

THE SANDERSON TIME

Volume 18

Sanderson, Texas, Saturday Jun. 2, 1926

W. E. STIRMAN

Dealer in

WOOD and COAL

Cedar, Mesquit, Oak Wood and Coal

Drayage.
Phone No. 2

Store Room.
Sanderson, Texas.

LEMONS & HENSHAW, ABSTRACTORS

Terrell County Lands

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Property Rendered

Lands Leased
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an Efficient and Reliable Attorney.
Office with County Clerk, Sanderson, Texas

G. J. Henshaw, Mgr.

A SUGGESTION--

A brand new Ford for the brand new year! What could please your family more? Have you seen our new Sedans and Coupes? Ride in comfort the year around. Phone us and will be glad to give you demonstration.

W. J. FERGUSON

Lincoln  Fordson
CARS-TRUCKS-TRACTORS

A Hint to the Wise, Etc. See Manager For Contract

Why annoy your neighbor for the use of his Telephone when you can have one in your house for

\$2 Per Month?

Sanderson Telephone Company



Cleaning and Pressing
Fancy Cleaning and Dyeing
Hat work and alterations
Ed. V. Price, J. L. Taylor
Clothes

Delivery Service Phone No. 68

EMPIRE TAILORS

DO NOT FORGET

We have Everything in the way of School Supplies

Tablets, Ink and Pencil; Pencil; Pen Sticks and Pens
Crayons all kinds; Drawing Theme; Construction
and Loose Leaf Tablet; Pencil boxes, rules, water
colors and erasers. Come to us for these supplies
and we can fix your child up for school.

We also have a full line of Winchester shot gun
ammunition, shot gun shells and metallic cartridges
for the hunting season. Don't forget to call on us
when in need of some of these goods.

Phone No. 40

SANDERSON MERCANTILE CO.

THE STORE OF SERVICE AND QUALITY

COLD WAVE LEAVES SNOW AND ICE IN ITS PATH

Last Sunday, all Sanderson woke to find a cold brisk norther had come, followed by sleet and snow. By night the thermometer had gone down to 14 degrees and plenty of snow and ice was to be seen. This is the third snow that we have had this month, and it is very unusual for this country. Old settlers here say that according to their recollection that a snow three times in one year is a rare thing, much less three in a month.

Up to the time we went to press there was little relief by moderation, the temperature clinging around the freezing point.

HOLIDAY BRIDGE PARTIES

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. G. M. Couch was hostess to the Bridge Club at her home. Holly wreaths and a decorated tree helped to carry out the Christmas spirit.

High score for the afternoon was held by Mrs. Clyde Griffith, a pair of wall dolls. The consolation prize, a hand painted calendar, went to Mrs. M. A. Cavender and the cut prize, a decorated kodak album, was won by Mrs. N. E. Charlton.

A delicious Mexican plate lunch followed by white fruit cake and ice cream was served to the following guests: Mesdames H. R. Laurence, M. A. Cavender, Joe Kerr, Jim Kerr, F. B. Carter, John Stovell, L. H. Lemons, P. R. Burn, B. P. Franklin, R. S. Wilkinson, N. E. Charlton, E. F. Howard, W. H. Savage, Clyde Griffith and Miss Sydney Laurence.

Mrs. James Kerr was hostess to the afternoon bridge club at her home Wednesday of this week. A miniature Christmas tree gaily decorated and lighted carried out the holiday motif.

After playing several interesting games the first prize, a deck of cards, went to Mrs. W. H. Savage; second prize was awarded to Mrs. L. H. Lemons, a perfume bottle. A powder puff was the booby prize which was won by Mrs. M. A. Cavender.

The following were the guests of Mrs. Kerr's for the afternoon: Mesdames John Stovell, P. R. Burn, F. B. Carter, B. P. Franklin, Max Bogusch, W. H. Savage, L. H. Lemons, M. A. Cavender, Joe Kerr, H. R. Laurence, V. P. Lester, R. S. Wilkinson, J. W. McKee, Misses Sidney Laurence, Merle McKee and Mahlon Couch.

Refreshments of plum pudding and white cake were served.

