

Everyone is welcome to all services.

J. H. WALKER, Pastor.

### CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

P. B. Wallace, Pastor

Oscar Kiper, Sunday school superintendent. Mrs. Naomi Dority N. Y. P. S. president.

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Preaching 11:00 a. m. N. Y. P. S. 6:45 p. m.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Emery C. Fritz, Pastor.

J. E. Wimberly, Sunday school superintendent.

Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

Morning worship, 11:00 a. m.

Christian Endeavor, 7:00 p. m.

Monday

Ladies Missionary society, second Monday each month, 2:30 p. m.

Boy Scouts, every Monday 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Meeting of church officers, First Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Ladies Aid society, every two weeks, 2:30 p. m.

Friday

Guild, last Friday each month 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Girl Scouts, every first Friday of each month.

store, S. W. Garner store or any Brainard of Artesia will give his report on the Meeting of the General Assembly last year which was held at Syracuse, New York.

Every one is cordially invited to all services.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

15-3t-17.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1643.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, Gies V. V. Barron, of Hagerman, County of

Chaves, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 1200 gallons per minute by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 22 East, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on the 13th day of May, 1937.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clyde Smith, Jiles N. Hopkins, King S. Kirby, all of Hagerman, N. Mex., Edward A. Wilson, of Dexter, N. Mex.

PAUL A. ROACH, Register.

13-5t-17.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, General Land Office at Las Cruces.

March 25, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Bartlett, of Hagerman, N. Mexico, who, on April 27, 1932, made homestead entry No. 045613, for NE 1/4, Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 22 East, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on the 13th day of May, 1937.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clyde Smith, Jiles N. Hopkins, King S. Kirby, all of Hagerman, N. Mex., Edward A. Wilson, of Dexter, N. Mex.

PAUL A. ROACH, Register.

13-5t-17.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, General Land Office at Las Cruces.

March 25, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Bartlett, of Hagerman, N. Mexico, who, on April 27, 1932, made homestead entry No. 045613, for NE 1/4, Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 22 East, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on the 13th day of May, 1937.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clyde Smith, Jiles N. Hopkins, King S. Kirby, all of Hagerman, N. Mex., Edward A. Wilson, of Dexter, N. Mex.

PAUL A. ROACH, Register.

13-5t-17.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, General Land Office at Las Cruces.

April 8, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that Irvan A. Welch, of Dexter, New Mexico, who, on June 10th, 1932, made Homestead Entry No. 044266, for E 1/2, Section 35, T. 11 S., R. 26 E., and S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 3; NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 10 Township 12 S., Range 26 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, New Mexico, on the 27th day of May, 1937.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Miles, Loftus Miles, Efe Griffin, Lee Bishop, all of Dexter, New Mexico.

PAUL A. ROACH, Register.

15-5t-19.

## NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1636.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 9, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, H. W. Howard, of Hagerman, County of Chaves, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 240 acre feet per annum by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 150 feet in depth, located in the SE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 24, Township 14 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 80 acres of land described as being the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of said Section 24.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 19th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

15-3t-17.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1632.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 9, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of March, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, D. L. Newsom, of Hagerman, County of Chaves, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 1200 gallons per minute by the drilling of a 12 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 5, Township 14 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 60 acres of land described as being 40 acres in the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 and 20 acres in the NW 1/4 SE 1/4 lying south of the Rio Feliz, all being situated in said section 5.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 19th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

15-3t-17.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1640.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, Sadie C. Bennett, of Omaha, County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 480 acre feet per annum by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 160 acres of land described as being in the NW 1/4 of Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 25th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

17-3t-19.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1639.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, Sadie C. Bennett, of Omaha, County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 480 acre feet per annum by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 160 acres of land described as being in the NE 1/4 of Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 25th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

17-3t-19.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1639.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, Sadie C. Bennett, of Omaha, County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 480 acre feet per annum by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 160 acres of land described as being in the NE 1/4 of Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 25th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

17-3t-19.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1643.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931 Gies V. V. Barron, of Hagerman, County of

Chaves, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 1200 gallons per minute by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 8, Township 14 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 51.7 acres in part of N 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 in the Hagerman Canal, Section 8, Township 14 South, Range 26 East and 36.7 acres in the NW 1/4 SW 1/4, west of A. T. & S. F. Ry., section 3, township 14 south, Range 26 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 25th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

17-3t-19.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1517

Enlargement.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 20, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, R. T. Spence of Alamogordo, County of Otero, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 240 acre feet by the drilling of a 12 1/2 inch well, approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the center of the SE 1/4 section 26, Township 15, Range 25 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 80 acres of land described as being in the S 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 25, Township 15, Range 25 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 30th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

Chaves, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 1200 gallons per minute by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 8, Township 14 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 51.7 acres in part of N 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 in the Hagerman Canal, Section 8, Township 14 South, Range 26 East and 36.7 acres in the NW 1/4 SW 1/4, west of A. T. & S. F. Ry., section 3, township 14 south, Range 26 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 25th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

17-3t-19.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1517

Enlargement.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 20, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, R. T. Spence of Alamogordo, County of Otero, State of New Mexico, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 240 acre feet by the drilling of a 12 1/2 inch well, approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the center of the SE 1/4 section 26, Township 15, Range 25 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 80 acres of land described as being in the S 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 25, Township 15, Range 25 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 30th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

THOMAS M. McCLURE, State Engineer.

17-3t-19.

NOTICE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application RA-1640.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1937, in accordance with Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1931, Sadie C. Bennett, of Omaha, County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, made application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the shallow ground water of the Roswell Artesian Basin to the extent of 480 acre feet per annum by the drilling of a 15 1/2 inch well approximately 200 feet in depth, located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East, N. M. P. M., for the purpose of irrigating 160 acres of land described as being in the NW 1/4 of Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 25 East.

Any person, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application will be truly detrimental to their rights in the waters of said underground source may file a complete sworn statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and file proof of service of a copy thereof upon the applicant with the State Engineer on or before the 25th day of May, 1937, the date set for the State Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested.

# In The WEEK'S NEWS

CURRENT EVENTS PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE MESSENGER



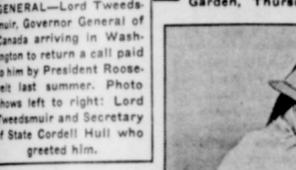
**INDIAN PLANE HOSTESS**—Betha Pease, Indian Princess of Billings, Montana, intends to return to the roving life of her ancestors as an airliner hostess. She is 18 years old and was educated at Haskell Indian Institute.



**SCHOOL GIVES CREDIT**—Ole V. Olesen, manual arts instructor, Hutchins Intermediate school in Detroit, shown discussing plans for the construction and design of model cars to be entered in the 1937 competition of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. Curricular credits will be awarded for this activity.



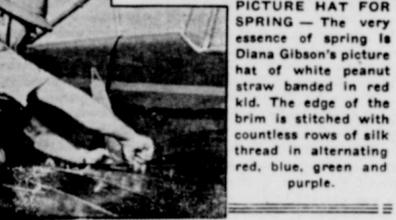
**IT'S A SURE SIGN** of spring when Modoc, veteran elephant of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus steps aboard the big show train at Sarasota, Florida, bound for New York, where the circus opens at Madison Square Garden, Thursday, April 8th.



**CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL**—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada arriving in Washington to return a call paid to him by President Roosevelt last summer. Photo shows left to right: Lord Tweedsmuir and Secretary of State Cordell Hull who greeted him.



**PICTURE HAT FOR SPRING**—The very essence of spring is Diana Gibson's picture hat of white peanut straw banded in red kid. The edge of the brim is stitched with countless rows of silk thread in alternating red, blue, green and purple.



**IN INDIA**—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, refueling his plane at the Bombay Airport before taking off on an unknown destination with Mrs. Lindbergh.

## LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Lemon went to Carlsbad Tuesday.

J. F. Campbell transacted business in Roswell Tuesday.

John Garner and Garner Mason went to Roswell Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. M. D. Menoud and Mrs. Alice M. Hedges went to Carlsbad Tuesday.

Mrs. Presley of Artesia visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Boyce Sr.

Mrs. W. A. Shields of Weed spent the week end with Mrs. C. G. Mason last week.

Mrs. Leon Nash and son Jerry spent the day with Mrs. Walter Green Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKinstry and Betty Lou Harshey visited Mrs. Harshey at St. Mary's hospital Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Paddock were hosts to dinner and the show on Tuesday evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Mario Saint Cyr.

Carl Henderson district sanitation inspector for the trio of counties, Chaves, Eddy and Lea, made an official visit to Hagerman Tuesday.

Mrs. Lloyd Harshey, who underwent a major operation last Friday morning at St. Mary's hospital is reported to be recuperating nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dorman and Mrs. W. J. Chrisman and children shopped in Roswell Tuesday, Mr. George Chrisman attended business in Roswell.

The Rev. and Mrs. John S. Rice and children of Artesia were dinner guests of Mrs. Flora West and Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Watford and children Sunday.

Mrs. C. W. Cole and Miss Grace Cole went to Roswell Monday afternoon on a shopping trip. They also visited Mrs. Lloyd Harshey at the hospital.

