

The Sudan News

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NO. 31

Every Citizen a Job

Every citizen of a town has a job to sell his home town to the stranger within its gates. No matter what the home town citizen's regular job is, no matter what his station in life, if he is worthy of the name, Citizen, he has another job that is just as important.

Think a minute. You visit another town once in a while. If the taxi cab driver, the hotel clerk, the waitress in a cafe, the barber, the business and professional men, the folks on the street, every one you meet, greet you with a smile and welcoming word, you are immediately sold on that town.

No matter what you may have heard detrimental to the town; no matter what you see that leaves a bad impression; if, the folks in that town, its citizens, believe in it and love it and are happy and because of these things make you welcome, you like the town.

On the other hand, if every one you meet is a knocker and tells you how rotten business is, what a rotten bunch is running the town, that it is dead, that times are not what they used to be, and a bunch of rot like that, you immediately know that you do not want to live in that town, don't want to do business there, but do want to get away just as soon as possible.

What applies to other towns applies to Lubbock. That is where your job comes in. You should be well informed on Lubbock. You should meet strangers with a glad hand, give them authentic information gladly; praise Lubbock and the South Plains section and its institutions, make them know you think it is a good place in which to live and do business.

Let's make this spirit our individual policy for 1928 and doing this we will make it Lubbock's policy. Extend the glad hand, cordially and sincerely welcome every stranger within our gates. All citizens practicing this policy will sell Lubbock as nothing else will. Will you do your part?—The Hub, Lubbock.

Good logic, and what applies to the town of Lubbock will fit in equally well for Sudan. Of course business is not what we would like it to be, but it is the height of folly to make bad matters worse by continually whining and showing up the "dark side." Whatever the situation is or may be we can make it better by right thinking and acting. We advance as we mingle our thoughts with our labor.

Glee Club Troubles

A Glee Club was organized Friday, January 6, 1928, having 18 members. The following officers were elected: Virginia Lumpkin, President; Marie Morrow, Vice President; Annie Lynch, Secretary; Mary Neel, Treasurer; Rachel Earnest, Reporter and Sponsor, Miss Dorinda Bond.

Members are: Marie Morrow, Leta Fisher, Lillie Mae Carruth, Mary Neel, Frances Weimhold, Ina Yoakum, Virginia Lumpkin, Ida Ruth Carruth, Annie Lynch, Frances Gaddy, Vanda Young, Charlsie Vereen, Ina Preston, Minnie Belle White, Eleanor Ray, Mildred Hunt, Pauline Dent and Rachel Earnest.

The name of our club is: "Dor-mis."

Chevrolet Motor Co. Making Great Strides

National sales meeting of the most elaborate order ever attempted in the automobile industry are being held again this year by the Chevrolet Motor Company, with crews of factory officials blanketing the country in a series of meetings that will bring them into direct contact with every dealer and associate dealer in the United States.

Designed to improve the dealer's relations with the public by schooling him thoroughly in every phase of automobile merchandising, and designed to further the company's spectacular 1928 sales program which calls for the outlet of more than a million units, the meetings are attracting from every city, town and hamlet in the country the more than 20,000 who make up the factory and dealer selling organizations of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

R. H. Grant, vice-president in charge of sales, and H. J. Klingler, general sales manager, will have charge of the two parties, Mr. Grant covering the eastern half of the country, and Mr. Klingler the western half.

The itinerary will take the two parties into 36 cities in key centers throughout the country to which dealers in neighboring towns have ready access. Beginning with the meeting of New York on January 11, the meetings are continuing for ten weeks until the final session at Birmingham on March 22.

Each meeting consists of a 3-hour afternoon program—usually held at the largest auditorium in town—followed by an elaborate evening banquet, while ample time has been provided for dealers to take up their individual problems with the factory officials.

More than a carload of scenery, props, stage properties and special lighting equipment are necessary for the presentation of the sales program in every city. A stage manager and a specially trained show crew direct the work behind the stage, while in front of the footlights the dealer organization sees the most interesting sales show ever presented in the industry.

Both Mr. Grant's and Mr. Klingler's parties will be together at New York, Detroit and Chicago where the sales meetings are held in conjunction with the automobile shows.

In addition to stage hands and property men Mr. Grant's party will include the following factory officials: D. E. Ralston, D. G. Frazer, W. G. Lewellen, Gus Ek, J. R. Rogers and J. U. Bathrick. With Mr. Klingler will be M. D. Douglas, R. K. White, William A. Bles, J. P. Little and Sidney Corbett.

Following is the itinerary of Mr. Grant's party: New York, Jan. 11; Buffalo, Jan. 16; Pittsburgh, Jan. 18; Detroit, Jan. 28; Chicago, Feb. 3; Kansas City, Feb. 6; Wichita, Feb. 8; Oklahoma City, Feb. 10; Dallas, Feb. 13; Little Rock, Feb. 15; Memphis, Feb. 17; St. Louis, Feb. 20; Cincinnati, Feb. 22; Louisville, Feb. 24; Boston, March 8; Charlotte, March 12; Columbia, March 14; Atlanta, March 16; Jacksonville, March 19 and Birmingham March 21.

Following is the schedule of meetings for Mr. Klingler's party: New York, Jan. 11; Washington, Jan. 14; Indianapolis, Jan. 16; Cleveland, Jan. 23; De-

More Farm Products Mean More Business

How the local businessman has changed his attitude toward the farmer and now looks upon the farm as a "potential manufacturing plant" which boosts the prosperity of the town was revealed at Columbia Thursday at a meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association as a feature of Farmers' Week by C. M. Long, a creamery expert of Chicago and formerly Pettis county farm agent.

Mr. Long gave concrete instances of how the farm income in various localities had been increased through this cooperation of the local businessmen, in one case showing an increase of 500 per cent.

"The local banker and businessman now sees," said Mr. Long, "that if the air, sunshine, water and fertility on the farms are converted into grain and hay and their products then manufactured by cows, sows and hens and other farm animals into high priced finished products, wealth is being created from the natural sources even more than if they opened up a mine or brought in a manufacturing plant. The business man has learned that wealth produced on the farm is new wealth and is more evenly distributed than wealth produced within the city limits. He realizes that when he is encouraging more prosperous farming, he is extending the city limits."

"Few business men are capable of advising the farmer how to get a stand of alfalfa, how to feed a litter of hogs or a herd of dairy cattle. It is salesmanship that the local banker, lawyer, hardware merchant or grocer can most successfully apply to the field of agricultural extension. He knows how to make people want things and he can cooperate with the agricultural extension forces of the state causing his farmer customers to want the better practices the agricultural colleges have worked out."

"Let the college and experiment station show these business men what the desirable practices are for their community and let the business men create in their farmer customers the desire for these practices and you have cooperation that spells success. It means success for the efforts of the college, for the farmer and for the business man."

The above from the Boonville (Mo.) Advertiser strikes the key note of real prosperity. The wealth produced from the soil is not only new wealth, but it is the wealth creative of all wealth. When the producers are prosperous the factories, the mills, etc., have no trouble running full time, and in turn any one who wants to work can have a job. When enough people get back to "first principles" of creating wealth present "crime wave" and hard times will pass away.

Wanted, Hands to grub 100 Acres of land, will pay \$2.00 per A.—J. A. Beaty, Goodland, Texas. 3tp.

Wanted—To buy team and farm tools, also want to rent farm.—C. H. Ivey, Sudan, Texas

Mrs. M. B. Diminty, of Clovis, New Mexico, was a visitor in the C. M. Crawford home from Tuesday until Saturday. Mrs. Diminty is a sister to Mrs. Crawford. Mrs. Crawford was also a visitor in Clovis last week.

Weekly Poultry Meeting At High School Building

There will start on Tuesday, February 7th, a series of weekly meetings for discussing poultry problems. These meetings will continue through the spring and part of the summer. Each phase of poultry production will be made a topic for round table discussion at the time it is a problem in the poultry yard.

Every one who is interested in poultry is invited to come and take part in the meetings. The women are especially invited as they are often concerned with the average farm flock.

The purpose of the meetings will be to study and exchange ideas on the management, feeding, and sanitation as affecting poultry keeping which will be of mutual interest and profit to all concerned. J. G. Bishop, Vocational Agricultural Teacher

Myers-Stanley

Mr. Earl Myers and Miss Opal Stanley drove to Amherst Sunday morning where they were quietly married at the home of Rev. Anderson, pastor of the Baptist church at that place.

The bride is a charming girl with all her sweet ways. She was a graduate of Sudan High School last term and was loved by her teachers and all her classmates.

The groom is a prominent young farmer and well thought of by every one.

The happy couple have gone to Mobeetie to spend a week with the groom's parents, then they will return to Sudan where they intend making their home.

We are glad they are going to this their home and wish for them a long, happy and prosperous life.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stanley of Sudan, Texas. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Myers, of Mobeetie, Texas.

Woman's Missionary Society

The Woman's Missionary Society met Monday at the home of Mrs. G. A. Foote. Several members were present and after the usual routine of work, plans were made for the zone meeting Feb. 1st. Representatives from Muleshoe, Amherst, Littlefield and Bledsoe, are expected to be present. All members are urged to be present. There will be no meeting Monday.

We have received the Hub, a bright and interesting publication just launched at Lubbock. It is designed for the upbuilding of its home town and the Plains country in general, and judging from the copy before us it will accomplish much good. We wish the Hub much success and gladly welcome it as a regular visitor.

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Maurice Small and Donald Broyles were in Tahoka last week end.

Capon Car in Six Weeks

We will arrange to ship a car of capons in about six weeks, or some time during the first part of March if our capons continue to mature and fatten. Most of our birds are doing nicely and we figure by that time all will make the number one grade. Capons should be matured and fat before they are sold. If you will weigh a few of your capons occasionally you can readily determine the progress the birds are making. It is not profitable to sell birds under 7 lbs, and they must weigh that clear of feed to bring the high price.

To receive the highest price for our birds it will be necessary for the producer to call in at the News office and list the number of birds that he will have to put into the car so that we can have some idea of the number of pounds that we can offer for sale. Many of the capon producers have done this, and a car load is all that we can ship this spring so if you have not listed your birds at this office to be shipped in this car, it will be well for you to do so at once, as we are of the opinion that there is more than a car load of capons in this section. And those left out of the car will be disappointed in the price of local shipments and it is almost prohibitive to ship capons by express, since the capon markets are in the east and far west.

Be sure to list your capons for the car in the next two weeks and by doing this it will give us a much better opportunity to sell on the highest market.

Preaching At Auditorium Sunday

Rev. J. W. Hembree, of Plainview, will preach at Grammar School auditorium next Sunday, immediately after Sunday school. Everybody is invited.

Band's Day Proceeds \$136

The Sudan Band received \$136.00 from the proceeds of the sale of tickets and auction sale at the Garden Theatre Monday night. The show was arranged and paid for by Everybody's Cash Store and the entire proceeds went to the band for defraying expenses and making improvements. The band is making fine progress, and Sudan is to be congratulated on having such a splendid musical organization.

Tax Notice

All city taxes that have not been paid by February 1st, 1928, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. If delinquent taxes are paid by the above date only ten per cent penalty will be added, otherwise interest and additional cost will be added. John A. Dryden, Secretary.

Brooks Hale, of Plainview, one of the first settlers in this part of the country, was visiting with friends in Sudan Wednesday. Mr. Hale is feeding a bunch of cattle on the Maple Wilson ranch this winter.

FOR SALE—7 drawer Singer sewing machine, with electric motor. Mrs. G. A. Foote.