The six-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foster died in Pumpville early Wednesday morning and the remains were brought to Sanderson and the funeral was held Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Green and children returned Wednesday from Valentine where they spent Christmas with relatives.

John Perner, who is a student at A. & M., spent Christmas in the city.

Mrs. W. E. Lea and children spent several days in Del Rio this week visiting relatives.

J. C. McKinney returned Wednesday from Las Vegas, N. M., where he spent Christmas with relatives.

Dr. P. R. Gorman spent Christmas in El Paso with friends.

A CONTINUANCE OF PROSPERITY IS FORCASTED FOR THE NEW YEAR

Sanderson and Terrell County has just completed a year of steady growth and prosperity. Its citizens have witnessed many improvements which have been made for the future. One of the best highways to be found has been completed, with the exception of a very few miles.

As the New Year, 1926, has started, all are looking forward and making plans for a greater, but steadier growth for Sanderson and Terrell county.

The sheep, goat and cattle industry has gone through one of the best years they have had in a long time. There has been plenty of water and range and a higher price was paid for wool and mohair than has been paid for in a number of years. Sheep and lambs are selling at a top price.

During the past year many beautiful, palatial modern homes have been built and many more are to be built right away. Several business houses have been improved, new additions built and several new ones erected.

D. W. Morgan, general manager Sanderson Ice, Water & Light Co., gives the following account on Sanderson's future prosperity:

"A good barometer of business conditions in a community is the variation in the number of active meters.

"In Sanderson they have increased about 20 per cent during the past year, which is about double the average for the whole U. S. This has meant the expenditure of thousands of dollars for the many blocks of new water mains, tons of copper, carloads of poles and the other equipment required.

"Everyone realizes that there is no boom and no reason to expect a slump, so we are making our plans in expectation of a greater demand for our service caused by increased activity in ranch-lands, in railroad tonnage, in home-building, in oil prospecting, in tourist travel and in all the various lines of business."

Mrs. Vance McLymont returned Monday from Del Rio where she has been the past month under a physician's care. Mrs. McLymont's friends will be glad to hear that she is well on the road to convalescence.

—Keep your clothes looking their best for other people notice them if you don't. No job too large or too small.

EMPIRE TAILORS.

Lt.-Com. John Phillip Sousa and his 100 piece Military Marine Band passed through Sanderson Thursday in a special train en route to El Paso where they will play on New Year's Day.

Following a trip to Sonora where they spent Christmas with relatives Mrs. Fannie Duncan and son, Donald, came in Tuesday to visit with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Coleman en route to their home in El Paso from a visit in San Antonio spent several days in the city this week visiting friends. Mr. Coleman at one time had a ranch near Longfellow.

Mrs. J. H. Fletcher and family of Valentine visited friends and relatives here last week.

TWO AUTO ACCIDENTS HERE THE PAST WEEK

Sanderson had two automobile accidents the past week. Christmas day Nassors Flores, a young Mexican boy making a delivery struck a pile of gravel that has been placed along side of the highway west of town, caused the car to skid and hit a rock upsetting it. A four year old child riding with him was slightly injured.

Thursday afternoon the Ford delivery truck of the Kerr Mercantile Co. driven by Eulalio Rios and a Ford coupe driven by Mrs. Ben Dawson collided at the corner First and Pine streets. The delivery truck was turned over and the cab demolished. The driver escaped with only slight injuries. Mrs. Dawson's car had one fender bent and a casing knocked off. Mrs. Dawson received no injuries.

The City Barber Shop, Model Bakery and Royal Tailor Shop and the Dew Drop Inn have been added to the advertisements in the Times. Their advertisements will be found in another part of this paper.

Miss Novella Smith, a former school teacher here but now teaching in Marfa, was a guest of Mrs. Clyde Griffith for a few days last week.