Mother Sweatt, mother of Jack Sweatt, who has been ill for several days, is reported to be better. Little Iileen Conner has been ill, but is reported better.

Little Miss Betty Lou Harshey was two years old last Sunday, and to celebrate the event, she went to Roswell with her brothers Richard, Clarence and Lloyd Edgar to the picture show.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Losey and Miss Mayre Losey attended the state banker's convention in Albuquerque last Friday and Saturday. They report an excellent and interesting meeting throughout the session.

The postponed meeting of the Cemetery association will convene on May 6th at the home of Mrs. Bert Bailey. All members are urged to attend. Election of officers and other routine business will be cared for at this time.

Mrs. L. R. Burck, Miss Esther James, Hannah Burck, Mrs. Raynal Cumpsten and Francis Webb were Roswell visitors Monday. Mrs. Cumpsten visited Mrs. Wayne Rapp and Mrs. Lloyd Harshey, while the others attended the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKinstry have purchased the Moon home, and work has already started on remodeling. A new kitchen and stairway will be added, and later hardwood floors. The interior will be redecorated.

Misses Ruth Utterback and La Verne Campbell of State College made a brief visit last night and this morning with the parents of Miss Utterback, and other relatives and friends, they planned to return to school this afternoon.

Mrs. I. B. McCormick, supervisor of the sewing project, announces that three ladies have been added to the sewing project. Dresses and quilts are being made this week, and they will soon begin on men's trousers. This brings total number of workers up to sixteen.

Mrs. Leon Nash of Morton, Texas, Messrs. and Mmes. Richard Key; Walter Green; Homer Coloum; Jack Menoud; Howard Menefee; Marvin Menefee; Carrol Newson, and Kirby Hughes and Alva Wise enjoyed a weiner roast at the Siphon Monday evening.

Miss Elizabeth McKinstry has received a letter from a cousin in Ireland, who was acknowledging the receipt of the New Mexico magazine and expressed her pleasure in reading and finding such interesting facts of New Mexico. The cousin stated that recently they had a snow storm which was the heaviest they had ever known, some dozens measuring 30 feet deep. Dozens of cars were stalled on the roads having to be abandoned, and were completely hidden by snow.

## MICKIE SAYS—

IF EVERYBODY BORROWED HIS NEIGHBOR'S PAPER, WED HAFTA QUIT BECUZ WE WOULD HAVE JEST ONLY ONE CASH SUBSCRIBER! DONT BE A "HITCH-READER" AND "THUMB" YOUR NEIGHBOR'S PAPER



## Farmers Attend REA Meeting 24

Pecos Valley farmers were urged to organize for a rural electrification project in an address at the Roswell chamber of commerce offices Saturday afternoon by George L. Long, Washington, of the REA. Long told some fifty farmers at the meeting that the Pecos Valley was well situated for a rural electrification project, and urged them to form a cooperative association and apply for an REA loan.

He reviewed the history of the REA, and pointed out the successful projects in other parts of the United States, on which farmers are saving money by efficient electrical devices.

Long said a rural electrification project would pay for itself in a few years, and told the farmers that an organization of farmers could obtain an REA loan at a low rate of interest with a long time to pay.

Farmers at Cottonwood already have held meetings to discuss an REA project, and presented Long with maps showing the concentration of population there. Other communities in the county are interested in the program, farmers at the meeting said.

After the Roswell meeting, County Agent L. C. Brown accompanied Long to Hagerman where a second meeting with farmers was held at 7:30 p. m.

A tourist was enjoying the wonders of California, as pointed out by a native.

"What a beautiful grapefruit!" he said, as they passed through a grove of citrus trees.

"And what are those enormous blossoms?" asked the tourist, pointing to a field of yellow chrysanthemums in bloom.

"Just a patch of dandelions," said the Californian.

Presently they reached the Sacramento river.

"Ah," said the tourist, grasping the idea, "somebody's radiator is leaking!"

Artesia might have been a one horse town one time, but every evidence is available that the town expanded. On the south side of the block between Fourth and Fifth streets, several hitching rings were built into the concrete sidewalks.

## Messenger Want Ads Get Results!

## ALMANAC



APRIL 30—George Washington was inaugurated as first President of U. S. 1789.

MAY 1—First party of 300 settlers left for Matanuska, Alaska, 1935.

2—Federal convention assembled in Philadelphia to adopt a national constitution, 1787.

3—The first medical school in America founded, 1785.

4—The Haymarket Riot took place in Chicago, 1886.

5—Governor Robinson of Kansas indicted for high treason, 1856.

6—First United States postage stamp issued, 1840.

## Stomach Gas

One dose of ADLERIKA quickly relieves gas bloating, cleans out BOTH upper and lower bowels, allows you to eat and sleep good. Quick, thorough action, yet entirely gentle and safe.

**ADLERIKA**  
HAGERMAN DRUG COMPANY

## Poultry Pointers Sheep and Lamb Price Outlook

G. S. Vickers, of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, reports that Ohio Poultry Farm Records show that poultrymen whose pullets lay more than 36 eggs during October, November, December and January, make money. Poultrymen whose pullets lay fewer than 36 eggs during those four months, lose money. Only pullets that get what they need during the growing period to make strong, vigorous bodies can be expected to go above the 36-egg profit line. Small undersized, knotty pullets can't make the grade. Their bodies are still immature and underdeveloped. They have to use laying mash as a growing feed while birds that had a complete growing ration during the summer months start laying immediately after being put into the laying house.

## BLASTING NEW WATERHOLES SPREADS STOCK OVER RANGE

Blasting to check soil erosion may seem far-fetched, yet that is exactly what the Soil Conservation Service is doing in the John Day range country of northern Oregon.

Here there were only a few scattered water holes around which the soil was bare because of overgrazing and trampling. To distribute the livestock more evenly, the Service—with the aid of one CCC camp—blasted open more than forty new springs among the hills.

At various places in the bottom land where there was seepage or other indication of water near the surface, explosives also were used to blast open a new spring and create a small basin for collecting the water. The springs were then covered or fenced to protect them from the trampling animals. Trees were cut, hollowed out, and laid end to end as watering troughs.

Spreading the animals more evenly over the range thickens the forage cover which protects the soil against erosion and makes it more porous and absorptive.

In other sections of the western range country, the service is cleaning out existing springs or changing fences to limit the number of animals watering at a hole. As in the John Day country, the springs are protected by fences or covering and watering troughs are built.

Of course it might be a violation of the Wagner labor act, but manufacturers might try putting tacks and some cactus around the premises occupied by these sit down strikers.

Typewriters for Rent at Messenger

Marketings of early spring lambs this year will be later than usual from nearly all areas. Because of unfavorable weather and feed conditions and delayed lambing, the number of new crop lambs marketed before July 1 will be considerably smaller than last year. In view of the smaller marketings of lambs in prospect and the relatively strong consumer demand for meats, prices of spring lambs probably will be maintained during May and June at or near the present level, which is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 higher than a year earlier. The seasonal decline in prices of lambs which usually begins in early June is likely to start somewhat later this year.

The smaller marketings of fed lambs and early spring lambs expected in the next two months as compared with a year earlier probably will be accompanied by a large movement of grass-fat yearlings and wethers from Texas. Marketings of yearlings and wethers from Texas this year may be as large as the record movement in 1931.

After reaching the highest level thus far during the present season in mid-March prices of fed lambs declined in late March and early April. Slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs in March were slightly smaller than a year earlier, but about the same as in February.

Governor Clyde Tingley will make a five day swing through eastern and central New Mexico, starting from the capital on the 27th. The purpose of his visit is to inspect highways. He will be guest of the Roswell chamber of commerce at a banquet Friday evening.

Social Security forms and systems—The Messenger.

Typewriters for Rent at Messenger

## "SAY, DAD, MY EYES HURT!"

When your boys say that do not overlook the importance of his fretting statement. Do not carelessly dismiss it from your mind. The chances are that his eyes need attention. A thorough examination will tell.

**Edward Stone**  
OPTOMETRIST

## With Spring Come Paint Activities

With winter's accumulation of dirt and dust out of the way and rains and sunshine brightening the lawn and flower garden, owners begin clean-up and set-up campaigns on their houses and yards. The occupant of a home does not take pride in the appearance of his yard and living quarters is an exception. The cent point of attack in the campaign is the painting of the house or other buildings, so in the spring the owners' thoughts turn to paint.

Programs in which the repainting is to be done before the breaking of white paints permit the use of any one of the good paints on the market when the building is new or the old coating has been removed completely. Once the program has been started with a given paint, however, paint of the same type should be used for all subsequent painting unless the specific change in type that may be considered has been proved safe by much previous experience. When radical changes in type of paint are made there is no assurance that the new paint, no matter how good it may be, will give its normal period of durability.

Wood siding, of course, should not be painted when it is wet. Paints dry very slowly at low temperatures and painting, therefore, should not be done at times when the temperature is likely to fall below 40° F. When there is danger of dew or frost at night, painting should cease several hours before sunset. In clear, warm weather coatings of paint can be applied to outside woodwork within twenty-four hours of each other, if necessary, but it is better practice to allow at least two or three days between the different coats. On the other hand it is generally inadvisable to allow more than one or two coats to elapse between successive coats.