Business Men's Association Meeting

The Business Men's Association of Sudan held a meeting Wednesday night. The meeting was for the purpose of electing officers and discussing plans for future operations. Some notable speakers were present, among whom were Mayor Pink L. Parrish, of Lubbock, and A. B. Davis, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Lubbock. We have not received the proceedings of the meeting, but learn the Association has adopted ways and means for some real action.

Lodge Organized

Sudan Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 1241, was organized in Sudan January 17th, 1928. District Deputy Glascock, of Muleshoe, Tex., presented the charter to the Lodge, and officers were installed as follows: J. W. Briscoe, Worshipful Master; W. H. Lyle, Senior Warden; J. O. Covington, Junior Warden; J. C. Barron, Treasurer; J. A. Hutto, Secretary; T. A. Nelson, Senior Deacon; C. J. Bridges, Junior Deacon; C. H. Ledger, Chaplain, Pro Tem. C. L. McKinley, Tyler.

We had with us visitors from the following Lodges: Portals, Clovis, Farwell, Muleshoe, Littlefield, Amarillo and from several other Lodges, who helped us to celebrate the delivery of our charter. After all business was attended to a fine supper was enjoyed by all.

We meet every 3rd Tuesday night. All members are cordially invited to meet with us. Between 60 and 70 members were present. S., Sec. A. F. & A. M.

"He's My Pal" is to be given at Amherst Friday night, Jan. 27th, at the High School Auditorium. This play is given under the direction of the Sudan P. T. A. The proceeds are to go as payment on the new piano recently purchased for the Sudan High School. Those who saw the play when given before declare it to be well worth time and money spent to see it. See the play and enjoy an evening of pleasure and entertainment.

Will Take Play To Amherst

"He's My Pal," which was put on at the High School Auditorium here recently by the High School teachers and pupils, and which made quite a hit, will be taken to Amherst and presented at the school auditorium at that place tonight (Friday). Many from here will probably attend.

On account of the cold weather the Old Time Spelling Match which was held at the High School Auditorium last Friday night was not well attended.

Mrs. L. E. Slate and Miss Bertha Vereen motored to Lubbock Monday.

Mrs. J. O. Jones, Jr., of Muleshoe, spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. J. J. Franks.

W. R. McDaniel has recently moved to the J. C. Blanchard farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Edwards spent Sunday at the J. W. Stark home.

IDLE ISLAND

By
ETHEL HUESTON

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STORY FROM THE START

On the verge of nervous collapse, due to overwork, Gay Delane, successful New York artist, seeks rest at Idle Island. She rents a cottage, the "Lone Pine," from an island character, the "Captain," and his sister, Alice Andover, "administrator." Gay finds the cottage is tenanted by an elderly lady, "Auntalmiry," who consents to move to another abode, the "Apple Tree." Awaking from sleep, Gay imagines she sees the face of a Chinaman peering in the window.

CHAPTER II—Continued

Roused by this rude thought from the sweet fantasy of dreams, she got up from the couch, and felt about her rith outstretched groping hands. Defiding logically, to follow the walls until she came to the kitchen door, knowing she would find matches over the kitchen gas stove, she crept along the wall to the left, working her way, hand following hand, until she found them at last, struck two together, hurriedly, and was glad to have the full light of electricity flooding the room. Doors and windows stood open to the night as when Auntalmiry left in the afternoon. But on consulting her watch, Gay was amazed to find it was the hour of midnight.

"Well, I slept," she said philosophically.

On the kitchen table she found her basket of groceries, and feeling somewhat refreshed she took a real interest in unpacking its contents and arranging the neatly on shelves in the little wall cupboard. Carefully she closed and locked the doors and windows.

She opened a can of prepared soup and heated it, made toast, opened a jar of pickles.

For the first time since she left New York, she was sufficiently rested to feel a mental reaction to her environment.

She arranged her modest supper on a tray, and took it to the wall-seat by the window which looked down over the bay. The wriggling, wrinking lines of many little colored lights in the black showed where boats rode out the night at anchor. Intermittently the black was mellowed, turned to white mist, by the sliding rays of a lighthouse searchlight.

"Nice," she said to herself. "I like it. I'm glad I came. Auntalmiry is a dear, the Captain is a lamb, and that administrator person who tries to be so very bossy is a kind, sweet, generous fraud."

Remembering then that she had not yet so much as seen the upper story of her new home, she left the tray in the window, and, cup of soup in her hand, went up at once to explore, switching on the lights of the stairway from the lowest step. She found it modest enough above the stairs, but clean and fresh, all to her liking. There was a large closet on the landing, and to the left, a nicely appointed bathroom. The bedroom was large and cheerfully bright in furnishing, a bed, an old bureau, a commode and two small chairs matching.

Her natural energy somewhat restored by the long sleep, Gay carried her bags upstairs and unpacked them, folding the little silken garments away into drawers that smelled sweetly of cedar. She had brought with her nothing but the sheerest necessities for wearing. Her weariness had been so great that her only desire, her only thought, had been to escape, escape from work, escape from the city, find rest.

Gay Delane, not a New Yorker by birth, had become one by labor. Work was her daily bread. She counted accomplishment the end of life, success its great reward. With Gay Delane there was no interest as to one's possession, from whence one came, nor from what family line had sprung. The sole point of personality to her was this: "What is he doing? What has he done?"

The death of both parents in quick succession had thrown her upon her own resources at the age of seventeen. The last of the family funds, the insurance, all had gone into a final year of practical preparation for life-work, in which, with the inconspicuously blended driving of necessity and desire, she had studied stenography, and at the same time continued her classes in art under the best teachers obtainable.

"I've got to work—but I am going to paint," she said.

From the strictly clerical work she had been obliged to accept at first, bread-and-butter work she called it, she had gradually worked away from it, getting into things more to her taste and her talent, and at last, when she was able, abandoning it altogether. Black and white copies of style figures, fashion pages, neck work of illustration, all grist to Gay; and always, through the formative years, she kept some hours, mostly at night and on Sunday, for more advanced study.

For the definite business of earning a living, she had a remunerative connection with the advertising house of Burnham and Morey, for whom she did conventional paintings in bright colors at their order. The work not only paid very well, but was varied in type, usually interesting, and exercised the artistic virtues of a quick eye and finger for striking color effects. But always, besides this, she

kept on, studying better things, painting in all her hours of leisure the things her heart desired.

From the day she had entered upon the study of stenography, in her seventeenth year, Gay had never allowed herself time for a full and complete vacation, sufficient to give both soul and body recuperation. She said she hadn't time, there was too much to learn, too much to do. Even her one memorable trip abroad, although it continued over a year, had afforded her no rest, for in addition to her studies she had taken with her also a contract for a series of pictures for the Sunday Magazine, so that she returned to New York at last with zeal, aflame with ambition, and far less rested than when she went.

But outraged flesh and violated nerves claimed their revenge at last for the eleven years' defiance. For fully six months before the final June torrent of heat forced her into full surrender, she had been a prey to quivering nerves that jangled in a jaded body, and when the inevitable forced itself upon her, she accepted it with a certain joy. If she must rest, she would make that rest a sport. If she must go into retirement, the exile should be a luxurious one. Perhaps—who knew?—even on a good little island of idleness might lurk some stimulant for an ardent though flagging spirit. Adventure perhaps, amusement certainly, or even—ah, romance!

Gay, most ardent of free-soul advocates, decrying though she did the



She Counted Accomplishment the End of Life.

hampering confines of marriage, turned always sensitive heart-string to the strumming fingers of Romance.

Marriage, Gay argued, was not designed for the ambitious worker. For the indolent, all very well; perhaps; but marriage and ambition, passion for accomplishment, were never messmates. Gay's first romance, tender sweet blossom of her ardent young womanhood, joyously promised the full fruition of marriage "when the war is over," lay buried with the soldier who did not come back. And Gay's first passion of grief soon subsided into a philosophical reflection that perhaps after all it was better so, that she was not domestic, not the type for humdrum home life. That experience confirmed her in her determination to live alone. Alone, but not lonely. Free, but not unloved.

Ah, if on the good and Idle Island should come a fresh awakening for her stilled affections!

"Lumley Lane, for instance," she thought whimsically. "Lumley the lobster-man. A stern and silent nature, bronzed and bearded."

She smiled to herself as she turned

Pine Dresser Finally Got Back to America

There is no telling how much an antique piece may travel before it comes to rest in the hands of an appreciative collector or a museum. Recently a pine dresser was imported from England with some English furniture. The dresser stuck out like a sore thumb among the English pieces, and the dealer quickly spotted it. The wood, the hardware, the workmanship, the style, all proclaimed it American. A wealthy collector purchased it and then set out to find how the dresser had ever strayed from the shores of America. He discovered, after lengthy correspondence, that an American family had gone to England

Young Swan Good Eating

The meat of the cygnet or young swan is a greatly esteemed delicacy and "swanpits" are maintained for the fattening of these birds. A royal license is required for the keeping of swans in England, the birds formerly having been exclusively the property of the crown.

out the lights and slipped into bed. The room was steeped in the essence of evergreen. Gay slept, glad for the silence of the Idle Island.

Next morning she wrote a note to her friend, Nancy Moore, asking to have her easel crated and shipped to her, with her paints, her canvases, any many of the pretty useful things of her studio which would add to the charm of her new home.

"It is the Land of Leisure," she wrote, "the Land of Emotional Leisure. It is Idle Island, the World of Wasted Effort, the Center of Silence. Every one works, but the work amounts to nothing. Every one is intensely busy, but it is the business of passing time. Every one is persistently intent on doing, but it is the doing of nothing at all. Soft, slow, unhurried—"

"Hallo!" It was a human voice that boomed out upon the silence like a neighboring foghorn that aroused Gay from the mellow mildness of her picture.

She ran to the door, startled at the sudden vocal crash in the stillness, startled more greatly when she saw the ferocious apparition at her door. An immense man, a monster of a man, with a tuft of bristling orange-colored beard, and a great shock of bristling orange-colored hair, and a great round face like a giant orange, with pink-tinted pale blue eyes.

"Hallo," he boomed again, with a broad pink smile of greeting.

"Hi-hello," stammered Gay.

"Lobsters," he shouted. "Auntalmiry says lobsters."

"Ah, yes." A fleeting reminiscent smile for the Lobster-man of her fancies. "You are the Lobster-man?"

"Yup. That's me. Lumley Lane. How many?"

She told him to bring her a lobster twice a week.

"Lobsters," he shouted, "run about fifty or sixty cents."

Lumley said his woman would boil them for her without extra charge. He frowned portentously. "She'll boil them, that is, long as she's able. She's—expecting."

"Expecting?" Gay echoed faintly.

"Yup. Increase!" His facetious grin was illuminating.

"Oh, how nice!"

"Well, yes. Unexpected. Very. Been married twenty year' now. Nothin' doin'." All of a sudden—yup, there you are!—She's skeered." He volunteered cheerfully. "She's afeard o' dyin'." She says it a'n't accordin' to natur'.

"Oh, tell her not to be frightened," Gay comforted. "It often happens. And is there a hospital on the island?"

"She won't go to no hospital. She says she don't trust these newfangled nurses, eighty-tighty. She'd rather trust to the women comin' in, the old way."

"If I am here then I'll be glad to help. If I can," Gay offered generously. "I was in the hospital for five months during the war, in training, and I'm not a bit eighty-tighty."

"Well, now, that's real neighborly, miss. First-rate. I'll tell my woman you said so. She'll be countin' on ye."

"Oh, I am quite expert with babies. It was the only thing they had time to teach us before the war ended. They seemed to think the army wasn't going to do much but increase the population."

Lumley Lane burst into a loud haw-haw, and set off down the hill.

Gay ran to her desk and added a postscript to her letter to Nancy Moore.