ONE REASON

why our business is growing so fast, and depositors increasing so rapidly is because

This Bank is Absolutely

THE RECORD IS WRITTEN—IT'S

Some have been inclined to doubt the Guaranty Fund for the protection of your deposits. The experimental period has passed, and now—instead of an experiment—

A Proven Experience

Standing the most severe strain during the depression—to the absolute protection of all non-risk and unsecured deposits

Without the Loss of a Single

That's Why Your Money Is Absolutely Safe And That's Why You Should Do Business With

A GUARANTY FUND

Sanderson State Bank

City Barber Shop

You will always find

Clean Tonsoring, Keen Tools and Skill

Ladies Hair Bobbing A Style

Hot and Cold Baths

FRED YEATES.

We Carry Everything Handled A General Store

DRY GOODS

The Season's New and Best Styles

DRESS GOODS,

MEN'S SUITS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GROCERIES

We Have Everything That's Good

Canned Vegetables and

Fruits,

Jellies, Jam and

Teas and C

HARDWARE

We Are Headquarters for

Hardware, Oil, Paints

Stoves, Pipe Fittings,

Wire, Nails,

Studebaker Wagons

LUMBER

Anything You Want in

Building Material, Sash

Doors, Cement, Lime

Brick, Roofing,

Fencing.

THE KERR MERCANTILE COMPANY

REVIEW

happenings of Year in the States and elsewhere.

NO PACT SIGNED

in Europe Make Security of Islam in Americas.

KARD

their events... they do not... that the... they give to... and peace. This... at the signatory... made in the... of them fail to... of Nations is ready... has resumed... ally of nations... to a close there... that Russia... in Soviet Russia... their association... that... Locarno... for Am... Dr. Str... responsible for... the legislators... respective coun... hearty support... development of... revolt of... of Christian... itself espe... the Rif main... and Spain... Abd-el-Krim... against the... The latter... by the... but the... times an... a war... would... favor of... ere was the... out into... of almost in... complicated by... threatened up... was the...

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

and the reduction of their forces in the Rhineland. As soon as the security pact became a certainty, President Coolidge let it be known that he would like to call an international conference on disarmament in Washington. The reaction to this in Europe, especially in France, was not favorable because the League of Nations was planning the same thing. Early in December the league's disarmament council announced that a special commission would be created to prepare for such a conference, and the United States and Soviet Russia were invited to appoint representatives on that commission.

The League of Nations, which held its annual meeting in Geneva in September with Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada as president, received Great Britain's protest against violation of the Mosul frontier by Turkey and referred the dispute over that rich oil region to the World court. The court ruled that the league's council was competent to decide the matter, and in December the council awarded all of the vilayet except a worthless strip to Iraq, at the same time extending the British mandate over Iraq to twenty-five years. Turkey protested angrily, but was somewhat mollified by Britain's offer to negotiate a permanent peace on the Iraq frontier, with hints of compensation for the oil lands. The council of the league was called on to prevent one war, and did so. Greece and Bulgaria were ready to fight over some trouble on the Macedonian frontier, and the Greeks went so far as to invade Bulgarian territory and occupy several towns. The league council ordered that hostilities cease at once, saw to it that the order was obeyed, and sent a mission to settle the dispute. Greece was found at fault and was ordered to pay damages to Bulgaria.

Abd-el-Krim's attempt to drive the French from the Rif and establish an independent government in that part of Morocco was not successful, but caused the two European powers much trouble and expense. They joined forces against the Rif leader, and after the Spanish effected a landing in Alhucemas bay in September Krim was virtually surrounded and was driven into the mountains. A group of American aviators formed an escadrille and helped in the fight against the Moroccan chieftain. Strikes in the Shanghai cotton mills, fostered by Russian Bolshevik agents who sought to stir up civil war in China, resulted in fatal rioting in May and the anti-foreign threats made necessary the landing of American and European bluejackets and the arming of a force of foreign volunteers. This only enraged the Chinese the more and the government at Peking was unable to straighten out the tangle. On August 5 the Washington treaties relating to Chinese customs and the open door went into effect, and in October the international conference to carry them out began its sessions in Peking. China demanded autonomy in the matter of the tariff, and the conferees agreed to give it no later than January 1, 1929. It provided that in the meantime China should abolish the tariff.