## Health Column

Conducted by Dr. J. R. Earp, Director, New Mexico Bureau of Public Health

### THE RHEUMATIC HEART

In a recent number of Public Health Reports Dr. O. F. Hedley reviews the "salient public health features of rheumatic heart disease."

The rheumatic heart is not just a complication of rheumatic fever but is its most important manifestation. It results in acute and chronic disability, invalidism and early death.

Rheumatic fever is sometimes easy to recognize, sometimes quite difficult. Therefore many children at school have heart trouble that has never been suspected. A cursory examination of such children may do more harm than good, by giving false confidence.

The disease occurs at all ages but not commonly before three years. It is most common between the ages of 7 and 10. It affects no other animal than the human; is slightly more common in girls than in boys. Although the wealthy are not immune the disease is definitely more common among the poor. It is believed that malnutrition makes us more susceptible and perhaps also unwarmed houses, while overcrowding increases the risk of infection. Rheumatism is as much a family disease as is tuberculosis or syphilis.

Ninety per cent of heart disease before the age of 30 is due to rheumatism. There are estimated to be 840,000 cases in the United States.

People with colds and sore throats should keep away from those who have ever had rheumatism. Eighty per cent of children under 10 who have had one attack have subsequent attacks and these very often follow infections of the nose and throat. The chances of getting rheumatic fever are reduced by about 20 per cent if infected tonsils have been removed. Those who do get rheumatism after removal of the tonsils are likely to have it less severely. Serious consequences of rheumatic fever can often be avoided by keeping the little patient in bed for a long time after the acute symptoms have subsided.

"That kid's over six years old," said the grouchy car conductor. "Why, conductor," the mother protested, "I've only been married five years." "All right, lady—I won't tell, I just want the kid's fare."

## Healthy Pullets Increase Profits

The poultryman who gives his pullets proper care during the summer, insuring them health, growth and normal development, will receive his reward in more eggs during the fall and winter months when egg prices are high, according to W. M. Ginn of the New Mexico State College. Pullets that are stunted during the summer do not return an expected profit when they reach the laying age, even though at that time they receive good feed and care.

Poultrymen should follow proven methods of raising pullets so they can have assurance of healthier pullets and more profits. Most poultrymen have decided that it is very important to grow the pullets on clean ground and away from the older birds, not allowing them to range on soil where the older hens have run.

For the poultryman who has as many as one or two hundred pullets, a practical method of doing this is by the use of range shelters. These consist of a solid roof-wire sides about two feet high, and wire floors. Two men can move them about to clean soil every few weeks. Mash, grain, and water are kept before them at all times. This method of growing pullets during the summer at the New Mexico State College has greatly reduced the customary trouble from summer parasites and diseases, poultry remedies, medicine, etc., are not used and the pullets are healthy.

The pullets are not put into the shelters until it is warm enough that they need no further heat from the brooder. No cockerels are put on the range with the pullets as they are all removed from the pens while still under the brooder. These cockerels, particularly if they are Leghorns, are marketed when they weigh about 1½ pounds each heavy breed cockerels may be kept longer.

Those who find it impractical to use a range shelter may have a movable brooder house that can be used instead.

The Irishman was relating his adventures in the jungle. "Ammunition, food and whisky had run out," he said, "and we were parched with thirst." "But wasn't there any water?" "Sure, but it was no time to be thinking of cleanliness."

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.75, on best grade planed or plain stock. —The Messenger.

### Household Questions

**Washing Table Silver**—Much of the work of polishing table silver can be saved if the silver is placed in hot soapsuds immediately after being used and dried with a soft clean cloth.

**Melting Chocolate**—Chocolate is easy to burn, and for that reason should never be melted directly over a fire. Melt it in the oven or over a pan of hot water.

**To Remove Threads**—When basting sewing material, try placing the knots of the thread on the right side. They will be easier to pull out when the garment is finished.

**Hanging Pictures**—Is your picture hanging on a nail which keeps breaking the plaster and so falling out? Before you put the nail in next time, fill the hole with glue, the plaster will not crumble.

**Stuffed Orange Salad**—Allow one orange for each person to be served. Cut through the skin three-quarters of the way down in inch strips, being careful not to break the strips apart. Remove orange pulp and cut in neat dice. Combine with pineapple and grapefruit dice and fill orange shell with mixture. Drop a spoonful of heavy mayonnaise on top of each salad and garnish with a maraschino cherry. Another good mixture for stuffing the orange sections, dates stuffed with cream cheese and nut meats. Mask with mayonnaise.

**Butterscotch**—Two cups brown sugar, four tablespoons molasses, four tablespoons water, two tablespoons butter, three tablespoons vinegar. Mix ingredients in sauce pan. Stir until it boils and cook until brittle when tested in cold water. Pour in greased pan. Cut into squares before cool.

**Left-Over Liver**—Liver that is left over can be converted into an excellent sandwich filling if it is rubbed through a sieve, well seasoned, and moistened with a little lemon juice and melted butter.

**Cleaning Wood-Work**—To clean badly soiled wood, use a mixture consisting of one quart of hot water, three tablespoons of boiled linseed oil and one tablespoon of turpentine. Warm this and use while warm.

Keep your body free of accumulated waste, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, 60 Pellets 30 cents. Adv.

**If Anything Is Left**—When rogues fall out, honest men get into their own.—Sir Mathew Hale.

### Do You Have This OLDER YEARS PROBLEM?

Advancing years bring to so many people the constipation problem. And it is so important for older people to meet the matter correctly. Mere partial relief is not enough. For systems clogged with accumulated wastes are bound to result in aches and pains. Thousands of elderly people have found the real answer to constipation problems in Nature's Remedy (N.R. Tablets). Nature's Remedy is a purely vegetable laxative. It not only thoroughly cleanses the bowels, but its action is gentle and refreshing—just the way nature intended. By all means, try Nature's Remedy—25 tablet box only 25 cents at any drugstore.

**History Defined**—History is the essence of innumerable biographies.—Carlyle.

### Black Leaf 40

**KILLS INSECTS ON FLOWERS • FRUITS VEGETABLES & SHRUBS**  
Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer

### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

If they should make us hate as they Our victory is lost. A war that's won by hate I think Is won at too great cost.

## BRITAIN SPEEDS AIR RAID DEFENSE

### Steps Up Gas Mask Production to 100,000 Daily; Aim Is One for Every Citizen; Urges Gas-Proof Rooms in Homes.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

GREAT BRITAIN has suddenly become conscious that her "tight little isle" is a perfect "set-up" for enemy air raiders. The horrible possibilities of incendiary bombs falling from the skies upon London and other large cities, and the imaginary spectacle of thousands of citizens choking in yellow clouds of poisonous gases have narrowed the British defense program down to the point where it is intended that there will be a good gas mask for every inhabitant and a gas-proof chamber in every home.

Schools in air raid defense are being conducted to train instructors who will, in turn, train groups of citizens to protect themselves. Vast propaganda mills are turning out pamphlets by the thousands, dealing with various types of poisonous gases, their use in air raids, and the methods by which they may be met. Local Red Cross and other first aid societies are being marshaled as advance defense units. Newspapers carry almost daily stories about the anti-air raid program.

For there seems here a feeling of conviction that some murky night—who knows when?—radio waves will electrify every home with the dread warning, "Air raid!" Then as sirens, taking up the call, shriek admonition through the London fog, men, women, children and even babies in arms will be wearing the weird looking respirators that make noxious air safe to breathe. Some will scurry for the cover of their homes, where for some time in anticipation of this attack they have maintained sealed, airtight and gas-proof rooms. Grotesquely masked rescue crews will man the streets in search of unfortunate stragglers. Anti-aircraft batteries will probe the skies for the death-dealing invaders.

No Air Raid Insurance. Is this a fantastic dream? If it is, then the British government is wasting huge annual appropriations for air raid defense. The home office is needlessly instilling fear into the people with reams upon reams of propaganda. The insurance companies are overlooking millions of pounds in new business.

Right there is a pretty good indication of the reality of the menace. Insurance companies, with their vast facilities for research, are seldom far wrong in gauging the gravity of a risk. If you have a manufacturing plant in Great Britain, try to get insurance against air raids! You'll find it next to impossible. Many firms refuse outright to underwrite any such insurance. None of them will insure a plant for more than a fraction of its value.

It was only about a year ago the British public was shocked and indignant at reports that Italian air forces were dropping deadly gas bombs upon helpless women and children in Ethiopia. Great Britain, along with most of the other powers of western Europe had signed the Geneva Gas Protocol of 1925, outlawing the use of poison gas in warfare. But today she is not so certain that this is any real protection. She has suddenly realized that if, according to reports, one great



The fear of war in Europe is reflected even in the design of a baby's carriage! A nurse wearing a gas mask attends a gas-proof "pram" at a public health exposition in London. The apparatus atop the hood pumps oxygen into the carriage.

Gas School" in northern England.