"I am not going to have an affair with the lobster-man, after all, dear. He is not as stern and silent as I expected. Besides, he is expecting."

CHAPTER III

Midsummer was gala time for all the chilly little islands of the North. Every day the Community house on the bay shore beneath Gay's grassy hill slope was open for bridge and tea, and every Saturday night offered its New England shore dinner, followed by dancing to the strains of a real jazz orchestra with saxophone accompaniment, playing the popular song

about 1875, taking considerable furniture with them, among which were several pieces which had been handed down from generation to generation, and the pine dresser was one of those pieces. Now it has an honored place in the collection, and may finally be returned to the descendants of the original owners, who are residing in a Middle Western city.—From the Antiquarian.

Elephants That Burn

Mixed metaphors are not by any means uncommon. Sometimes they are merely inept; occasionally they are ludicrous. In England the other day the Salford city council emitted a gem.

The question under municipal debate was whether Salford wanted to have an exhibition hall. There seems to have been a considerable difference of opinion. Said one speaker:

"I do not want the council to get their fingers burnt with a white elephant!"

hits of the season not more than twice removed. There were auto parties, boating parties, beach parties, bathing parties. At dusk every fine night she could count the slithery fires of half a dozen or more shore parties, where clams were baking, potatoes roasting, or lobsters broiling.

But Gay did not share in the gayety and the summer holiday life of the island. She reveled in rest, in freedom from the nervous pressure of an impatient city jogging her elbow. When her easel and paints arrived, she installed a studio in one corner of the big bright living room of the Lone Pine, and felt at peace with the world.

Auntalmiry was her friend. Auntalmiry was everybody's friend. She was a sort of unendowed institution, she went with the island. But although Auntalmiry no longer worked for a living, not as we speak of working for a living, she earned her keep, because she did what she could. Whenever there was fruit to can in the house of a native islander, jelly to make, or tomatoes to pickle, Auntalmiry, although not hired for the occasion, was always there, always at work.

For fifty years, she had presided at the arrival of all the small expectorated ones around Evergreen. She had sat up with the sick, mourned with the sad, wept over the dead. She kept everybody's children while mothers went shopping, played bridge, or had more children.

And for all these things, as Auntalmiry gave in service, she was paid in kind. Winter apples, potatoes, squashes, jellies and canned fruit filled her larder. She had a charge account at the Pier grocery store, but her monthly bills were rendered, not to her, but to the administrator, as was right.

Auntalmiry had her own bank account, too. It was a small bank account, but like the widow's oil and meal it never diminished, but rather grew a little, curiously, now and then. Its nucleus was her identical bank account of thirty years before, when she was obliged after a severe illness to give up, once and forever, all actively remunerative labor.

No one, however, considered Auntalmiry an object of charity nor did she so consider herself. She did what she could. She received what she needed.

"Why, it is socialism," Gay cried enthusiastically. "The very principle of socialism, applied, effective and practical!"

But Mrs. Andover drew herself up coldly. "Not by any means," she said sternly. "Such an idea! Socialism is one of those new-fangled notions brought over from Russia or one of those bolshevik countries. We don't hold to such things on our island."

With the familiar and much loved paraphernalia of her profession about her, and with all of her pretty personal possessions to soften the rugged austerity of her surroundings, Gay settled down with comfortable anticipations of long and lovely leisure for leisurely work. Every day she went out for a long walk through the shivering little forest that backed the cottage, and down to the rocky shore, and as strength returned, her spirit of adventure quickened also. Each day she fared farther, always with greater joy, and daily daring steeper cliffs and rougher walls of rock.

Comprising in all some seven hundred acres, the island had originally been occupied exclusively by three families of sturdy seafaring stock: the Wallaces, the McAndlers and the Marlings. The first settler of all was the grandfather of the present Captain. He, always referred to as the First Captain Wallace, had come there with his sons and daughters, his servants and his boats, and settled down to carry on a wide and prosperous fish and lobster traffic, incidental to his sailing trade. His children had married, cottages sprang up in the woods and the wild growth every year was pushed farther and farther back to make way for gardens, orchards and lawns.

Others came to the island, some for holidays, some in service, and married, and remained. The early teachers of the little public school grew old in labor, and retired to private life, but did not go away. Lobster trappers came for a season, and settled for life. Later, as modern conveniences added comfort to island life, many who were engaged in clerical or professional work in Portland built permanent homes near the ferry landing, and crossed the bay to their work in the morning, and back to their island homes at night.

While many of the later generations of Wallace had gone into professional work and removed to other states, many also remained on the island, where they had married and intermarried, so that fully half the native population was linked up together by ties of blood or marriage, and oftentimes by both, a network so intricate that only the more obvious forms of relationship were given acknowledgement.

The island was three or more miles in length, barely one mile wide, a rugged line of rock fronting the Atlantic along the east, and drifting down gradually to a slow low valley slope of emerald green on the bay shore. A motor road led up from the landing beyond the Captain's house, and there at the bend, turned backward along the shore. But leading the other way, into the forest, were only dwindling trails. In the foreground of the forest lay a long row of pretty summer houses, fringing the woods and looking off down the grassy slope to the bay.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

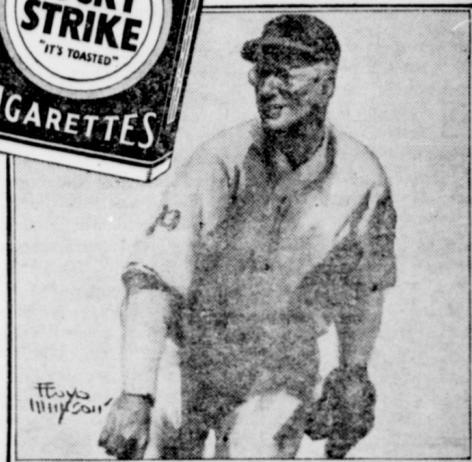
LEE MEADOWS

Famous Pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, writes:

"It requires splendid physical condition and steady nerves to take your regular turn on the mound season after season and in looking for my cigarette I was anxious to find one which could be smoked without taxing my wind or irritating my throat. I decided upon Luckies and I can safely say that I am never troubled with a cough and my wind is in splendid shape."



Lee Meadows



The Cream of the Tobacco Crop

"Here in the Southland we know good Tobacco. It is born in us and it is the livelihood of most of us. 'The Cream of the Crop' is bought for LUCKY STRIKE. I know for it has been my duty to purchase it on the markets for years for this brand."

Buyer of Tobacco at Covington, Ky.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation—No Cough.

Canada Guards Reindeer

Two thousand reindeer will be introduced into a park in the Mackenzie district of the Northwest territories. If the report of A. E. and R. T. Forslid, men of wide experience in the Arctic, who are investigating thoroughly conditions in the area, are favorable, this will be the next step of the Dominion government to conserve the wild life in the northern areas of Canada, following the successful transfer to that territory of buffalo from Wainwright park.

Weather at the winter resort is fine every winter except the one you are there—so they say.

Eccentricities in dining are resented most.

Secrecy

Mary had been Christmas shopping with her mother and when she came home her daddy asked: "Mary, what did you buy while you were shopping?"

"Now, daddy," replied Mary earnestly: "I can tell you what I bought for grandma and mother, but I cannot tell what I bought for you, but you can guess three times, but don't mention cuff buttons."

A silent or reticent man will that out in the smoking room of a pullman—or he will leave it.

Obstinacy of clients makes the law business good.

Love is fanned by a bank draft.

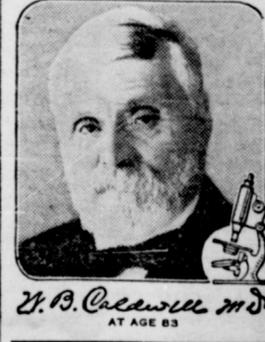
Doctor Found What is Best for Thin, Constipated People

As a family doctor at Monticello, Illinois, the whole human body, not any small part of it, was Dr. Caldwell's practice. More than half his "calls" were on women, children and babies. They are the ones most often sick. But their illnesses were usually of a minor nature—colds, fevers, headaches, biliousness—and all of them required first a thorough evacuation. They were constipated.

In the course of his 47 years' practice (he was graduated from Rush Medical College back in 1875), he found a good deal of success in such cases with a prescription of his own containing simple laxative herbs with pepsin. In 1892 he decided to use this formula in the manufacture of a medicine to be known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and in that year his prescription was first placed on the market.

The preparation immediately had as great a success in the drug stores as it previously had in his private practice. Now, the third generation is using it. Mothers are giving it to their children who were given it by their mothers. Every second of the working day someone somewhere is going into a drug store to buy it. Millions of bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin are being used a year.

Its great success is based on merit, on repeated buying, on one satisfied user telling another. There are thousands of homes in this country that



are never without a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and we have gotten many hundreds of letters from grateful people telling us that it helped them when everything else failed.

Every drug store sells Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Keep a bottle in your home—where many live someone is sure to need it quickly.

We would be glad to have you prove at our expense how much Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can mean to you and yours. Just write "Syrup Pepsin," Monticello, Illinois, and we will send you prepaid a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

The Joy of Life

The bright eyes, the clear skin, the sprightly step, the active mind, are the right of healthy man.

Keep your kidneys, liver and bowels in good condition and you will be active and vigorous at 70—at any age! For seven generations—since 1696—the Hollanders have relied on their "Dutch drops" for aid in keeping up their health and vigor.

They will do it for you. Try them today. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation. At all druggists, in 3 sizes.



LIVER COOKED IN DIFFERENT WAYS

So-Called Fancy Meat Is of Great Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Liver has been found to be of such value in the diet that it ought to appear on the table fairly frequently. In addition to the protein it supplies, like other meats, liver is a good source of vitamins and minerals, especially iron, and is often recommended for anemic people who need more iron in their menus. As its flavor is somewhat pronounced, it is advisable to combine it with various other foods so that each dish seems to be different.

A recipe provided by the bureau of home economics suggested cooking the liver in a casserole with mushrooms, which have also a distinctive flavor. The dish is prepared as follows:

- Liver and Mushrooms en Casserole.**
- 1 pound liver in slices about 1/4 inch thick
 - 1 cup hot water or meat stock
 - 3 cups mushrooms, chopped
 - 1/2 cup dry bread crumbs
 - 1 tablespoon butter
 - 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
 - 1 teaspoon grated onion

Remove the skin from the sliced liver and place the liver in a buttered baking dish. Melt the butter and cook the parsley and onion for a few minutes and then mix in the bread crumbs, salt and mushrooms. Stir until well mixed and spread the liver with this mixture. Rinse out the pan with the water or meat stock and pour over the ingredients in the casserole. Cover and cook in a slow oven from 45 to 60 minutes. Turn the liver during the cooking. Serve from the dish.

Another good dish containing liver is made by combining equal portions of liver and ham. Here is the recipe:

- Creamed Liver and Ham on Toast.**
- 1 pound liver
 - 1 pound sliced ham
 - 1 1/2 cups cream or rich milk
 - 1 tablespoon chopped parsley

Wipe the liver and remove the skin. Cook the ham in a covered frying pan until tender, then remove and grind it in the ham drippings until tender. Cut into small pieces, add the ground ham, the chopped parsley and the cream, and stir until well mixed. Serve on crisp thin toast.

Food for Children

Growing children have certain special needs in the way of food. Like grown people, children must be supplied with what is necessary for health and strength, but, unlike them, they must be given also what is necessary for development.

Even when children eat all their meals at home it is no easy matter to see that they are properly fed; and when they eat some of their meals at school the difficulty is far greater. It is not easy to make food attractive and to keep it clean when it must be packed and carried in a lunch basket.