Great progress was made in the settlement of international debts. In August Great Britain granted exceedingly liberal terms to France, but with the provision that if France obtained less favorable terms from the United States the British would insist on the same terms that the United States exacted. The French mission spent some time in Washington but was unable to satisfy the demands of the American debt commission and went home with a temporary plan which was rejected by the French parliament. In December, when Briand became premier again, M. Beranger was appointed ambassador to Washington for the purpose of reopening negotiations. The American debts of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Rumania were arranged satisfactorily to those countries.

President Coolidge, to whom the long standing dispute between Peru and Chile over Tarna and Arica provinces had been referred, sent General Pershing down there to arrange and conduct a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the region. The Chileans protested when he deferred the date of the plebiscite until April 15, 1926, and appealed to President Coolidge.

Politics in Great Britain were not especially eventful. The Liberal party recovered somewhat from its crushing defeat in the elections of 1924, and Herbert Asquith, who was raised to the peerage as the earl of Oxford, was continued as its leader. Lloyd George pledged to him his unqualified loyalty. The Labor party did all in its power to combat the Baldwin government but was itself badly split between radicals and conservatives. All these parties and elements except the radical Laborites were kept busy fighting the schemes of the Communists. The government refused to admit foreign Communists to the country to attend the conference of the British Communist party in Glasgow, and later cancelled the permits of many Communists to live in Great Britain.

warfare in Morocco and Syria, were mainly financial. Premier Herriot held on until April 10, when the government's finance bill was defeated in parliament. Paul Painleve thereupon became premier and he gave the finance portfolio to Joseph Caillaux, who was convicted during the war of treason. Aristide Briand took the post of foreign minister. Caillaux was no more successful than his predecessors and the cabinet resigned October 27. Painleve formed a new ministry, but this went on the rocks in November. Briand was made premier again and Louis Loucheur, one of the wealthiest of Frenchmen, became minister of finance. His plans were rejected and he gave place to Paul Doumer.

The revolt of the Druses in Syria, held by France under a mandate, became serious in July and the tribesmen defeated the French forces several times. They filtered into Damascus and started an uprising there in the suppression of which the French shelled the Moslem quarters of the ancient city and battered it to pieces. Reinforcements were poured into Syria but the tribesmen kept up a harassing guerrilla warfare which was extended into Lebanon.

Germany's new reichstag convened January 5 and Dr. Hans Luther became chancellor, pledging himself to maintain the republic and the Dawes plan. The Monarchists and Nationalists were strong in his cabinet. March 29 the first popular elections for President were held and resulted in no candidate receiving a majority. The Nationalists and several other groups then made Field Marshal von Hindenburg their nominee, and at the second elections, held April 26, he was elected. It was freely predicted that this meant the early restoration of the German empire, but the old soldier took the pledge of loyalty to the republic and thereafter gave not the slightest indication that he desired a return to monarchism.

In December the cabinet resigned so that a new ministry fully in favor of the Locarno treaties might be formed. Benito Mussolini continued to rule Italy with a firm hand, and the position of the Fascists was strengthened in the autumn by a split in the opposition, the Maximalist Socialists severing their connection with the other groups forming the Aventine bloc. The dictator began the year by taking steps to suppress the opposition organizations and newspapers, and before the twelfth month was ended the parliament had at his behest passed a number of laws, fascismo and otherwise, that made Fascism supreme and Mussolini's dictatorship complete. In November the police uncovered a plot to assassinate the premier and overthrow the government, and one result of this was a renewal of measures to suppress the Freemasons.

Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, caused some surprise in December by announcing that the time to end the military dictatorship had come. He formed a civilian cabinet, retaining the position of premier. On the whole the rule of the directory seemed to have been beneficial to the country. In Portugal cabinet crises, small military revolts and Communist uprisings were rather frequent. Belgium experienced several changes of ministries, and so did Poland, where Skrynski came into power in November.

General Pangalos led a successful military and naval coup d'etat in Greece in June and the government was upset without bloodshed. Pangalos thereupon became premier. In September he dissolved the national assembly and ordered new elections. Soviet Russia did not gain the confidence of the other powers to any great extent, for the diplomatic efforts of her rulers in that line were offset by the continuance of bolshevik propaganda abroad. Having failed to entice the proletariat of western Europe, they turned their attention especially to Japan and China. At home their chief concern was the state of mind of the Russian peasantry, which was so dissatisfied that revolt was in the air. As usual, there were crop failures in various districts and famine conditions were predicted, despite which the government exported wheat for political purposes.