Just as important in the ARP program is its propaganda mill. This turns out detailed handbooks, pamphlets and memoranda outlining the latest methods for combating the effects of poison gases. The official outlet for government publications is His Majesty's Stationery Office, and here, too, the citizen may obtain many works which will help him to learn personal protection from gas raids; first aid treatment for the injured; how to decontaminate gas-soaked materials. Other booklets describe what precautions are to be taken in factories and offices, and describe the approved methods for organization of rescue parties, ambulance brigades and other groups to take care of the casualties.

A staff of highly-trained specialists has been assembled by the ARP to prepare this propaganda. Originally the department consisted of only four persons; now it has 60 carefully picked men and women. Under the direction of Wing Commander Eric John Hodsoll, they toil in offices in Prince street, in rooms heated by open fireplaces. Maps on the walls show where air defenses have been perfected.

Prepare Universal Handbook. The literature they prepare contains a great deal of technical information about the various types of gases, the ways in which their presence may be discovered and

local authorities throughout the British Isles. One of the most important things it has done, by far, is to arrange with manufacturers for the production of gas masks at the rate of 100,000 a day. It is hoped that by pursuing this program the government can, in time of war, provide every man, woman and child in Britain with a gas mask.

The government is already paying for the first distribution of these respirators, the early production going to police units, volunteer brigades and nursing services. These will be the first in the field should actual defense become necessary. For citizens not enrolled in these organizations, gas masks are being stored in supply depots, ready for emergency.

Co-operation Is Voluntary. The ARP is continually urging local authorities to organize anti-gas and anti-bomb units. There is now an air raids precautions committee in virtually every borough and county council. These are making the advance preparations for bomb shelters and gas-proof first aid posts, and are training rescue squads.

Preparations have not yet reached the point that the government is making the organization of local rescue and defense brigades mandatory. They are still being invited to join on a voluntary basis.

There is a certain standardization developed among these local groups which will make it easy for the government, at a moment's notice, to convert them all into one vast national organization. Up to date the local authorities have been bearing most of the expense of organization, but it is understood now that the government is in a position to give financial aid to communities where local funds are not available. The government is now purchasing large supplies of bleaching powder for decontamination purposes, respirators and first aid equipment, which it will be prepared to distribute nationally in an emergency.

Co-operation in the anti-gas and anti-air raid campaign is being given the government by the British Red Cross society and the Order of St. John Ambulance brigade. Members of these societies are being urged also to join the local precautionary services, and to participate in air raid rehearsals and gas protection demonstrations. The Red Cross in London is conducting a series of lectures on the use and care of anti-gas respirators, the construction of gas-proof rooms in homes and the treatment of gas casualties.

Fear Incendiary Bombs. One of the most fearful possibilities of an air raid is a rain of incendiary bombs. These of late years have been developed to a very high degree of efficiency, and are capable of spreading disastrous fire rapidly with terrific toll. The Barnes Borough Council of London has recommended to the ARP a type of local organization which is regarded as having considerable merit in fighting the incendiary bomb as well as poison gas. The Barnes engineer suggests that his borough be divided into fire-fighting areas, with a volunteer sub-brigade, trained in the use of respirators, in each area. These brigades would be equipped to put out fires caused by incendiary bombs. Camouflaged trenches would be used for protection against gas attack.

Western Newspaper Union.

## MYSTERIES THE WORLD HAS NEVER SOLVED

### THE RED WIDOW What Was Her Purpose?

By MADOC OWENS

THERE was great excitement at the Elysee palace, Paris, on the night of February 16, 1899. Attaches came and went hurriedly. It had been suddenly announced that Francois Felix Faure, president of the republic, had dropped dead of apoplexy at 10:15.

President Faure had been under a great nervous strain. The Dreyfus scandal had harassed him greatly. He had passed the half-century milestone, and it had been noted of late that he was careworn and haggard. So at first the official announcement of the cause of his death aroused no skepticism, even in cynical Paris. Later, however, there gradually leaked out rumors that he had not died from the causes stated. There were repeated hints that he had met a violent death and that the public had been deceived. One Paris newspaper declared that he had committed suicide to escape some sort of blackmailing conspiracy.

During those times there dwelt in a comfortable apartment in Paris a woman of wonderful magnetism, who possessed a voluptuous beauty that brought to her feet many high officials. She lived in apparent harmony with her husband, Adolphe Steinhil, an artist; her daughter, Martha, a beautiful child of nine, and an elderly woman, Madame Japy, whom Madame Steinhil introduced in later years as her mother. Madame Steinhil had proved so attractive to men high in affairs of government that she readily made herself a political power. In fact, it was said that she became an official spy and that one of her commissions from the government had been to fascinate the king of Cambodia during that dusky monarch's visit to Paris, and hold him and her clutches.

### Murder Shocks Paris.

Nine years after the death of President Faure, or in May, 1908, Paris was shocked by the news of the horrible murder in Madame Steinhil's apartment. The dead bodies of her husband and Madame Japy were found bound, and in another room Madame Steinhil was discovered gagged and strapped to a bedpost. According to Madame Steinhil's story, told in a straightforward fashion to the police, she had awakened to find several figures wearing masks and gowns entering her room the night before, and a search proved that nearly everything of value had been taken from the premises.

### Later Paris was dumfounded to learn that Madame Steinhil herself had been arrested for the dual crime.

Her trial was one of the most sensational hearings ever held in Paris. Because of her penchant for wearing red, back in the gay days before her mourning, she became known in the annals of the news as "The Red Widow." From day to day during the trial, the newspapers described in detail her studied demeanor designed to exert her will upon judge and jurors. After weeks of suspense, so cruelly trying to her charming daughter, now a young belle of eighteen, "The Red Widow" was acquitted.

### Past Deeds Unmasked.

Meanwhile, the close scrutiny of "The Red Widow's" past life, entailed by the investigation connected with her trial, uncovered certain rumors connecting her with a tragedy even more serious than the murder of her husband and stepmother. According to a story alleged to have been told in confidence by some one in the innermost circle of the Elysee palace, President Faure had had an important engagement at the palace on the afternoon of February 16, 1899.

His nonappearance caused palace attaches to institute a careful search, and Madame Faure became alarmed by their failure to find him. Certain suspicions having for some time been ranking in her bosom, Madame Faure, becoming desperate, proceeded to Madame Steinhil's apartment, and, entering suddenly, found her husband dead in a chair, his hands clutching Madame Steinhil's hair. After recovering from the horrible shock, Madame Faure collected her wits and, with a great presence of mind, resolved to cover up the stain upon her husband's honor.

So, summoning some trusted servants from the palace, she had the President's corpse covered so as to avert suspicion, and after darkness had it smuggled into the Elysee palace and placed in a chair where it might be discovered by those who later gave the alarm. According to some Paris papers, the postponement of "The Red Widow's" trial for the murders at her

apartment had been carefully arranged by the high officials of the government until the statute of limitations had prevented the possibility of an official inquiry into President Faure's death.

After "The Red Widow's" acquittal, her connection with the President's murder became gradually forgotten, and the world will probably never know whether Felix Faure died of apoplexy or was murdered.

### BLIND TOM The Negro Nemesis

A NEGRO slave, on a plantation near Columbus, Ga., gave birth, about 1850, to a nearly blind, idiotic boy, "Tom," who at the age of three was sold as a slave to J. N. Bethune of Fauquier County, Va.

Almost from the time he was an infant in arms the child developed wonderful genius as a mimic. He imitated the cries of animals, the calls of birds and the sound of the elements with such skill that he was soon called in to entertain the Bethune household. He was often found with his ear pressed to the wall of the house listening to the sounds of the piano within, and he would sing or whistle any complicated air after hearing it but once. Once, when he was caught stealing into his master's house and imitating in undertones upon the piano some melodies he had heard played during the day by others, it was discovered that the child had a wonderful musical genius.

When four years of age Tom astonished the Bethune family by executions on the piano that were truly phenomenal, and his master decided to turn this talent into gain. So, when the lad was eight Bethune toured the country with him, later taking him to Europe, where Tom played before the crowned heads of the continent. More than \$200,000 was realized from this first tour.

After J. N. Bethune had enriched himself on "Blind Tom" he had his son, John G. Bethune, appointed by the Virginia courts curator of the blind idiot's person in 1870, and from that time until his death, in 1883, young Bethune exhibited the negro phenomenon throughout the country.

### Had Imbecille's Face.

"Blind Tom" had a big, uncouth, ungainly frame, and the face of an imbecille. His mannerisms at the piano were grotesque and suggested those of the trained apes that he have seen in recent years. At the conclusion of his performances he would jump about on the stage, wildly clapping his hands for self-approbation. His music was destitute of invention, but marvelously imitative. One of his feats was to play a melody with his right hand and, simultaneously, another with his left, at the same time whistling or singing a third—not merely popular airs like "Yankee Doodle" or "Salor's Hornpipe," but the most intricate classic compositions of Bach, Chopin and Mendelssohn.