CARING FOR FOOD IN COLD WEATHER

Much Depends on a Good Storage and Containers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Successful care of food in the home at any season depends very largely on whether there is a good storeroom, suitable containers and refrigerator or other means of keeping foods cool. The United States Department of Agriculture points out. Merely keeping perishable foods cool, however, does not eliminate the need for frequent inspection and picking over, discarding wilted leaves on vegetables and



Dumb-Waiter to Lower and Raise Foods to Cellar.

salad materials, selecting for first use those fruits most likely to become over-ripe, and otherwise exercising good care.

If the cellar must be used as the chief storage place for food in cold weather, a dumb-waiter on which supplies can be lowered and raised soon pays for itself in time and strength saved. If there is a furnace in the main part of the cellar, it is generally too warm for the winter storage of fruits and vegetables, but a store-room can often be partitioned off and so ventilated that the temperature is kept constantly cool.

Book Lice Nuisance

When book lice become unusually abundant the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1104, recommends several methods of control. Where only a few are present a thorough cleaning, airing and drying of the room is all that is needed, provided the source of infestation is within the room itself and has been destroyed.

KEEPING TROUBLES OUT OF SIGHT

(© by D. J. Walsh.)

THERE was something wrong about Mrs. Penn, the woman who lived next door to Mrs. Shaw and opposite to Mrs. Dilworth. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Dilworth had been brought to speak about it that afternoon as they sat together. They were fast friends, and they had been telling each other a great many private things for years. It was inevitable that the matter of Edith Penn should come up between them some time, although they were loyal to her as a neighbor and charitable to her as an acquaintance and a woman.

"She doesn't ring true," Mary Shaw said.

"I've often thought that," Mrs. Dilworth sighed. "There's something about her I don't understand, although I have tried to—something that repels me. I've never mentioned it before because I supposed that I was the only person in the neighborhood who felt that way about her."

"You aren't," Mary Shaw said. "I feel the same way myself. She's a good neighbor; I couldn't wish for a better. She's always agreeable and pleasant—too pleasant. Apparently she never has any reason to be otherwise. I guess that's why—" She paused. "It doesn't seem natural," she went on thoughtfully, "for a person never to have annoyance or trouble of any kind. The rest of us who have had our deep valleys—well, I suppose we can't understand a person who seems to live constantly on the sunny hills of existence. And Mrs. Penn certainly appears always to be on the tip-top of the very sunniest hill. Perhaps that's why we don't understand her. It's a good way up there from one of our deep valleys."

Mrs. Shaw gulped a little and wiped away a tear. Her deep valley was the loss of her husband who had been her true companion for more than thirty years. Mrs. Dilworth said nothing, only rocked a little faster. Fifteen years before she had lost her only child, a little son, and the pain of bereavement was still very acute at times.

There was a tap at the door, a brisk "May I come in?" and Edith Penn entered with a small dish in her hand. She was a woman as old as either of the two who started at her appearance, but she had a youthful air, for her gown was gayly blue and her face danced with smiles.

"I've brought you over a bit of divinity fudge," she said to Mrs. Shaw. "I'm so glad Mrs. Dilworth is here. She can enjoy it, too."

Mrs. Shaw accepted the candy with just a shade of embarrassment. She felt a sense of guilt in that she had talked about her neighbor and was now accepting a gift from her.

"The candy is lovely," she said. "Do sit down."

Mrs. Penn shook her head, still smiling. It came to Mary Shaw that she had smiled so much that her face had taken on a rather set look, a strained look, one might say.

"No! I must hurry back. I've a thousand things to see to," she returned gayly.

"You are always so rushed," Mrs. Dilworth offered. "And only just you and Mr. Penn and the little boy to do for." The little boy was Mrs. Penn's grandson, who had come to her when his young mother died.

"I see you have been to visit your sister," Mary Shaw said.

"Yes. I stayed only one night. That was all Mr. Penn could spare me. You should have seen the house he and Frank kept! I had a stack of dishes that high to wash." She laughed and vanished.

The two women looked at each other gravely. But they said not a word more. Thoughtfully they tasted the candy. It was delicious.

"It ought to sour in our mouths after the way we've talked about her," Mary regretted.

"I was just going to say that," Mrs. Dilworth agreed.

After Mrs. Dilworth went home Mary Shaw washed the empty bonbon dish from which she had emptied the candy, for in their conscience-strickenness they had not been able to eat it, and throwing a shawl over her head, went to return the dish to Mrs. Penn. She found Frankie making a snow man in the front yard.

"Go right in, Miss Shaw," he lisped. "Gran's making me a pair of pants."

Mrs. Shaw tapped lightly, as a warning, and entered. She heard a sound of sobbing and stopped, motionless with amazement. Sobs! They came from the sitting room. There was something else, too—Mrs. Penn was saying, "Oh, dear!" over and over again.

"She's sick—in pain," Mary Shaw thought, and hurried forward. Mrs. Penn lay on the couch with her face in her arms, a pathetic, grief-stricken figure. As Mrs. Shaw bent over and laid a hand on her shoulder she started and looked up.

"What is it?" demanded Mrs. Shaw, sinking down beside her and putting an arm about her. "Are you sick? Tell me so I can do something for you."

But Mrs. Penn merely sobbed incoherently. Presently she said thickly: "Lock the door so Frankie can't get in here. I—I wouldn't have him see me like this for the world. He has never seen me cry."

Mrs. Shaw locked the doors and then returned to her seat beside the weeping woman.

"My dear!" she said, with that understanding that comes only once in a thousand times, perhaps, even to the best of men, "it's all been a bluff, hasn't it?"

Edith Penn gripped the kind hand, looked into the sympathetic eyes, and gave herself to confession.

"I should say it has all been a bluff," she replied. "And I'm sick of bluffing. I'm tired of pretending. I—I hate myself for going round with that silly grin on my face and trying to make people believe it came there by itself. But it doesn't. I put it on every morning just the way I do my clothes. Let me tell you! I took you that candy this afternoon as an excuse, hoping I'd find you alone. I thought maybe I could tell you, but Mrs. Dilworth was there. Oh, my face aches with keeping things out of sight! I've always made the best of everything. My whole life is one fabrication, and what good has it done to me or anybody else? I don't believe it's true that the world is better for your keeping your trouble out of sight. I believe that the give-and-take sympathy creates a bond between people—a needed bond!"

"I have always believed that," Mary Shaw said.

"I've always had to cry my eyes out in secret while I smiled in the face of the whole world," Edith Penn went on. "Even my husband has never suspected that I had cause to shed a single tear. In that way I haven't been true to him, perhaps, but it was the way I was brought up. My mother was the kind of woman who would give our dinner away to somebody who didn't need it, while we did, just for the sake of keeping up appearances. 'My sister—' Her lips quivered. 'My sister has always been like mother, until yesterday. Yesterday she told me—that she has only six months to live. I smiled. I said, 'Six months is a long time.' Then I came home and kept right on smiling. But I've reached the point where I can't smile any more. I love her, and I am going to lose her. And I'm going to cry about it if I want to."

She did cry again, stormily, while Mrs. Shaw soothed and comforted her. It was not Edith Penn's first deep valley by any means, but it was the first time she had walked there with another woman who knew the length and breadth of deep valleys. In Mary Shaw she had found the friend she needed.

And Mary Shaw, too, had found something which she would in time make known to all women—a brave heart that had masqueraded under a smile in order to hide its suffering.

Process of Changes of the Infant Mind

The ultimate standard of value among human beings is personality; hence its development is of supreme importance. The germ of mental life in the striking instances of evolution to be found in nature.

Greater changes take place in the mind of an infant in a few years than in ages of plant or animal evolution. This germ of mental life is so constituted that it tends to develop according to inner laws, as does a grain of wheat, yet it is greatly modified in its development by its environment, physical and psychical.

The infant is in somewhat of the condition of a man who should find himself in a shop where machines of all sorts were in motion. He would at first have no control over them. By noticing what happened after each motion and by pulling various cranks and levers he would learn to know what to expect at any moment and could ultimately control the various machines.

In a similar way does the babe gradually gain control of his bodily movements. In the meantime the conscious states that are experienced are organized into a conscious self.—From "The Individual in the Making," by E. A. Kirkpatrick.

Weasel's Fashion Title

Ermine—weasel. It would probably be a shock to royalty to know they are one and the same.

The elegant white ermine that constitutes the collar or robes of king and prince is the fur of the weasel in its white winter phase. The same marauder of the hen coops, who is the poultry raiser's most persistent enemy, becomes valuable to the trapper in the winter for the pelt it yields.

Prime weasel pelts, styled as ermine in the trapper's price list, bring a couple of dollars. In the dead of winter the weasel is entirely white, save for the tip of its tail, which is black.

In summer the weasel is brown and its fur is worthless.

Look Out for the Snails

In some parts of Wales the natives indulge in the thrills of a snail race. With a dash of paint upon their shells to identify them the snails are started across a space about a yard square, being attracted to the end by a pile of wet ivy leaves. The snails often develop an unfortunate habit of going to sleep during the race and they must be jockeyed by the use of small sticks by their owners. The owners of the snail which crosses the line first takes the purse.

Very Much So, Yes

Mae—You're a mounted police? How romantic!
Police—Yeah, you said it, lady. Why, even now I have it in my legs.

MOTHER!

Look at Child's Tongue if Sick, Cross, Feverish

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless, "fruity laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Fig Syrup," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the



bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

Want War on Rattlesnakes

A rattlesnake with 29 rattles and a button, one of the largest found in west Texas in recent years, was captured by Howard Sellan of the Doran ranch, on the San Saba river recently. Rattlesnakes annually take a heavy toll of live stock, and residents of west Texas are asking that a bounty be placed on them.

Not Much Fun in This

Catching fish by electricity is being tried in Rhineland. The process consists of electrifying the water in a given stretch so that the stunned fish rise to the surface.

Accounted For

Dealer—I have sold that couple three sets of dishes in the last few months.
O'Grouch—They have lots of company, I suppose.
Dealer—No; they have lots of arguments.—New Bedford Standard.

A Change of Heart

Magistrate—You have already acknowledged that you assaulted the policeman?
Accused—Yes.
Magistrate—Then what do you want to do now?
Accused—Deny it.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocarbonylchloride of Salicylic Acid

Full Measure
"He appears to have been practically poured into that suit."
"And didn't say 'when'?"

Red Cross Ball Blue should be used in every home. It makes clothes white as snow and never injures the fabric. All good grocers.—Adv.

The fault-finder finds little else.—E. B. Salisbury.

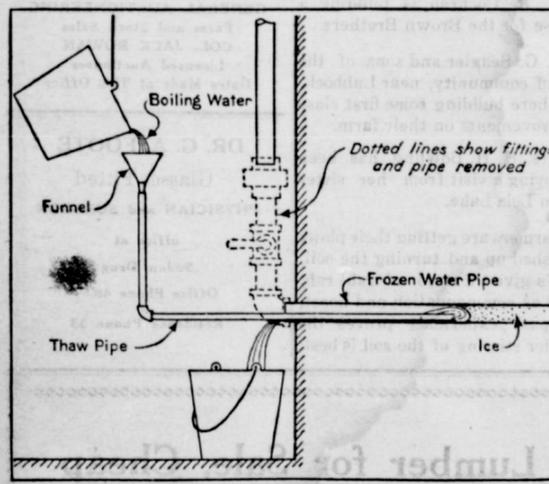
One can be a hero, too, when he forgets he is afraid.

Tired of Life
About 12,000 people kill themselves in the United States each year. Last year the records showed the oldest suicide was ninety-seven and the youngest six years old.—Woman's Home Companion.