To foster industries and attract foreign capital the Soviet government took steps during the year which led it farther and farther away from its Communist ideals. Industrial plants were returned to their former owners under lease and private capitalists were permitted to enter trade. Graft in government circles was sternly suppressed, on one occasion 12 officials being sentenced to death for this crime.

Egypt got into trouble with Great Britain when a group of radicals murdered Sir Lee Stack, the sirdar. The British exacted the death penalty for the assassins and compelled the Egyptian government to yield certain concessions that tightened the British grip on the disputed Sudan territory. Ahmad Mirza, the young shah of Persia, enjoyed life so much in Paris that he refused to return to his country, so on October 21 the parliament deposed him and put an end to his dynasty. Riza Khan, the premier who once was a common soldier, assumed the throne as King Pahlavi. A. C. Millsap, American, is still administrator general of the finances of Persia, having made an excellent record for the year.

Conditions in Arabia were unsettled during the year, owing to the intermittent warfare between Ali, king of the Hedjaz, and Ibn Saud, king of

Nedj and leader of the Wahabias. Ibn captured Mecca, but was defeated by Ali at Jeddah.

Captain Amundsen made a spectacular attempt to fly over the North pole, hopping off from Spitzbergen with two planes on May 21. The expedition succeeded in getting within 150 miles of the pole but was forced to descend and lost one of the planes. After great hardships the intrepid explorers returned to Spitzbergen on June 18.

Latin America had a comparatively uneventful year, which means there were fewer revolutions than usual. On January 23 the navy Junta government of Chile was overthrown by army officers and a few days later the army and navy reached a peaceful agreement and recalled President Alessandri from his voluntary exile in Europe. In October Alessandri resigned and was succeeded by Emiliano Figueroa Solazano who inaugurated President of Nicaragua in January, and Barahona of Honduras. On August 3 the American marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua after keeping the peace there for 12 years. In Bolivia Jose Villanueva was elected President but would not promise subservience to the party of President Saavedra, so at the instance of the latter the congress declared the election void. On September 3 Saavedra turned over the office of chief executive to the president of the senate and new elections were ordered.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Provincial electors of the states met January 12 and went through the formality of voting for President and vice president of the United States. Calvin Coolidge and Charles Gages Dawes were declared elected, and on March 4 they were duly inaugurated. Before that event congress had put through the usual kist of appropriation bills and had passed a measure increasing postal rates and the pay of postal employees. It also raised the salary of the cabinet members to \$15,000.

Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme court resigned January 4 and the President appointed Attorney General Harlan F. Stone to the vacancy. A few days later he nominated Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be attorney general. When the senate met in special session after the inauguration one of its first acts was to reject the Warren nomination because of his former business connections. The President sent in the name again, and again it was rejected. Mr. Coolidge thereupon nominated John G. Sargent to the place and he was accepted. Secretary of State Hughes retired from the cabinet on March 4, and was succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg, then ambassador to Great Britain. Secretary of War Weeks, who had been ill for many months, resigned on October 13, and Dwight F. Davis, assistant secretary, was given the portfolio. Mr. Davis' position was filled by the appointment of Col. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion. William M. Jardine of Kansas was made secretary of agriculture on February 14. A change in the White House itself that was of especial interest to politicians was the resignation of C. Bascom Sloop as secretary to the President and the appointment of Everett Sanders of Indiana.

President Coolidge spent the summer vacation at Swampscott, Mass., and during the year he made several trips for the purpose of delivering addresses. The more important of these were to St. Paul, Minn., for the Norse-American centennial celebration; to Omaha for the meeting of the American Legion, and to Chicago for the convention of the American Farm Bureau federation. Vice President Dawes was exceedingly active in carrying on his campaign for revision of the rules of the senate, making speeches on that topic in many parts of the country. When the Sixty-ninth congress opened its session on December 7 he was ready to go on with his fight, but without glittering prospects of success.