After leaving the stage Tom relapsed into stupid idiocy. For a time he became lost to the world, but later it was announced that he was living with his mother in New York city and that the two were subsisting on charity. Finally, in 1904, after he had been almost forgotten, he reappeared upon the stage in New York city, giving several concerts with much of his old-time vigor.

### Reported Dead Nine Times.

This uncanny phenomenon seemed to possess the feline characteristic of having nine lives. He was reported as having died at least that number of times. Once it was announced that he had succumbed to consumption, again that he had jumped off a bridge in St. Louis and had committed suicide; also that he had been killed near Cincinnati and that he had been drowned in a flood in Pennsylvania.

At last, in 1912, came what was heralded as "positively his last appearance" in the death notices. On June 13 of that year a negro dying in Hoboken was alleged to be "Blind Tom," but upon the burial certificate his name was given as Thomas Wiggins, although during his professional career he had been known as Thomas Bethune. One account published at the time stated that he had spent his last days subsisting on charity and another that he had been cared for during his declining years by the widow of his former master.

"Blind Tom" was a sphinx riddle to psychologists all over the world. None of them could ever fathom his phenomena. Probably there will never be an explanation of the remarkable freak of nature which gave the black idiot his mastery over the world of sound.

## Pleasing Types of Needlework to Do

Add lacy crochet to dainty cross-stitch, and what have you! stunning decoration for your prized scarfs, towels, pillow cases or whatever! However, either cross-stitch or crochet may be used alone, if you wish, and be



Pattern 5751

are easy as can be, even for "amateurs." What could be more captivating than graceful sprays of full-blown roses, cross-stitched in color, with the border crocheted! In pattern 5751 you will find a transfer pattern of two motifs 3 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches; two motifs 3 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches; a chart and directions for a 3 by 15 1/2 inch crocheted edge; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches used; color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 5 cents in stamps or coins (preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 239 N. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y. Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

## My Favorite Recipe

By Gloria Swanson Film Star

### Caviar Canape

- 1 can of caviar
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice
- 1 tablespoonful of onion juice

Bread for toast according to the number to be served.

Spread the caviar on round piece of toast. Then spread on this the yolk of the egg which has been hard-boiled and run through a sieve. Season with the lemon and onion juice, although the latter is a matter of personal taste and should be used at the discretion of the individual. Trim the edges with the grated white of the egg and garnish with small pieces of tomato.

Copyright.—WNU Service.

### Stradivari Violins

Stradivari violins cost from \$10,000 to \$40,000 today because, although 50,000 are reputed to exist, there are not more than 4,000 whose authenticity is supported by irrefutable documents. Furthermore, no new "Strads" have been discovered in the past 100 years.—Collier's Weekly.

## Don't Sleep on Left Side, Crowds Hear

GAS PRESSURE MAY CAUSE DISCOMFORT RIGHT SIDE BEST.

If you lie in bed and can't sleep on right side, try Adierka. Just ONE dose relieves stomach GAS pressure on heart so you sleep soundly. Adierka acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels and brings out the matter you would never believe was in your system. This old matter may have poisoned you for months and caused GAS, sour stomach, headache or nervousness. Dr. H. E. Shanks, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adierka greatly reduces bacteria and colon bacilli." Mrs. J. A. Filler: "Gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. Even my heart seemed to hurt. The first dose of Adierka brought relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine and never feel better." Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adierka and see how good you feel. Just ONE dose relieves GAS and constipation. At all Leading Drugstores.

WNU—H

### Evil Has Late Grave

The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones.—Shakespeare.

### ARE YOUR Nerves on Edge

Mrs. Dollie Rowland, 223 No. Cox Ave., Joplin, Mo., said: "I suffered from feminine weakness for several years ago and my whole system seemed to be upset as a result—I was 'on edge.' Many a time I had to leave my work at home. I felt so weak and miserable. After using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tonic, I ate more, slept better, and my nerves were calm." Buy now of your druggist.

## WHEN

Samples are advertised for them either through the merchant or by mail, and the buy the merchandise if you like it, from our local merchant.

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Effect of Wagner Act Validation on National Labor Policy and Supreme Court Controversy—President Orders Curtailment of Expenditures.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
Western Newspaper Union

VALIDATION of the Wagner act brought the administration up against the necessity of formulating a new national labor policy to prevent strikes and to determine what course shall be followed when collective bargaining is unsuccessful. For this purpose Secretary of Labor Perkins invited 33 leaders of industry and labor to attend private meetings in Washington, stating they would be asked to discuss the need for new safeguards for industry to balance the gains achieved by labor under the Wagner act. Among those invited were William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Myron C. Taylor, board chairman of United States Steel corporation; Gerard Swape, board chairman of General Electric corporation; Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and government officials.

Certain of the President's advisers have told him a law requiring the incorporation of labor unions should be passed; or that at least there should be a law similar to the British trades union act which provides that all union funds must be accounted for to the government and that unions cannot participate in sympathy or general strikes.

Organized labor always has opposed any such legislation and probably would continue to fight against it.

John L. Lewis thinks one result of the Wagner act decisions may be the abandonment of the sit-down strike, though this, he says, depends on the attitude taken by employers in the operation of the act. "Under the court's decision," says Lewis, "workers now have machinery for adjudication of disputes and the making of contracts with employers. Everything depends on the attitude of employers, who showed no disposition to be generous although the right of labor to gather together for its protection had been conceded for a lifetime."

HOW does the upholding of the Wagner labor relations act affect the battle over the President's plan to enlarge the Supreme court? That question arose at once on announcement of the decisions and received various answers. Opponents of the President's bill declared the necessity for such a measure, if it ever existed, was entirely removed by this showing of liberal tendencies by a majority of the court; and many supporters of Mr. Roosevelt admitted that some compromise such as the appointment of two new justices instead of six, might be advisable. But the President himself let it be known that he wished his program pushed through without modification. The favorable majority of one, created by the shift of Justice Roberts, did not seem to him safe enough.

This position of the President was taken also by some of his cabinet members. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared that agriculture could expect nothing from the Supreme court as now constituted, and urged American farmers to give the Roosevelt plan their earnest support.

Attorney General Cummings declared that the four justices who dissented from the court's decision that the Wagner act is constitutional still constitute a "battalion of death" and will continue to oppose all major New Deal social legislation.

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., asserted the Supreme court had demonstrated its "instability" anew and that the Wagner act decisions only made more imperative the need for enlarging the court.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, whip of the senate, predicted that the President's court plan would emerge from the judiciary committee "a much compromised, amended and generally transformed measure."

CHIEFS of executive departments, independent officers and other spending units of the government were called on by President Roosevelt to reduce expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year June 30. In his letter to them the President said:

"It is apparent at this time that the revenues of the government for the present year will be materially less than the amount estimated in my budget message of last January; and, hence, the deficit will be far greater than was anticipated unless there is an immediate curtailment of expenditures.

"You will carefully examine the status of appropriations for your activity with a view to making a substantial saving by eliminating or deferring all expenditures which are

not absolutely necessary at this time. "You will report to me through the acting director of the budget not later than May 1, 1937, the steps which you are undertaking to reduce expenditures and the amount of the estimated saving resulting therefrom."

SOUTHERN congressmen found they were no longer in the saddle when the house by a vote of 276 to 119 passed the anti-lynching bill. The debate was furious and the representatives from the South were deeply resentful.

"For more than 100 years the people of the South have kept life in the Democratic party," declared Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia, "and now that that party has grown powerful it turns upon the South and proposes to pass this wicked and cowardly law. This bill is directed just as much against the South as any reconstruction bill passed after the Civil war."

The bill was sponsored by Representative Joseph Gavanag of New York whose district includes the big negro city of Harlem. It provides that any state officer who surrenders a prisoner to a mob shall be guilty of a felony and subject to prosecution and severe penalties. In addition, the county in which a lynching occurs shall be liable for \$2,000 to \$10,000 damages, to be paid to the family of the lynched person.

Proponents of the measure were greatly aided by a mob in Mississippi that took two negroes from a sheriff and tortured and burned them to death. The local authorities were supine and called the shocking affair a "closed incident."

MITCHELL HEPBURN, premier of Ontario, reiterating his determination not to permit C. I. O. representatives from the United States to take part in negotiations for settlement of the strike in the General Motors of Canada plant at Oshawa, promised to "call out an army if necessary" to protect the property of the corporation. Hugh Thompson, U. A. W. A. organizer, barred by Hepburn, threatened that every General Motors plant in America would be closed unless the Oshawa strike were settled soon with recognition of the union demands. Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., called Hepburn a number of unpleasant names. The Toronto Trades and Labor Council pledged the support of its 40,000 members to the union's strike against General Motors.

Hepburn forced two of his ministers to resign, charging they were not supporting the government in its fight "against the inroads of the Lewis organization and communism in general." They are David A. Croll, who held the labor, municipal affairs and public welfare portfolios, and Attorney General Arthur W. Roebuck. Axel Hall, young mayor of Oshawa, who has been friendly to the strikers and critical of Hepburn's action, sent an "ultimatum" to President Martin of the Automobile Workers of America demanding that members of the union in the United States strike in support of the Oshawa local. The latter body adopted a resolution demanding that Premier Hepburn withdraw from the negotiations to make way for intervention by the dominion authorities.