If one is going to loaf one wants to do it where the climate makes it worth while.

Discretion and cowardice are apparently never allied, but they're not kin.

THAWING FROZEN PIPE IS SIMPLE TASK



Thawing Frozen Pipe by Working From Supply End.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The middle of a frozen pipe should never be thawed first, says the United States Department of Agriculture, because expansion of the water confined by ice on both sides may burst the pipe. When thawing a water pipe, work towards the supply, opening a faucet to show when flow starts. When thawing a waste or sewer pipe, work upward from the lower end to permit the water to drain away.

Applying boiling water or hot cloths to a frozen pipe is simple and effective. When there is no danger of fire a torch or burning newspaper run back and forth along the frozen pipe gives quick results. Underground or otherwise inaccessible pipes may be thawed as follows: Open the frozen water pipe on the house end. Insert one end of a small pipe or tube. With the aid of a funnel at the other end of the small pipe pour boiling water into it and push it forward as the ice melts. A piece of rubber tubing may be used to connect the funnel to the thaw pipe. Hold the funnel higher than the frozen pipe, so that the hot water has head and forces the cooled

water back to the opening, where it may be caught in a pail. The head may be increased and the funnel may be more conveniently used if an elbow and a piece of vertical pipe are added to the outer end of the thaw pipe. Add more thaw pipe at the outer end until a passage is made through the ice. Withdraw the thaw pipe quickly after the flow starts. Do not stop the flow until the thaw pipe is fully removed and the frozen pipe is cleared of ice. A small force pump is often used instead of a funnel and is much to be preferred for opening a long piece of pipe. If available, a jet of steam may be used instead of hot water; being hotter, it is more rapid.

Frozen traps and waste pipes are sometimes thawed by pouring in caustic soda or lye, obtainable at grocery stores for about 25 cents a pound. Chemicals of this character should be labeled "poison" and should be kept where children cannot get them. To prevent freezing, the water in the traps of a vacant house should be removed during cold weather and the traps should be filled with kerosene crude glycerin, or a very strong brine made of common salt and water.

After Colds or Grip

One's Kidneys Must Function Properly to Eliminate the Waste Impurities.

DOES winter find you lame and achy—worried with backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney secretions scanty and burning in passage? These are often signs of improper kidney action, and sluggish kidneys permit waste poisons to upset the system.

Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, increase the secretion of the kidneys and aid in the elimination of waste impurities. Are endorsed by users everywhere.

Ask your neighbor!

Doan's Pills

A Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys

At all dealers, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N.Y.

CUTICURA Promotes Loveliness Of Skin And Hair

Daily use of the Soap, assisted by the Ointment when required, keeps the skin fresh and clear and the hair healthy and glossy. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also the smooth, cooling, fragrant Cuticura Talcum.

Sup. So. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 14, Malden, Mass.

4000 Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

They Came From Far and Near To This Astounding Sale



Our store has been packed with buyers this week. Hundreds of Dollars were saved by the people in this section.

We have made drastic reductions for the next few day. Be here. It will pay you.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

SEWING THREAD The best grade. Most numbers in stock. Seven spools to a customer, for **25c**

LADIES' HATS Wonderful selection Your choice for Friday and Saturday only, values up to 6.00 now **1.49**

LADIES' COATS Every Coat has been slaughtered in price. Values to 25.00 at **14.95** Values to 20.00 at **9.85**

32 INCH Fast Color Gingham New Spring Patterns Sale Price, per yard **15c**

The Curtain will go down Saturday, January 28, on Sudan's Greatest Sale

Men's Union Suits Good Winter Weight, well made, full cut, a real value, Sale Price **97c**

Men's Suits Marks Made. All Wool. Val. **19.85** up to \$35.00

Boy's Overalls Good Grade, heavy weight. Sizes 4 to 8, pair **79c**

Canvas Gloves Genuine 8 oz material, 3 pairs to a customer, per pair **5c**

Men's Work Shoes Solid leather with rubber heels, Sale price **1.98**

Ladies' Shoes Good quality, values to 4.50 Sale price now **2.98**

Men's Dress Oxfords Values to \$6.00 now **3.95**

Children's Shoes As cheap as **98c**

FREE! FREE!

5 gallons of gas with every purchase of \$15 or more, Friday and Saturday.

Hundreds of bargains not listed. Come in look around

Everybody's Cash Store

FAMOUS FOR BARGAINS
The Progressive Store in The Progressive City of The Plains
SUDAN, TEXAS

EXTRA HELP

Has been hired to give you quick service. No trouble to wait on you.

Attention Mrs. Housewife

It will pay you to trade here.

Our prices are the lowest---our quality the best and last but not least we offer unexcelled service.

We welcome every Housewife to do her shopping here, knowing that whatever she may purchase she will not only be getting the fullest measure of value in every sense of the word but also the choicest of foods at a minimum price.



THERE IS MORE POWER IN
THAT GOOD

Supreme Motor Oil leaves less carbon **GULF** At the Sign of the Orange Disc

GASOLINE

B. R. Haney, Agent.

ENOCHS NEWS

L. H. Bates, Editor

Next Monday night at the Bu- la High School auditorium, and on Tuesday night at the Wilson school house, Mr. H. H. Dingus will speak on the somewhat unusual topic, "Where Will You Be In the Resurrection?" Those who have arrangements for the lecture in charge promise that a helpful and illuminating discourse will be given. The speaker, who has had considerable experience as a teacher of Bible subjects, will present his subject in an understandable and straightforward manner, building his arguments and presentations simply upon Scripture corroborated by facts as we know them. It is promised that the lecture will clarify many obscure and usually avoided details of the teaching of the resurrection. "How are the dead raised, and with what body do they come?" is still an unanswered question in the minds of many. Then "What is the purpose of the resurrection?" is another altogether reasonable question which many have never had answered to their satisfaction. If the dead are not dead, as some claim, then what is the need of a resurrection? If the good have already gone to Heaven, what advantage will it be to them to be re-invested with a human body? And if the wicked have gone to a place of punishment, what purpose can there be in a resurrection? Or indeed, press the matter further, how can there be a resurrection at all of those who are not dead, if the teachings of theology are true?



It must be admitted that the subject is shrouded in considerable mystery.

"Where will each of us be in the resurrection?" is another question which is not unreasonable or impious to ask. Surely every one is interested in so important a subject and the fact that an opportunity is now given to hear it reasonably and satisfactorily explained should result in a good attendance at the lecture, given at 8 o'clock both evenings. Seats will be free, and no collection will be taken.

The editor of the Enochs News has been so very busy since the holiday season that he was unable to get the items of interest together. However, you will perhaps excuse his negligence when you learn that he has been enjoying a visit from his father, mother, and sister whom he had not seen in almost 12 years. They have come to our community from Salem, Ore., and have located on an Enochs farm one-half mile north of the Enochs Gin. His sister, who recently was married to Mr. S. K. Dyer, also of Salem, was accompanied by her husband and they, too, are expecting to locate in our midst.

Esta Nicholson and Miss Eva Holliman were united in marriage last Friday evening at Littlefield. The groom is employed at the Enochs Service Station and Garage, and is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Nicholson, and the bride, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holliman, both splendid families of our community.

S. G. and Claude Beard, brothers of Sam Beard, have just moved onto Enochs farms, coming with their families from Quannah, Texas. We are told that they are of the same true blue blood that Sam is and we welcome them into our community.

R. T. McCormack was a business visitor at the county seat Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Snow are the proud parents of a baby son born Tuesday evening, January 17th.

E. P. Cochran is building a house for the Brown Brothers.

C. G. Seagler and sons of the Acuff community, near Lubbock, are here building some first class improvements on their farm.

Mrs. H. H. Bowling has been enjoying a visit from her sister from Lela Lake.

Farmers are getting their plows polished up and turning the soil. Let's give them a loud rah! rah! rah! as commendation and boost, for past experience proves the earlier stirring of the soil is best.

FOR HOUSE DECORATING
AND
SIGN PAINTING
SEE
W. G. McGLAMERY

GENERAL AUCTIONEERING
Farm and Stock Sales
COL. JACK ROWAN
Licensed Auctioneer
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Lumber for Sale, Cheap

We have a few cars of Lumber that we want to move quickly, so will make the following prices f.o.b. Littlefield, as long as it lasts---
All No 2 Grades, Dimensions, Shiplap at \$35.00.
No. 2 Flooring and Siding, Big Mill Stock, Extra good 37.50, B & B Flooring, Siding, Big Mill Stock \$55.00. B & B Finish 1x6--1x8 \$6.00. 1x5 B \$7.00.

Turner-Brewer Lbr. Co.
Littlefield, Texas

THE SUDAN NEWS

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Dangerous Situation in Foreign Investments

Is it necessary to protect the dollars of American capitalists with the lives of American boys, is the question that enters the minds of many as reports of marines killed and wounded in Nicaragua came back to this country and thousands of others are started on their way there. Foreign loans are made at a high rate of interest and the investors should be made to stand the risk.

Representative Garret said that it was the business of the American government to protect American lives and property abroad, but that it was not the business of American concerns to stabilize foreign banks and loan money in foreign countries and then send over marines to protect their interests. He said America was not called on to collect privas atebroad. Further, that no one has ever shown in a single instance where the life or property of any American in Nicaragua was endangered, and that the administration should make known to the American people just when and how such American life or property was endangered in that country.

Such censoring and approving of foreign loans by the State department was criticised recently by Senator Glass. He disapproved sending vast quantities of American capital abroad for investment at a high rate of interest when, if the same capital would stay at home where it belongs, it would tend very strongly to reduce the home rate of interest to farmers and small business generally. He stated his intention to introduce a bill at the present session of Congress to correct this evil.

During the year 1927 nearly two billion American dollars were loaned to foreign countries. The amount of the foreign debt to this country, not counting the war debt, is \$15,000,000,000—an almost inconceivable sum.

The present situation in Nicaragua offers an example of what may often arise in the case of

private loans to foreign countries. These are often made with the approval of the State Department and when they become endangered the investors naturally look to the government to protect them.

It was pointed out in an editorial in the Washington Post that some of this money was lent to solvent countries and solvent concerns on the best of security. Much of it, however, was risked in insecure countries and in speculative enterprises. Some of the communities and commercial undertakings that have borrowed money from the United States must make a profit of 12 or 15 per cent a year if they are to meet their obligations. They must be more prosperous than American communities or business concerns.

American investors should be careful to thoroughly investigate foreign bond flotations. Sooner or later one of the big loans may default and then only the investor will be the one to suffer the loss.

It is well to remember that banking interests who negotiate loans to foreign countries do not do so without recompense. Then they sell bonds to the American people after which their responsibilities cease.—S. R. News Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Once more a resolution has passed the Senate which if carried to conclusion will abolish the so-called Lame Duck sessions of Congress. The Norris resolution which passed the Senate provided that President should take office on the first of January after his election and that the new Congress should meet in January following its election in November. Under the present arrangement a congressman or senator who is elected in November does not take his seat until the second December following, about 13 months. And the Congress which convenes in December after an election is composed of defeated congressmen and senators along with those who have been re-elected. That is why it is referred to as the "Lame Duck" congress. Under the new plan a Congressman or Senator elected in November would take his oath of office and enter upon his duties the following December, only a few weeks after his election. Before this plan becomes effective it must pass both houses of Congress by a two thirds majority and be ratified by the legislatures of two thirds of the states. In other words, it will be merely another amendment to the Constitution.—Booneville (Mo.) Advertiser.

Every husband wonders what his wife does with all the money he brings home, and every wife wonders why her husband isn't able to bring home more money.