The Republicans were in full control of the new congress, but the old insurgent bloc in the party was there again undaunted by disciplinary measures by which its members were deprived of most of their important committee assignments. In the lower house they refused to support the Republican candidate for speaker, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who nevertheless was elected. The Republicans also amended the rule concerning discharge of committees so that a majority of the house must sign a petition to take legislation out of a committee's hands and place it before the house. In the lower house sat three women members—Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts and Mrs. Kahn of California on the Republican side and Mrs. Norton of New Jersey on the Democratic side. With a vast number of bills introduced at the beginning of the session, the house put at the top of the list the tax reduction measure that had been prepared by the ways and means committee during the fall, and at once went to work on it. This bill proposed a cut in income and other taxes that would reduce the national revenues by more than \$25,000,000. It was virtually a nonpartisan measure and seemed assured of passage.

Aids from Vice President Dawes' effort to reform the senate procedure, interest in the upper house at first centered on the attitude of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, who had been elected to succeed his late father, the leader of the insurgents. The young man gave every indication that he would follow closely in the footsteps of his sire. Another of the radical senators had passed away—Senator Ladd of North Dakota—and Governor Sord had appointed Gerald P. Foye, an avowed follower of LaFollette, to succeed him. Some of

the senators opposed the seating of Mr. Nye on the ground that the governor had no right, under the state constitution, to fill a senatorial vacancy. Senator Ralston of Indiana, a Democratic wheelhorse, died October 14 and A. R. Robinson, Republican, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Senator Spencer of Missouri also passed away and his place was filled by George H. Williams.

One of the most spectacular political battles of recent times was that waged for the majority of New York. It began with a hot contest for the Democratic nomination between Gov. Al Smith and Tammany, whose choice was State Senator "Jimmy" Walker and the Hearst following, which urged the renomination of Mayor Hylan. Tammany won out, and in the election Walker was easily the victor over F. D. Waterman, the Republican nominee.

Col. William Mitchell, by his determined fight to improve the air service of the army and navy, made his name a household word. Early in the year his outspoken criticisms of his superiors resulted in his removal from the office of assistant chief of the army air service, but he kept on talking and writing until the War department had to order his trial by court-martial. Meanwhile the President had appointed a special board to inquire into the condition of the air service, and this board, after lengthy hearings, made a report upholding Mitchell in many of his criticisms. It condemned, however, his pet scheme for making the air service an independent department.

Having no warfare, no really serious business or economic troubles, and not much in the way of politics, the people of the United States devoted a great deal of attention to prohibition, its enforcement and its violation. It could not be denied that the dry law was not being thoroughly enforced, so in June General Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury, was put in full charge of the job. He made a sweeping reorganization of the federal enforcement machinery, depriving Prohibition Commissioner Haynes of most of his powers and dividing the country into 24 districts with administrators responsible to him.

There is little need to remind readers of the Scopes trial in Dayton, Tenn., in which the school teacher was convicted of violating the state law forbidding the teaching of any theory of the origin of mankind contrary to that found in the Bible. With William Jennings Bryan leading the prosecution and Clarence Darrow, Chicago atheist, as chief counsel for the defense, the contest was between fundamentalism and liberalism, and the people of the country learned more about Charles Darwin and the theory of evolution than they would otherwise in a lifetime. However, there could be no "decision" in this contest. Mr. Scopes was found guilty on his own admission that he had violated the law. Only a few days after the close of the trial, on July 26, Mr. Bryan was found dead in bed.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Only one great strike marred the year's record in the United States. The anthracite miners had been demanding an increase in wages and the adoption of the check-off system by the operators, and after long and futile negotiations the men were called out of the mines on September 1. Because the stock of coal was large and owing to the use of oil and other substitutes, the consumer did not suffer greatly, but the effects of the strike on the miners and operators and the business men of the mining towns were serious. President Coolidge refused to interfere but asked congress to give the Chief Executive and the secretaries of commerce and labor the authority to intervene in such crises.