In Montreal 5,508 women garment workers, members of the C. I. O. international union, employed in 72 plants, started a strike for higher wages; and in Fernie, B. C., 1,000 C. I. O. miners threatened to strike for union recognition.

WHEN George VI is crowned king of Great Britain on May 12 Robert Worth Bingham, our ambassador to London, and James W. Gerard, President Roosevelt's special ambassador to the coronation, will appear in Westminster abbey garbed in silk knee breeches and ordinary evening tailed dress coats. The State department in Washington consented to a modification of the ruling which bars American diplomats from wearing gala clothes at state functions. The costume decided upon is not full court dress but the duke of Norfolk, who is earl marshal, will let it go as such.

FOR the second time in two years the house passed the Pettigill bill to repeal the "long and short haul" clause of the interstate commerce act. This law prohibits railroads from charging lower rates for a long haul than for a shorter one on the same route in the same direction, and it hampers the roads greatly in their competition with water and truck carriers for long distance traffic.

IT IS the opinion of the Knights of Columbus that communism is responsible for sitdown and other strikes in the United States and Canada, and that national organization of 600,000 Catholic men therefore has started an "endless crusade" against what it terms "the most damnable organization in the world." The program was launched officially by 400 delegates of councils in the New York district and will be carried on all over the country by the Knights.

BEFORE this session of congress closes it is probable the law providing for publication of salaries of corporation employees who receive \$15,000 or more a year will be repealed. The house ways and means committee already has voted unanimously in favor of recommending such action, and the law now has few supporters in congress.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton explained that much criticism has developed as a result of the law which was passed in 1935. The salary lists which have been published have been used as mailing lists by companies selling luxury articles and in the case of some huge salaries they are thought to have been used by criminals contemplating kidnaping or blackmail.

THE United States coast guard cutter Mendota paused briefly during her regular ice patrol in the north Atlantic and, her engines stilled and the church pennant at the masthead, floated over the place where the Titanic struck an iceberg and sank 25 years ago, carrying 1,517 persons to their death.

For nearly a quarter of a century the coast guard cutters have guided shipping through the dangerous ice area without an accident, their motto being "Never another Titanic disaster." They are on the job until the last iceberg has disappeared.

FIVE history-making decisions were handed down by the Supreme court, all upholding the validity of the Wagner labor relations act and inferentially broadening the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. The most important ruling, made by five of the nine justices and read by Chief Justice Hughes, was in the case of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and directed the reinstatement of ten discharged employees. The decision supported the constitutional basis of the Wagner act, finding it a legal "scheme" to protect commerce from injury resulting from the denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and "from the refusal of employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining."

The broad constitutionality of the act, was strongly noted by the chief justice. He declared that: "We think it clear that the national labor relations act may be construed so as to operate within the spirit of constitutional authority."

Hughes defined the right of employees to self-organization and to select their representatives for collective bargaining as "a fundamental right."

Regarding the vital point of the application of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, Hughes declared: "The congressional authority to protect interstate commerce from burdens and obstructions is not limited to transactions which can be deemed to be an essential part of a 'flow' of interstate or foreign commerce. Burdens or obstructions may be due to injurious action springing from other sources."

In the case of the Associated Press, concerning the dismissal of Morris Watson, a New York editorial employee, the court was split, 5 to 4. The majority opinion, read by Justice Roberts, held that the act does not "abridge the freedom of speech or of the press safeguarded by the first amendment" to the Constitution. The court took the view that Watson was dismissed not because his work was unsatisfactory but because of his activities in the Newspaper Guild, and ordered his reinstatement.

The three other cases, in each of which the Wagner act was upheld, involved dismissal of 18 employees by an interstate bus company; a dispute between the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit, Mich., and the United Automobile Workers Union; and a dispute between the Friedmann-Harry Marks Clothing Company of Richmond, Va., and Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In the bus case the decision was unanimous; in the others the division was 5 to 4.

DIPLOMATIC representatives of 20 Latin American republics gathered in the Pan-American union building in celebration of Pan-American day and listened to an address by President Roosevelt. This was formal and was broadcast to all the republics, but it was followed by an "off the record" talk which the reporters were not permitted to hear. It was said the President sought to convince the diplomats of the good faith of the United States in its foreign policies, and that, reviewing the promises made by his administration in this respect, he declared them 100 per cent fulfilled.

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FAMOUS HEADLINE HUNTER

FLOYD GIBBONS

ADVENTURERS CLUB

Hello everybody

### "Late for Work" BY FLOYD GIBBONS

YOU know, for a long time I've been inviting the boys and girls to tell me about the biggest thrills of their lives, and here's Frank J. Starr, Jr., of Bergenfield, N. J., writing me as follows: "The greatest thrill I ever had in my life came when I read an article in a newspaper."

Well, sir, when I got that far in Frank's letter I began thinking to myself, "Hold on, there! Reading a newspaper might give you a thrill now and then, but it just ain't adventure." And then I read on through the rest of Frank's letter, and doggoned if there wasn't an adventure in it, after all. You see, that newspaper article was about Frank's dad—Frank J. Starr, Senior. And it was all about how he almost got fired for being late for work.

That doesn't sound like an adventure either, does it? Plenty of people not only "almost get fired," but DO get fired every doggone day, and nobody thinks it's exciting. But this is a special case. You'll begin to realize that when I tell you that, after Frank Starr's bosses thought it over, and investigated the situation, they changed their minds about firing him for being late for work and decided, instead to GIVE HIM A MEDAL FOR BEING LATE FOR WORK!

#### Frank Heard a Scream for Help.

Boy, that is news, isn't it? All my life I've wanted to work for a boss like that. But being late for work still doesn't come under the head of adventuring, so I guess I'd better get down to brass tacks and tell you WHY Frank Starr was late for work. The story that Frank Starr, Jr., got such a kick out of when he read it in the newspaper.

Frank Starr—young Frank's dad—worked for the dock department in New York City. He lived in West One Hundred Fifty-first street, not far from where he worked, and he was in the habit of going home at noontime to get a hot, home-cooked meal. On September 14, 1918, he had been home for lunch and was on the way back to work again, and as he was walking along the waterfront at One Hundred Fifty-fifth street and the Hudson river he heard a loud scream. "HELP!"

Frank looked in the direction from which the scream had come. Out there on the water he saw a head bobbing up and down and a little arm raised up in the air. A kid out there in trouble! Frank didn't hesitate a second. The tide was running strong out in the river, but he didn't even stop to take off his shoes or throw off his coat. He leaped into the water clothes and all and began swimming toward the drowning youngster.

It was hard going with his clothes on, but he swam on toward the spot where he had seen that little head go down. As he reached the place, the boy came up again and Frank grabbed him. He took him under one arm and had started to swim back to shore again when he heard an agonized voice on the shore cry: "Save Jimmy—save Jimmy, too!"

#### Jimmy Also Had to Be Saved.

Jimmy? Who was Jimmy? Frank had seen but one head bobbing around in that water. Was there another kid out there? He looked around. About thirty feet away he saw some bubbles coming to the surface. With one drowning boy already under his arm he turned again and swam toward those bubbles.

He had a tough job reaching the spot. His clothes—the current—the boy under his arm—all of those things hampered him in his battle. At last he reached the place where that sinister stream of bubbles rose to the surface. Down under the water he could see where those bubbles came from—a still form floating down there. He reached down and pulled up a second youngster.

Frank tucked the second youngster under his other arm. Both his arms were full now. Two KIDS, as well as a lot of heavy clothing, were dragging him down. But he started for shore again, fighting with his feet alone to keep afloat.

He didn't have to swim far. A boat was putting out from shore and coming to the rescue. Frank swam toward that boat. It reached him when he was half-way in, and he put the two kids into it and climbed in himself.

#### Too Modest to Tell of His Feat.

Both kids were unconscious when they reached the shore. After a long treatment they were both brought around again and taken to their homes. The doctors wanted to do something for Frank, too, but he refused their offer of medical aid. He—well—he said he was all right, and he guessed he'd better run along and change his clothes. He was late for work then, and he'd be a whole lot later by the time he got into some dry duds.

Frank showed up for work just half an hour late. The boss wanted to know what was the trouble, and Frank—well—he just sort of shrugged his shoulders and said he'd got wet pulling a couple kids out of some water and had to go home and change his clothes. That report went down on the record, and pretty soon it came to the attention of Murray Hurlburt, who was then commissioner of docks.

Commissioner Hurlburt took a look at that report but he wasn't satisfied. Maybe it just looked like a new version of the sick grandmother alibi. Anyway, he decided to investigate. He found out about pulling those kids out of the water all right—found out that there was a lot more to it than Frank Starr's own modest statement indicated.

So instead of firing Frank for being late he made a couple of telephone calls and told a couple of people what a brave fellow he had working in his department.

And the result of those phone calls was that Frank was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Medal of the Life Saving Benevolent association of New York—for being late for work and, to use the words engraved on the back of one of those medals, "For saving human life in peril."