The Democrats decided to go to Houston, Texas, with their national convention. It is possible they entertain the belief that the Republicans may carry Texas this year? More than likely the taking of the convention to Houston was a primary move rather than a move designed to influence any votes in the general election. Apparently the anti-Smith Democrats were responsible for the convention going to the South and West and that move indicates that the fight on Smith for the nomination is already under way in earnest. Smith will be entirely out of his element in Texas and the Democratic East will be out of its element also. It looks very much like things are shaping up for the nomination of a western man in both parties.—Booneville Advertiser.

Do not waste your time on social questions. What is the matter with the Poor is Poverty. What is the matter with the Rich is Uselessness.

More good livestock to consume more feed produced on more acres.

The General Electric Company has demonstrated that it is possible to transmit actual pictures by radio and that the time is here when you can listen on your radio and see the actors as well as hear them. It won't be long now until we will all be so familiar with Will Rogers, Al Jolson, and other noted artists that we will be calling them by their first name.

Beauty Parlor Work

I use the Modern Creams for Modern Beauty Work.

I make the right cream for the Skin, and treat all kinds of Skin Disease.

Marcell 50c

Your patronage appreciated.

Mrs. Cora M. Clements

A Thing Worth Building Is Worth Building Well!

First class Lumber and Building Materials insure a First Class Job when work is done and you will find it's just as cheap in the long run.

Higginbotham-Bartlett Co.

Good Lumber

Everybody is Singing the Praise of

Our Most Excellent Printing Work

The Sudan News



SUCH IS LIFE
 Junior's Christmas Skis



HOW, WATCH HOW PAPA SKIS—THAT'S THE WAY TO LEARN!



WHOA! I AINT READY

OUR CLIMATE
 By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
 Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

IT WAS raining when I went to sleep at night and raining still when I waked in the morning—a gentle but persistent rain that pattered on the windows and soothed me into a sound sleep like distant music. It gave me a quiet, peaceful feeling. It was like taking a sedative for jangling nerves. I knew that I should enjoy going out in it and feeling the soft mist upon my face. Going out into a rain never gives me a chill or a cold or a feeling of injustice or irritation. I like it.

I knew, however, that if I should by chance meet Mrs. Griswold—she comes from Florida, where I almost froze to death last Christmas because I had somewhere gotten the idea that Florida has a warm climate, and had worn light clothing when I went down—she would begin: "What terrible weather you have here! Does it do nothing else but rain? It seems to me we haven't had a day of sunshine since I struck this spot."



WAH! THEY'RE MY SKIS AND YOU ARE HAVING ALL THE FUN

I tell her that she should take up her residence in central Spain where for centuries they have developed a system of dry farming; where the sun shines seven days in the week and the air is constantly full of thick yellow dust. She would like it there I know.

Mrs. Jenkins was born and brought up in Texas. Unless you are thrashing about in the Gulf of Mexico you will find the climate of Texas comfortably warm during the summer months—in fact hot.

We had a few warm days in September—this is a locality in which

corn is one of the staple products and warm weather in September is essential to the proper ripening of the corn—pleasant days I thought them, for the nights were cool. Mrs. Jenkins nearly suffocated. She had seldom gone through anything so trying. This climate of ours she simply cannot get used to.

"Now in Minnesota," Mrs. Smith tells us, "we have wonderful winters!"

I am sure it must be true for I came closer to freezing to death during a short visit to Duluth one summer than at any other time in my life. She goes on to say that when it gets cold it stays cold. Eleven months winter and one month late in the fall, one admirer has defined it. Here on the other hand we never know one day what we are going to be up against the next. Change, variety, the unexpected, no monotony! As they say out in California no matter what may happen—"That's what I like about it."

In England it rains every day; in Spain it never rains. In California there is eternal sunshine, and in Alaska twelve months of winter. Here we have all varieties of weather within a week. I like it.

(© 1923 Western Newspaper Union.)

Seek Lost Cities South of Mexico

New Orleans, La.—Plans for an expedition to unexplored regions of Central America and Mexico are being completed by Tulane university, according to announcement by Dr. Frans Blom, acting head of the department

Maya cities, studying little known tribes and venturing into the great unexplored forests of the Tzendales region. In these forests are thousands of square miles very little known, Doctor Blom states.

"The Austrian explorer, Teobert Maler, discovered many magnificent cities along the Usumacinta river, and as the country between the territory explored by the Tulane expedition of 1925 and the aforementioned river is quite like the area already explored there is little doubt but that we shall make some remarkable discoveries.

"The Lacandon Indians, who inhabit this forest, speak of several lakes which have never been placed on the maps and it will be one of our objects to locate those. The Lacandon Indians, to this day, use flint-headed arrows for weapons. They dress in bark clothes and they worship the sun and rain gods. Their life has been studied by Professor Tozzer of Harvard university, but the Gray Memorial expedition will be the first to take moving pictures of this strange tribe. As the tribe is in rapid decline and dying out, these pictures will probably also be the last to be taken of the Lacandons."

SICK WOMAN SOON RECOVERS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



"A neighbor advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which she said had helped her so much. So I bought a few bottles, and tried it out. It sure helped me wonderfully. I felt much better. My work was no longer a dread to me. If I hear of any one who is troubled the way I was, I will gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to them and I will answer any letters in regard to the same."

—MRS. BERTHA MEACHAM, 1134 N. Penn. Ave., Lansing, Mich.

"I had been sickly ever since I was fifteen years old. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I got so I could do all my housework and I am in good health."—MRS. MARIE K. WILLIAMS, Ketchikan, Alaska.

From Michigan to Alaska, from Maine to Oregon and from Connecticut to California letters are continually being written by grateful women recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Compound is made from roots and herbs and for more than fifty years has been helping to restore run-down, over-worked women to health.

Are you on the Sunlit Road to Better Health?

Lead Killed Him

"Ellen, what's become of old Simon?"

"He done die wid lead poisonin'."

"Lead poisonin'? I didn't know Simon was a painter."

"Nossuh, he was in de chicken business."



Bad Cold Left Her During Sermon!

To awake with a cold and be rid of it by noon—would you like to know how to do it? You don't have to dose yourself with strong drugs. Just take a plain white, pleasant-tasting tablet.

Pape's Cold Compound is such a simple thing to use, it doesn't seem possible that it can knock a cold out completely in a few hours. But it does! And there isn't a single after-effect on heart, head, or stomach. It is sold by every druggist for only 35c.

PAPE'S COLD COMPOUND

Just the Same Way

Amateur Farmer—I wrote to the paper to find how long cows should be milked.

Friend—And they said— "Just like short cows."—Stray Stories.

CORNS



Ends pain at once!

In one minute pain from corns is ended. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads do this safely by removing the cause—pressing and rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, healing. At all drug and shoe stores. Cost but a trifle.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Makes the Body Strong. Makes the Blood Rich. 60c

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 60 cents by mail or at drug-gists. Hilscoz Chemical Works, Patheogue, N. Y.

PISO'S Coughs

Quick Relief! A pleasant, effective syrup—35c and 60c sizes. And externally, use PISO'S Throat and Chest Salve, 35c.

Girl Friend of Striking Miners



The photograph shows Milka Sablich, known as "Flaming Milka" of the Pennsylvania mine strike district, with Proko Mullitich and John Riechen, two of the striking miners. They were in New York to enlist aid for their cause. This eighteen-year-old girl has done much to relieve the suffering of the families of strikers.

Texas Has Large Supply of Potash

Austin, Texas.—Potash deposits large enough to supply America's needs for 250 years have been discovered in western Texas. Dr. H. E. Sellards and Dr. E. P. Schoch of the University of Texas have reported to the American Chemical society. In the past the United States has depended on Germany for potash.

The search for the compound in this field was begun by J. A. Udden of the University of Texas. He suspected the presence of potash, because here, just as in Germany, there was once a Permian sea which had been cut off from the rest of the ocean and has evaporated to dryness.

Udden found potash minerals in "well cuttings" in the area. His pioneering work was completed by the United States geological survey.

"These deposits will naturally be

mined like coal," the two professors report. "The products—sulfates of potassium, sodium and magnesium—have a different market value from the chlorides.

"With an oil field within a few miles, and the fact that solar evaporation is very easily carried out in the dry and rarefied atmosphere of the Texas high plains, it is seen that the cost of production should be moderate.

"The industry will also be helped by the fact that the oil industry has developed the nearby city of Odessa so that power, supplies, labor, etc., may all be readily and cheaply obtained there.

"The amount of potash in sight" may be said to be that underlying a strip, three miles wide by six miles long. Within the soluble layer this strip contains 23,000,000 tons of potash slum oxide and in the polyhalite layers about 34,000,000 tons. At present the United States consumption is 250,000 tons of potassium oxide per annum. For this rate of consumption the foregoing will suffice for 250 years."

Perfect Bridge Hand

St. Louis.—A perfect bridge hand was held by Lee Carter. He had 13 spades. His original modest bid of one spade was increased to seven when his opponents bid up to seven clubs. The contract was doubled and redoubled. The hand scored 677 points.

New Year Aftermath



SUITO VOICE: I MUST HAVE BEEN CRAZY TO LET TH' MISSUS TALK ME INTO SWEARING OFF SMOKING

NO!! I WONT DISCUSS ANYTHING TODAY FURTHERMORE I KNOW NOTHING TO DISCUSS

WELL, CAN YOU FATHOM TH' OLD CRAB?

DIPPING INTO SCIENCE

Forks Comparatively New

Forks were not even known to the English people until the Seventeenth century when they were brought there from Italy. It is believed our own ancestors who came over in the Mayflower never saw a small fork such as we use at the table. Even to this day the Egyptians and Persians eat with their fingers.

(© 1923 Western Newspaper Union.)

EXPERT ON SKIIS



The photograph shows Hans Froo of the University of Wisconsin, who won the class B ski championship last year. He is now training for the 1924 season and hopes to win the national championship.

Increase in Ranks of Drug Addicts

San Quentin, Calif.—Law violators who are addicted to the use of narcotics are increasing in California.

The average age of the addict is fourteen years less than it was 11 years ago, and the ranks of narcotic vendors are recruited from former prisoners who leave penitentiaries with only \$5 given them by the state, according to figures recently made public by officials of the California state prison here. The figures show only the number of prisoners who admit using dope or have been discovered to be addicts.

In 1916 only 2.5 per cent of the prisoners used narcotics; in 1920 the percentage jumped to 5.7 per cent, and in 1923 it was 12 per cent. The figures for 1923 have not yet been compiled.

The average age of the user in 1916 was thirty-seven; today it is twenty-three. The age the user began to use narcotics in 1916 was twenty-three and today it is slightly under eighteen. Morphine is by far the most commonly used. Opium is second, cocaine third, and heroin fourth.

When a dope addict is sent to prison his supply is not tapered off, but is cut sharply. The women, in particular, suffer greatly when morphine is taken away from them. They are sick mentally and physically for many months after their supply is stopped. About 8 per cent of the women, according to the prison matron, have been addicts.

The approximate annual opium supply is 1,500 tons. Of this amount, only 25 tons are used for medicinal purposes, and the balance, 1,375 tons, is sold illegitimately to users. The 1,375 tons give about 8,000,000 doses or "shots"—and that is morphine alone. The profit in \$12 worth of opium, when sold on the street by peddlers, is about \$7.20.

Drugs formerly were smuggled in side the prison walls in the barrels of fountain pens, inside of soap, in the handles of safety razors, and shaving brushes, between the covers of books in candy, in "tailor-made" cigarettes and by other ingenious methods.

A certain quantity of drugs still gets within the walls of the prison, but the addict is now carefully watched, and his privileges, such as receiving mail or packages, are usually taken away from him on the first offense.