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### Spiked Boots Ban Saved Traverse City Sidewalks

His boots were as sacred to a lumberjack in Michigan's boom timber era as a saddle to a cowboy, but the loggers couldn't wear them in Traverse City, reveals a Traverse City correspondent in the Detroit Free Press.

The city passed an ordinance providing a maximum fine of \$10 or 10 days in jail for the lumberman who was found wearing spiked boots in the city limits. In the '90s and the '00s, there was a good reason for the rule. Traverse City sidewalks then were constructed of wood.

After a couple of instances when the city had laid a sidewalk of new white pine and three or four hundred rivermen had come off a drive and riddled it with their spiked boots the city decided to call a halt.

The boots, made of the finest kangaroo skin and costing as much as \$45 a pair, were purchased in the fall. Through the winter the loggers treated them carefully with mutton tallow, but they never wore them until spring when the drive started. Then the boots went on and stayed.

Why the loggers insisted on waterproof boots when they spent most of the working day waist deep in the water hasn't been explained.

### Odd Marriage Rites Are Observed by Canadians

Ancient matrimonial customs prevailing in certain sections of some French Canadian provinces probably would amaze prospective brides in the United States. Much of the form and tradition harks back two and three centuries to the mother country, France, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

In some outlying districts and villages a wedding assumes the character of a festival. One of the picturesque customs surviving among the "habitants," or rural residents, is that of the public wedding procession which passes through the streets to the church.

At the head of the procession is the groom, his two nearest of kin walking with him. Next come his friends and relatives who are married, marching in pairs, and then the single men of his entourage. Behind them comes the bride, escorted by a large assemblage of her own relatives and friends marching in the same order as those of the groom.

Another quaint custom is the wedding feast. The bride is seated at the head of the table, but the groom stands behind the chair and serves her throughout the dinner.

## A Winsome Quartette



THERE was a lull in the mid-morning activities of the Chic Twins (in aprons this time) and their week-end guests when the candid camera caught this gay quartette. The guests are wearing—let's have a close-up—sports dresses because they are so all purpose; tennis frocks go shopping just as often as not. The spectator model to the right with its unusual use of buttons is demure enough to wear when calling on one's Sunday school teacher and yet would have sufficient swing to "belong" in the gallery at the golf tournament. Summer days offer so many unexpected opportunities that these dresses are chosen as equal to any informal occasion.

A Two-in-One Idea. The aprons on the charming hostesses to the left are both cut from one pattern. The clever miss will never overlook a pattern package that offers two such charming numbers for the price of one. The exhibit is over now; feature in one yourself in the very near future by ordering these patterns today.

The Patterns. Pattern 1276 is designed in sizes small (34 to 36), medium (38 to 40), large (42 to 44). Medium size requires 1 3/4 yards of 39-inch material. Pattern 1915 is designed in sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42). Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35-inch material. Pattern 1224 is designed in sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 40). Size 14 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material. With long sleeves size 14 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch material.

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Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

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Don't you accept substitutes! O-Cedar Polish protects and preserves your furniture. Insist on genuine O-Cedar, favorite over for 30 years.

He Who Doesn't Know. The following quotation is given as an Arabian proverb in Lady Burton's "Life of Sir Richard Burton": "Men are four: "He who knows not and knows not he knows not, is a fool—shun him! "He who knows not and knows he knows not, is simple—teach him! "He who knows and knows not he knows, is asleep—wake him! "He who knows and knows he knows, he is wise—follow him!"

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Your car, too, feels the stir of Spring and needs a change. Follow this treatment. Have your dealer drain the old Winter oil. Give it the best Spring tonic... a refill of Quaker State Motor Oil of the correct Summer grade. Then, you will...

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAGERMAN, N. M.

Satisfaction

Service

Oil News

(Continued from page one)

A-15 No. 1, NW sec. 15-20-37.

Wildcats

The following drilling report may be of general interest: Lea county—

Hershbach, Alston No. 1, NE sec. 31-17-37, drilling below 3170 feet.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., State 1-G, NE sec. 24-17-34. Finished re-treating with acid and swabbing 50 barrels daily.

Brown and Reynolds, Parcel No. 1, sec. 8-21-38, shut in for orders after test.

Eddy county— H. & W. Drilling Co., Fogarty 1, SW sec. 14-23-29, drilling below 3060 feet.

Murchison, State 1-B, SE sec.

16-17-31, waiting for cement to set at 3180 feet.

Wesley McCallister, Cagle 1, NW sec. 8-26-30, location.

Continental Oil Co., Barrett 1, SW sec. 22-20-30, drilling below 1135 feet.

Franklin Petroleum Corp., Nelson 1, NW 1/4 sec. 4-18-30, moving materials.

Roosevelt county—

Clovis Development Co., Smith No. 1, SE sec. 17-2n-30e, running 8 inch casing to 3318 feet.

Dummitt Oil Co., Todd 1, SE sec. 34-3n-29e, drilling below 400 feet.

Otero county—

O. K. Hearte, Evans No. 1, sec. 22-24-21, shut down at 1950 feet.

George Muldrey, State No. 1, SW sec. 11-25-8, no report.

Chaves county—

J. & L. Drilling Co., Hurd No. 1, NW sec. 14-11-36, drilling below 1025 feet.

English and Harmon, Billingslea No. 1, SE sec. 9-15-29, drilling below 1640 feet.

Bond and Harrison, Hart—State 1, SE sec. 13-2n-31e, drilling below 300 feet.

Thirty six Boy Scouts from the Eastern New Mexico area have signed to attend the national jamboree at Washington, P. V. Thorson, area executive announced at Roswell Tuesday. This number is two more than attended last year. May 15th is the deadline to register for the Washington trip.

It usually takes five years for a tree to produce nuts, but that isn't true of a family tree.

FOR SALE:—One ton of good planting Acala cotton seed. Mack-Dozier, Hagerman, N. M. 16-2tc

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SEED CORN

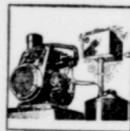
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MABIE-KOWREN HARDWARE CO.

We Sell to Sell Again

IN SOCIETY

Phone 17

(Items for either this column or the calendar must be turned in by not later than Wednesday noon)

Social Calendar

The Belle Bennett Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. James Burck Wednesday, May 5th (instead of Mrs. Marvin Menefee).

The L. C. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. T. M. Woody May 6th.

The Dorcas Circle of the Baptist church will meet with Mrs. L. M. Vickers May 3rd, for Bible study.

The Cemetery association are having a meeting Thursday evening May 6th at the home of Mrs. Bert Bailey.

SO-SEW CLUB

The lovely country home of Mrs. P. E. Jernigan of the Dexter community was the meeting place last Thursday of the So-Sew Club for an all day meeting and luncheon. This meeting was in honor of those whose birthdays come in April.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Mary Bible. Minutes were read and approved, and roll call answered with helpful hints. Six new members were added to the membership roll. A motion carried to make a quilt and donate it to some orphanage.

At the luncheon hour, the honorees were seated at a beautifully decorated table, which held as a centerpiece a beautifully decorated birthday cake. The honorees were Mrs. C. W. Sterritt of Dexter and Mrs. Ernest Langenegger of Hagerman, who were given some lovely gifts, presented by the peanut sisters (peanut sisters are the one who have drawn names for gift giving.) Seated with the honorees were Mother Krukenmire, Mother Vickers, Mother Harris, Mrs. E. G. Lathrop, Mrs. R. F. Adams, Mrs. Geo. Weaver, Mother Dohlan of Arkansas, Mrs. Dick Pruitt and Mrs. Mary Thompson. Seated at another table were: Mesdames Chas. Lathrop, Frank Reinecke, M. H. Jernigan, Ray Harris, Geo. Sterritt, Amos Rutledge, Travis Harris, F. W. Sadler, Joe Manis, Mack Sharp, Vivian Shaw, Ira Marshall, Joe Coleman, Elmer Bible, Carl Hollwell, Marion Lovett. Husbands present were Emmitt Jernigan, Harris Jernigan and F. W. Sadler. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Ira Marshall on May 28th with Mrs. Joe Manis and Mrs. Ernest Langenegger as cohostesses.

FAMILY DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. King were hosts at a family dinner Sunday. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King and Neal. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Atwood; Mr. and Mrs. Louie King and family; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Streety and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. King and son.

HOME EXTENSION CLUB

The Home Extension club met at the home of Mrs. Tom Ferguson last Friday. A demonstration on "short cuts in sewing and pattern study" was given by Miss Hilda Gean. Reports were given by the division leaders, present with the hostess were: Miss Hilda Gean; Mesdames Rufus Campbell, Wm. Solomon, Ernest Langenegger, Gilbert Bledsoe, J. M. Hampton, Lewis Hampton, M. D. Menoud, W. E. Jacobson, J. P. Menefee, Howard Menefee and Arthur Wilhelm.

D. D. CLUB

The D. D. Contract Club were served a very delicious dinner Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Welborne. Miss Frances Welborne substituted for Mrs. W. A. Losey who was the only member absent. Brennon Witt won high score for the evening.

WEINER ROAST PICNIC

Messrs. and Mesdames Rufus King, Raynal Cumpsten, Elwood Watford, Jeff West, and Jack Menoud accompanied by Neal King and Sam West made up a party last Friday night for a weiner roast and picnic at the siphon west of Hagerman. Weiners were roasted and served with sandwiches, pickles and coffee. Later marshmallows were toasted over the camp fire.

L. C. CLUB MEET

The L. C. Club met at the home of Mrs. Jim Sanders last Thursday. The president Mrs. Stine presided. Roll call was answered by quotations from the scriptures. It was voted that the club give to the Woman's club, 20 plates for the club house kitchen. Mrs. Stine gave dahlia bulbs to all the members who wanted them. A social hour was spent with needle work, conversation and music. Refreshments of ice cream, devil food cake and fruit punch were served. Members present: Mmes. B. R. Utterback, Lester Hinrichsen, I. E. Boyce, Alice M. Hedges, B. F. Gehman, Earl Stine, C. O. Holloway, E. D. Menoud, M. D. Menoud, Fred

Evans, Marion Woody, A. M. Ehret and the hostess Mrs. Sanders. The next meeting will be May 6th at the home of Mrs. T. M. Woody and the answer to the roll call will be a written recipe for salad.

DANCE AT WOMAN'S CLUB FRIDAY EVENING

About thirty couples danced until late hours at the woman's club on Friday evening. The dance was sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Dub Andrus and Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Brown. Music was furnished by the Lake Arthur orchestra. Proceeds above expenses were donated back to the club, to be used for drapes for the newly decorated rooms. Those attending reported a good time, and expressed a keen delight over the attractive arrangement of the rooms, which have been enlarged, hardwood floors added, and all redecorated.

WOMAN'S CLUB NOTES

The kitchen committee of the Hagerman Woman's club gave a box supper at the club house last Thursday night. About twelve dollars was added to their funds.

The club is very grateful to Mr. Cobean of Cobean's Stationery store of Roswell and Mr. McCarthy for the two lovely pictures for the club house, and to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Pardee for their generous donation of an electric clock.

The next regular meeting will be held Friday, May 7th at the club house.

Y. W. I. C.

The Y. W. I. C. met at the home of Mrs. Elsie Hammons of Dexter last Thursday. Roll call was answered by suggestions to short cuts in sewing. The project leaders Mrs. Pete Dorman, Mrs. Feno Bramblett and Mrs. S. W. Smith gave their reports. Miss Hilda Gean gave interesting information on the latest style dresses, hats, etc. Pattern plates were given to all present. Refreshments of cocoa, sandwiches and deviled eggs were served to Mmes. Feno Bramblett, James Burck, Pete Dorman, Ted Schwartz, Tom Allen, S. W. Smith and Miss Gean, from Dexter were Mesdames Trixie McMains, Opal Glass and the hostess. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. K. S. Kirby May 6th.

MRS. HAL WARE IS COMPLIMENTED AT PARTY

Mrs. R. M. Ware and Mrs. Mario Saint Cyr entertained last night at the Ware home, complimenting the birthday of Mrs. Hal Ware. A delicious dinner was served at a long table which featured a beautifully decorated birthday cake.

Places were marked for Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Mario Saint Cyr, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Padlock and Hal Ware Jr. Games formed the evening's entertainment.

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES MEET

Mrs. W. A. Losey was hostess yesterday afternoon to members and guests of the Presbyterian ladies aid at the basement of the church. Devotionals were led by Mrs. Losey and a business session called. Reports of routine business approved and plans made for further activities. Refreshments of punch, sandwiches and assorted cookies were served at the end of the social hour.

NAZARENE RALLY

The ladies of the Nazarene churches of the Pecos valley had a very helpful and interesting all day meeting at the local Nazarene church Tuesday. There were about fifty visitors from Roswell, Artesia and Tatum and a delicious luncheon was served by the ladies of this church at the noon hour.

MRS. RUFUS CAMPBELL IS HOSTESS TO THE METHODIST SOCIETY

The Methodist society met with Mrs. Rufus Campbell yesterday afternoon. The group opened the meeting with a song, "The Kingdom Coming." Mrs. Harry Cowan read the scripture, Luke 10. 1-20. Mrs. J. P. Menefee was leader and gave the lesson in two parts. The lesson was 1st, "The World Evangelism" and 2nd, "Home Mission Evangelism." She was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Ridgley, Mrs. Tom McKinstry and Mrs. Earl Stine. A social was planned for May. One new member, Mrs. Fletcher Campbell was added to the list. Refreshments of cheese sandwiches, cake and ice tea were served to eighteen members and three visitors, Rev. J. H. Walker, Mrs. Marvin Menefee, Mrs. Elwood Watford.

DORCAS SOCIETY MEET

Mrs. W. R. Goodwin was the leader on Monday afternoon when the Dorcas society met with Mrs. Jim Sanders. Mrs. Goodwin gave a chapter in the study book "Follow Me." These lessons are being studied by the members with much enthusiasm. Present were Mesdames W. R. Goodwin, E. A. White, Elton Lankford, A. M. Ehret, Levi Barnett and the hostess.

EASTERN STAR MEETING

The usual routine of business occupied the time last night at the Eastern Star meeting. Twenty were present. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served by Mesdames E. E. Lane and C. O. Holloway.

Buy your baker foods from the Woman's Club Bake Sale Saturday afternoon at Atwood's Help Yourself Laundry. 17-2tc-18

Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Speck were Carlsbad visitors last Sunday.

Mrs. Lester Fisher enjoyed a short visit in Cloudercroft last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King were Roswell visitors Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. McKinstry attended the show in Roswell Sunday evening.

Mrs. Louie Burck and Mrs. Raynal Cumpsten were Roswell visitors Monday.

Mrs. A. V. Flowers of Lake Arthur was a Hagerman visitor Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. L. Van Arsdol and Roy Lee Hearn visited Mr. Hearn's mother Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodul made a very enjoyable trip to the Ruidoso country Sunday.

Miss Katereine Joe Farkas is back in school after a week's absence due to illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King and Neal visited Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Meador Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Youree of Roswell spent the day Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dub Andrus.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Menoud were six o'clock dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Raynal Cumpsten Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curry of Hope visited at the C. W. Curry and J. P. Menefee homes Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence King and daughters visited Mr. and Mrs. Garland Stuart of Artesia Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Welborne and Miss Frances Welborne were Roswell visitors and shoppers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Boyce Jr. and Juanita Sue moved to the Buffalo Valley the first of the week where he is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Menoud and Mrs. Alice M. Hedges were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Menoud and children Sunday.

Mrs. Dick Graves and mother-in-law of Elkins spent the week end in Hagerman as guests of Mrs. Graves' mother Mrs. Cave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mathiews, Miss Wanda Mathiews and R. B. Jr., visited in Roswell Sunday, attending the show before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Porter of Roswell and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Key and sons were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Menoud Sunday.

M. D. Menoud has gone to Hot Springs for a several week's stay, to take advantage of the baths. He drove his car, and went via Alamogordo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Curry and son of Roswell visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Curry and Mrs. W. P. West and Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Watford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Meador of Lake Arthur were attending to business affairs and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King and Neal Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. R. B. Mathiews, R. B. Jr., Misses Wanda Mathiews, Wilma Walden and Agnes McCormick attended the play in Lake Arthur last Friday night.

REBECCA ROYAL SERVICE LESSON

The Rebecas met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. F. W. Sadler for their Royal Service program. Mrs. Donald Lee Newsom had charge of the program. She was assisted by Mesdames Ernest Dodson, Parker Woodul, Lula Heick, O. J. Ford, and Lee Vaughn. The subject was "French People."

Cake and tea were served. The society have a unique plan of revenue. Each member is charged 5 cents per slice for cake. The cake is made so that one piece contains a dime. The person getting this slice, has to make the cake for the next meeting. Thirteen former members were present, New members present were Mesdames Betty Jenkins, W. G. Cook and Mrs. R. B. Mathiews. Visitors were Mesdames Bill New, Carol Newsom, C. W. Coggin and B. Coggin. The next meeting will be at the church May 12th. Mrs. Jessie Medlin will be hostess.

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STRAW HAT DAY—MAY

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Clinic Crippled Children to be Held at Roswell

A crippled children's clinic for Chaves, Eddy and Lea counties will be held in the basement of the First Presbyterian church of Roswell on Thursday, May 20th, according to plans made Saturday afternoon by the committee in charge. Dr. Frank B. Goodwin of El Paso will be the examining physician.

Miss Pauline Diehl, district supervisor of the state department of public welfare who will be in general charge of the clinic, said it has hoped every crippled child in the three counties, up to twenty one years of age, would be at the clinic.

Miss Diehl emphasized the fact that a child must go through the clinic before being hospitalized. Hospitalization this year will be in the new crippled children's hospital at Hot Springs. Parents wishing to have their children go through the clinic must register them at room five in the W. P. A. building at Roswell.

The clinic is for all children and is not confined to families on relief, it was emphasized by Miss Diehl. Children crippled from any cause are eligible for examination, in the clinic, as well as those with hairlip and cleft pallet.

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