According to the Narcotic Rehabilitation society, about 1,000 men and women each day start to use some kind of drug.

Father Sage Says:

Many a woman who can speak seven languages hasn't a husband to growl because she can't sew on a button.

Good Health Keeps A Woman Young

Texarkana, Ark.—"I was rundown, weak, nervous and sick. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, so I did and it proved to be a great benefit to me. In a short time I was feeling like a different person. All I can say is, that I was greatly benefited by the 'Favorite Prescription' and I have heard other women say that they were, too."—Mrs. J. M. Halbert, 216 Hickory St.

The wisest thing to do, is to get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, in liquid or tablets, at your nearest drug store.

Large bottles, liquid \$1.85; Tablets \$1.85 and 65c.

Write Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., if you feel the need of advice.



No more Heartburn

For correcting over-acidity, normalizing digestion and quickly relieving belching, gas, sourness, heartburn, nausea and other digestive disorders. Safe, Pleasant.

Normalizes Digestion and Sweetens the Breath



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
25c AND 75c PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Don't Let That Cold Turn Into "Flu"

That cold may turn into "Flu," Grippe or, even worse, Pneumonia, unless you take care of it at once.

Rub Musterole on the congested parts and see how quickly it brings relief. As effective as the messy old mustard plaster, does the work without blister. Musterole, made from pure oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other simple ingredients, is a counter-irritant which stimulates circulation and helps break up the cold.



MUSTEROLE
Better than a mustard plaster

Hayes Cough Remedy
AND
Hayes Cold and Flu Capsules
are strictly guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your druggist for them. C. R. Hayes Drug Co., Chillicothe, Tex.

PILES CURED
Any druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. In tubes with pipe, 75c; or in tin boxes, 60c. Just ask for

PAZO OINTMENT

For Cuts, Burns Bruises, Sores
Try HANFORD'S BALSAM OF MYRRH
All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

Dog Mourns Dead Brother
The devotion shown by Jack, a pointer dog, for his brother, Mike, dead since December 1, 1926, has become a classic story throughout southwest Virginia. Jack and Mike were born August 29, 1923. Jack was present, with his head hanging low, at the burial in a field near by. Every day since then Jack has gone to Mike's grave. It is necessary to call him to meals and at night when he is placed in his kennel, but each morning and after every meal, he returns to the grave.

For your daughter's sake, use Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. She will then have that dainty, well-groomed appearance that girls admire.—Adv.

Character is everything. Nevertheless, good character has a long, hard fight against bad reputation.

End a Cold in 1 Day!
Act quickly in a cold. It may lead to grippe or flu. Break up a cold within twenty-four hours. HILL'S will do it! Combines the four great requirements. Stops the cold in a day, checks the fever, opens the bowels, tones the entire system. Get red box today at any druggist, 30c.

HILL'S Colds
Cacaine—Bromide—Quinine

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for January 29

THE GROWING FAME OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Mark 3:7-12; 4:53-56.
GOLDEN TEXT—"The common people heard him gladly."
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Followed by Crowds of People.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Growing Fame of Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Why the People Followed Jesus.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Secret of Jesus' Fame.

1. Jesus Ministering by the Sea (3:7-12).

1. Why He withdrew. It was because of the murderous plotting of the Pharisees against His life. So violent was their hatred against Him that they conspired with the Herodians, whom they regarded as traitors to their nation and country, to put Him to death. Their opposition was aroused when Jesus claimed to have power on earth to forgive sins (2:10). It grew in intensity when He mingled with publicans and sinners (2:16), and was fanned into a violent flame when He set at naught their false interpretations of the Sabbath law (2:23-28). Criticism and harshness causes Jesus today to withdraw from our presence.

2. To whom He ministered (vv. 7, 8).

A great multitude, representing a wide stretch of territory. They came from Jerusalem and Idumaea on the south, from beyond Jordan on the east, and from Tyre and Sidon on the northwest. Jesus was the magnetic attraction—the hero of the hour. The interest of the whole country centered in Him.

3. The result (vv. 9-12).

(1) So great was the pressure that lives seemed endangered by the thronging of the multitudes. Some came out of curiosity "when they heard what great things he did" (v. 8). Others came for physical benefit, to be healed of their diseases. To escape from the throng He ordered the disciples to secure a little boat for Him.

(2) The unclean spirits prostrated themselves before Him (vv. 11, 12).

They confessed Him as the Son of God. They had no doubt about His deity. This testimony He refused to receive because (a) the time for His declaration was not yet ripe. (b) They were not the beings to make Him known. He would not receive tribute from such a source. He would be proclaimed only by those who loved and honored Him.

4. Jesus Ministering at Gennesaret (6:53-56).

1. Jesus recognized (v. 54). The people quickly recognized Him because they had witnessed His mighty works. The feeding of the 5,000 was doubtless still in their minds. Perhaps many of them had witnessed His works in Capernaum and nearby places. They had doubtless heard Him teach also. He was recognized wherever He went. When He rules in the lives of believers today, those who come into touch with them recognize the fact. They take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus (Acts 4:13).

2. The people ran to see Jesus (v. 55).

They did not go about this in a half-hearted way. Those who really come into touch with the Lord Jesus Christ have called forth from them unusual energy. The degree of reality of our contact with Him is expressed by our enthusiasm.

3. They searched the whole region for those in need (v. 55).

Those who were found to be sick and in need were carried in beds to Jesus. Those who have come to know Christ will go about earnestly seeking for the lost to bring them to Christ. It matters not what effort is required.

4. They were made whole by His touch (v. 56).

The only touch which is needed for the healing of the human soul is that of faith. When the individual is brought into touch with Him by a vital and living faith, sin is vanquished and sickness and death lose their power.

Honor

Honor is like the eye which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.—Bousquet.

The "Yes" and "No"

You are what you are today because of what you were yesterday. You are the product of the "Yes" that you have said, and the "No."—Margaret Slattery.

Good Christians, Citizens

Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens.—Daniel Webster.

Stepping Stones

Men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things.—Tennyson.

The Library of God

Few, but full of understanding, are the books of the library of God.—Cupper.

Community Building

No Satisfaction in Use of Cheap Paint

Cheap paint is not cheap. It may cost less a gallon, but it costs more a square foot—that is, paint which is made of inferior materials or inferiorly manufactured. A product may be inexpensive and yet good. The product made of poor materials or the product poorly made is costly, however, an Indianapolis builder asserts.

In the first place it covers less surface a gallon. Under normal conditions, which means a fairly smooth surface and application by an expert brush hand, a gallon of paint should cover from 300 to 500 square feet, two coats. But the inferior product falls far short of the standard. By the time your house is painted and varnished poor materials will have cost as much as good, perhaps more.

Good paint will last three to five years under average conditions. Two years is a maximum for the inferior product. Thus if you consider, say ten or twelve years instead of one or two, the number of gallons used will probably be 50 to 100 per cent greater or less, according to your choice.

Still more important in your ultimate saving is the fact that by far the greatest cost of painting and varnishing is the application. If you must repaint or revarnish every two years instead of every four, the total expense would be increased several fold, even if you spent less money on the materials.

Finally the fundamental service of paint and varnish is protection. If it falls below the standard in giving this service, which it must if the product is poor, the resulting deterioration is costly.

Thus in coverage, wearing quality, cost of application and protective service, a good product is superior to a poor one. No fallacy could be greater, no economy more costly, than that of cheap paint.

Women's Clubs Making Real Gifts to Towns

Many women's clubs throughout the country hit upon a new Christmas idea, presenting their home towns with lasting gifts instead of indulging in temporary charitable enterprises, and leaders of the movement urged wide adoption of the plan.

Summing up what has been accomplished in this direction, the Woman's Home Companion points out one example which could be followed in even the smallest community.

The Book Lovers' club of Basin, Wyo., presented the town with a library, the 13 clubwomen having only \$50 with which to begin the enterprise. The small collection of books was housed in the Commercial club, and members at first took turns acting as librarians. Within a few months the club doubled the number of books, and after a few years a house and lot was acquired and the library now flourishes with aid from direct taxation.

Value of Paved Roads

It is estimated and it is probably an underestimate, that there are 200,000 motor vehicles in Alabama. Taking the North Carolina engineer's figures of an annual gasoline saving of \$16.78 per car when operated over concrete roads, there would be a total net economy of \$3,352,000 in a year's time in this state alone and for a period of five years the saving would rise to the splendid sum of \$16,600,000. There are other substantially lower operating costs to be had in wear and tear in tire mileage, which when combined with the item of motor fuel, make the exhibit in favor of paved roads still more impressive.

In the words of the Holy Book it were well that those in responsible charge of road building in this state "think on these things."—Selma Times-Journal.

Low Taxes Help City

A city which has cut its taxes now tells what the repression has been. The city is Lynn, Mass. In two years it has reduced its tax levy \$8.80 for each \$1,000 of valuation. The saving to taxpayers from the amount that would have been levied under the 1925 rate has been \$1,600,000, according to a statement made by Ralph S. Bauer, mayor of Lynn, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards.

Since this cut in the tax rate more than fifty new industries have come to Lynn, the mayor states.

Care in Tree Placing

Spacing of trees is something that cannot be governed by fixed rules, says the American Tree association of Washington. Street trees may be placed from 30 to 80 feet apart, depending upon the variety. Catalpa and Lombardy poplars, which are not very commendable for street use, may be planted at the minimum distance given above, while sycamore and elm require the maximum distance.

Markers on Highways

Why not show the traveling public that they are coming into a town that makes pace with the day and time by keeping it as attractive as possible? an exchange asks.

POULTRY

EARLY HATCHING BEST FOR EGGS

For several years the department of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station has been hatching part of its Leghorn chicks about mid-February. This was done, first, as an experiment and in later years because it paid to do so.

It was found that February hatching of Leghorns for the following early fall egg production lengthens the season of incubation by beginning it earlier, thus making better use of incubation and brooder equipment. It also makes use of more eggs for incubation purposes, which is conceded to be better practice for poultrymen.

The early hatched Leghorn cockerels, most of which are surplus, are ready for sale as broilers in early April when prices are at their best. These early broilers help to offset lower prices which usually must be accepted for the same type of broilers that are hatched in April and are not ready for the market until June or thereabouts. In view of these advantages it is believed that poultrymen should make money on their February-hatched surplus of Leghorn cockerels.

The February-hatched pullets grow almost to laying maturity before hot weather sets in, or are at least beyond the stage in which hot weather materially affects them. They are usually ready to lay in August and lay well during that month, September, and part of October anyway. Eggs are worth money in that summer period, and as the older hens are falling off in egg production at that time the pullet production helps materially to balance the income on the poultry plant.

These early pullets are likely to molt in late fall, and the rest get during that process will render them useful as breeders in the following spring, their first spring as adults. The department suggests that about one-quarter of the Leghorn flocks might be February hatched. The rest can come along in mid-April.

Changing Feed to Hens Lowers Egg Production

Many poultry keepers become dissatisfied with the way their hens are laying and immediately, without trying to figure out the cause, decide to change to a different kind of feed. They may be getting a fair egg production but think they can get a much better one, and therefore they change the feed.

There is only one time when it is safe to make a change in feed, that is, a radical one and this is in the spring when all chickens, if they amount to anything at all, will lay eggs. A change at this time will not have the serious effects that a change during the fall, winter or summer will have.

In the first place, choose a good feed, one that has been tried and has given good results. Then stick to this feed. If something goes wrong, look to the way in which this feed is being fed. Don't make any radical change, however, as birds are very susceptible to any such changes at this stage of their lives. Such changes are apt to cause a molt with a consequent drop in egg production.

Providing Winter Dust Bath Quite Important

During one of the periods of dry, clear weather, a supply of dry, fine-grained soil should be stored in a place where it will neither get wet nor freeze severely during the colder months. Nothing has been found that quite takes the place of a dust bath for hens. Of course, we can rid them of lice by treatment with sodium fluoride, blue ointment or a commercial louse powder, but these do not replace the enjoyment that a hen gets in dusting herself in a box of dust or mixture of dust and ashes. And the chance to dust herself is particularly enjoyed during the winter months. Thoroughly dry, well-pulverized dirt stored in a dry building in boxes or barrels or even bags will add greatly to the comfort and contentment of the flock throughout the winter.

Cut Down Profits

Overcrowding and lack of sanitation in a poultry house will cut down the profits in a short time regardless of the quality of the stock. No matter how good the quality of your pullets, it will pay better to sell part of them rather than overcrowd the houses in an attempt to keep them all over winter. Overcrowding pullets usually results in slow growth and lack of weight in the flock and this means a high mortality rate and low egg production.

Useful Cake Pans

For holding gravel, oyster shells, starch and charcoal, use tube cake pans such as are sold at variety stores for baking angel food cakes. Drive a sharpened two-foot stake through the center of the pan and into the ground. Then fill the pan and the fowls cannot tip it over and but little is wasted. The pan can be slipped off the stake for cleaning and refilling. If you are giving a tonic there is less waste if it is given in this way than by mixing with the grain.

DAIRY

DOMESTIC BULL MOST DANGEROUS

A big game hunter on returning from Africa said that the most dangerous animal in the world was not the lion or the tiger, but the farmer's domestic bull. An Eastern farm journal for many months has been editorially mentioning fatal experiences of farmers with bulls and in nearly every issue the name of some farmer is recorded who has lost his life through placing too much trust in the herd sire.

There are few neighborhoods in which one or more farmers have not been killed by bulls in the last 20 years, and many bearing scars of attacks which through some miracle did not result in death, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer. It is the gentle bull which usually becomes enraged and attacks its owner. A farmer who works around a dulle bull for many months may become careless and forget the tremendous power of that animal which with the powerful head and shoulders can easily crush a man in spite of every effort to fight back.

A few months ago a visitor visited a prominent Holstein breeder who entered the box stall of his herd bull with the animal on a stout metal staff. The bull charged the owner but by playing the staff in the corner of the stall he was able to keep the animal braced away until help arrived. It proved the value of keeping the bull on a staff when led.

At the Michigan state college and on farms where bulls have metal and concrete stalls and exercise yards there are few fatalities. But herd bulls in pastures and ordinary barnyards are a constant menace. This is true also when feeding them and cleaning their stalls. Every moment one's attention is taken from the animal there is danger of being knocked down and trampled. Farming is a hazardous business if carelessness prevails in looking after the bull.

Silage Without Tramping Is Favored by Wisconsin

Make silos higher and do away with tramping the silage—maybe that's what we will be doing in a few years. A few years ago a silo at the University of Wisconsin farm was filled without tramping, and the silage kept in such good shape that since then all have been filled in that way. One or more sections of distributor pipe are used and a man at the top distributes the silage.

The silage settles more if not tramped, but more silage can be run in as soon as it settles—a common practice even where tramping is practiced. In view of these facts, why not build the silo a little higher and save the extra labor of tramping?

Besides, engineering experts say it takes less power to fill a high silo than a low one, strange as that may seem. Along with this goes the fact that a great many silage cutters are being run too fast. By reducing the speed somewhat, a larger pulley can be put on and smaller engines or tractors used to run the cutters. Lower speed makes the machinery last longer.

Fly wheel cutters less than 11 inches in diameter are not economical. Better results come from a medium-sized machine at comparatively slower speed.

New York College Gives Plans for Ventilation

Carefully conducted studies made by the New York State College of Agriculture during two months of each of the past five winters show that the walls and ceilings of dairy stables, as well as the roofs of dairy barns can be kept dry by proper ventilation. It has been found, also, that ventilation can be accomplished with less material, less labor, and at less cost than was formerly supposed, according to A. M. Goodman at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Most dairy barns need only one good chimney or out-take flue; few of them need more than two. The construction of the chimney is the greatest expense of the whole installation. The part of these chimneys that goes from the floor of the mow to the eaves of the barn must be built while the mows are empty. The upper part of the chimneys and, in fact, all the rest of the system may be put in when the loft is full, he says.

By building the upper part of the out-take flue when the mows are full, no high climbing is necessary and practically no scaffolding is needed, but it should be remembered that part of the out-take flues must be built before hay is put in the mows or while the mows are empty.

Barn Space for Cow

The cubic space allowance per cow is not the most important thing in a barn. Proper ventilation is of much more importance than the number of cubic feet of air allowed per cow. However, 600 to 800 cubic feet of air space should be provided for each cow, and in addition an efficient ventilating system must be provided. The recommended cross-sectional area of outlet flues is 36 square inches per cow, and a somewhat greater total area is required in the intake flue.

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Fleas in Costume

Mexican dressed fleas are among the interesting exhibits in a downtown shop window which has put on a display of Mexican curios. The fleas are so small that they can be seen only with the aid of a strong glass, but they have been skillfully arrayed in wedding clothes by native workmen. An English walnut shell has been painted to resemble the interior of a church and a dressed flea minister stands ready to marry the couple.—Detroit News.

Solidity

Allice—Jenny and Louis are pretty thick. Don't you agree?
Tom—Yeah, both of them.

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Take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The Safe and Proven Remedy. Look for signature of E. W. Grove on the box. 30c—Adv.

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Why do so many, many babies of today escape all the little fretful spells and infantile ailments that used to worry mothers through the day, and keep them up half the night?

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Fletcher's Castoria is purely vegetable, so you may give it freely, at first sign of colic; or constipation; or diarrhea. Or those many times when you just don't know what is the matter. For real sickness, call the doctor, always. At other times, a few drops of Fletcher's Castoria.

The doctor often tells you to do just that; and always says Fletcher's. Other preparations may be just as pure, just as free from dangerous drugs, but why experiment? Besides, the book on care and feeding of babies that comes with Fletcher's Castoria is worth its weight in gold!

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Mesdames S. D. Hay, J. C. Barron, G. A. Foote, and C. M. Furneaux attended a luncheon in Amherst Tuesday.

H. H. Bush and L. C. Walker spent the week end in Lubbock with their wives.

Miss Hazel Carter and Mrs. Elmer Loyd and son spent Tuesday with the latter's mother, Mrs. O. P. Collins. Miss Odessa returned with them for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Loyd.

Miss Opal Carter, who has been employed at the Sudan Mercantile Co.'s for the past three years, has accepted a position with the Cobb & Stephens Dry Goods Store.

Mrs. S. H. Yoakum and son, Elmer, were in Lubbock Monday shopping.

FOR SALE—Farming equipment and rent farm to purchaser. A. J. Pollard, 2 Miles West of Sudan, Tex.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
"Happy Hill Copper-Backs" possess health, weight, vitality, and the necessary reproducing qualities, therefore are ideal for foundation stock. New blood, winning shows and weighing the dollar.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White, Happy Hill Farm, 4 miles North-East of Littlefield.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, from M. Johnson's special matings. These are good thrifty fowls and have fine markings. Price \$1.50 each. H. D. Smith, 2 miles southwest of Sudan.

Smoking a Real "Deadly Sin."
Smoking is a real deadly sin in some countries today. It is probable that more men have died for tobacco smoking at the hands of Sikhs, Senussis and Wahibis, whose religions forbid this practice, than died under the Roman empire for professing Christianity.

Acorn Alcohol.
Up to the present time no industrial use has been made of acorns, but recent experiments show that alcohol can be made from them. Shelled acorns contain about 40 per cent of starch, which can be readily saccharified and then converted into alcohol.

Parsnip Has Double Growth.
A parsnip which extended its growth through the neck of a bottle, is among the garden freaks of the year. This unusual growth is reported from Ryde, Isle of Wight, and it was a healthy specimen when displayed. It resembles a double parsnip in that from the surface down the parsnip grew to good proportions, then pointed, a course through the neck of a broken bottle and again grew to fair proportions on the other side of the temporary obstruction.

The Nineteenth Hole.
At an English inn a group of golf enthusiasts were discussing over the drinks their wonderful performances on the greens that afternoon, when the jolly proprietor said: "I'm sorry, gentlemen, but it's time to put up the shutters, so we'll have to shut up the putters."—Boston Transcript.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilbern Watts of Wellington, who have been visiting Mrs. Watts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Willingham and family, returned to their home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Furneaux and V. C. Nelson were in Lubbock Friday.

J. A. Hutto attended the Chevrolet Motor Company meeting at Amarillo last Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Lyle, who has been confined to her bed the past few days, is much improved.

J. A. Dryden and J. A. Hutto made a business trip to Muleshoe Tuesday.

Baileyboro News

We are having some more winter weather out at Baileyboro. Seems like those who have bolls to pull will never get them out. Still each week I hear that some are getting done. So a few good days and boll pulling will be over here.

Mr. Crone had the misfortune of getting his hand caught in the gin saws last week. At first they were greatly alarmed over it, but it wasn't cut so deeply as thought, and it is doing nicely at this writing.

Mr. H. Sterling and wife were Sunday visitors at Morton last Sunday.

Mr. J. W. Bayless left Saturday, the 21st, for Oklahoma City where he will visit his baby girl, Mrs. Wm. Duffy.

Mr. Clyde Coffman and wife spent Sunday afternoon at Arch, New Mex., with her parents.

The most interesting thing we've had at Baileyboro lately was the pie supper given at the school house Saturday night. A nice little sum was realized and we thank those who so willingly helped us out. We want to get a dictionary, maps, and several other things that go to make up a good school.

The teachers' institute was held last Saturday at Watson school house. The teachers report a good program and that it was well attended.

Mr. J. D. Bayless and wife took dinner with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Coffman, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis visited in the A. J. Huckabee home Sunday.

Mr. W. B. Lee was a Muleshoe visitor last week.

Mr. Maxy has returned to his home in New Mexico.

Mrs. Jim Patterson visited Mrs. Ellen Bayless Saturday.

Remember that Sunday, 29th, all day singing at Baileyboro.

Several new wind mills are being put up. We are sure that some one will be wearing a smile since pumping and hauling water will be a thing of the past.

Mr. and Mrs. French have moved from Baileyboro to Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Little Miss Elsie Crone visited Flora May Lee last Sunday.
Pansy.

Announces Birth of Son.
To announce to his musical friends the birth of a son a Welsh musician sent a card simply bearing four bars of music. They were recognized as from "The Messiah," "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Russian Women Work Young.
Women of Russia begin to work between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years, and after thirty are considered to be less efficient and, to a large extent, are dispensed with.

Apron Strings.
A woman who frequently went out to spend the day with friends had been accompanied by her six-year-old son. One evening on returning home very much bored with the day's experiences, the boy remarked: "Mother, if you don't stop taking me around with you so much people will think you have married a dwarf."—Boston Transcript.

England's Prime Ministers.
The title of prime minister in England was first used by Sir Robert Walpole, who was in office from 1721 to 1742. By this time ministers were being chosen from one political party and they had begun to act together, so that they obtained the name of the ministry. Their leader was then called the premier or prime minister. This title was not recognized by law until 1805.

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NEWS

You are hereby drafted as a reporter for the Sudan News. Tell us about yourself or any other farmer who has recently done something interesting. Others want to know about you. You want to know about others. Please fill in and return to News Editor.

Name

Address

Interesting project recently accomplished

Any other information of interest