The American Federation of Labor held its annual meeting in Atlantic City in October, turned down all propositions for co-operation with the Russian trade unions and recognition of the Soviet government, and re-elected President Green and all other officers. The Supreme Court of the United States on April 13 held unconstitutional that part of the Kansas industrial court act providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. In October it ruled against the Arizona minimum wage law for women. A special federal court of equity exonerated the International Harvester company of trust charges, and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine dismissed the federal charges against the merger of the Armour and Morris packing concerns. Violent fluctuations of prices on the Chicago Board of Trade aroused the ire of farmers and of Secretary Jardine, and at his insistence the board in October adopted stringent rules to prevent price manipulation.

DISASTERS

Nature was not kind to the human race during the year, for earthquakes, tornadoes and floods took heavy toll of lives and property. In the United States the spectacular disaster was the destruction of the great navy dirigible Shenandoah in a storm over Ohio on September 3 as the airship was on her way to some state fairs in the Middle West. Commander Zachary Lansdowne and 13 men of his crew were killed. Another misfortune befell the navy on September 24 when the submarine S-51 was rammed by a steamship off the Rhode Island coast and went down with 33 men. Among other disasters were these: In February: Mine explosion in Dortmund, Germany, killed 138; Kansas City live stock pavilion and motor show burned, the loss being \$2,250,000; mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind., killed 51. In March: Thousands died in earthquake in central China;

tornadoes in southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama killed about 800. In May Mississippi river steamer capsized, 22 drowning; destructive earthquake on Japan's west coast; explosion in North Carolina coal mine killed 52. In June: Seventeen killed by mine explosion at Sturgis, Ky.; 45 killed in train wreck in New Jersey; earthquake wrecked Santa Barbara, Cal., killing 11 and destroying \$25,000,000 in property. In July: Fifty killed by collapse of dance hall in Boston. In August: Fifty killed by boiler explosion on excursion steamer near Newport, R. I.; Italian submarine lost with crew of 49. In September: Mine explosion in Korea killed 150. In October: Eighteen killed in train wreck near Memphis, Tenn. In November: British submarine lost with crew of 8; three million dollar fire on New Orleans docks; west coast of Florida ravaged by storms. In December: Fifty-three miners killed by gas explosion near Birmingham, Ala.

NECROLOGY

Outstanding among the names of those claimed by death during the year are these: In January: Archbishop Henry Moeller of Cincinnati; Guernsey Moore and George Bellows, American artists; Dr. Norman Bridge, Chicago physician and philanthropist; Harry Furness, English cartoonist and author; D. G. Reid, "tin plate king"; John C. Eastman, publisher of Chicago Journal; Field Marshal Baron Grenfell, British soldier; George W. Cable, American author.

In February: John Lane, English publisher; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati millionaire; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston financier; Mrs. Clo Bracken, American sculptress; Fred W. Upham, Republican leader of Chicago; M. H. DeYoung, publisher of San Francisco Chronicle; President Marion Burton of University of Michigan; James Lane Allen, American author; Hjalmar Branting, former premier of Sweden; Medill McCormick, U. S. senator from Illinois; Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany.

In March: William A. Clark, copper magnate; Bishop W. A. Quayle of Kansas; Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first president of Chinese republic; Marquis Curzon of Kedleston; Lord Rawlinson, commander of British forces in India.

In April: Jean de Reszke, famous tenor; Archbishop Christie of Oregon; Elwood Haynes, inventor of first automobile; John S. Sargent, American painter; Ralph D. Paine, American author; G. S. Sanderson, secretary of United States senate.

In May: Viscount Leverhulme, English "soap king"; Maj. Gen. H. A. Bandholtz, U. S. A.; Herbert Quick, American author; W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand; Miss Amy Lowell, poet and critic; Gen. Charles Mangin, defender of Verdun; Viscount Milner, English statesman; Sir Henry Rider Haggard, English author; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles; S. P. Spencer, U. S. senator from Missouri; Field Marshal French, earl of Ypres; Dr. Ernest D. W. Burton, president of University of Chicago; Louis Falk, noted organist.

In June: Former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall; Camille Flammarion, French astronomer; Pierre Louys, French author; Vance Thompson, American author; Warren S. Stone, president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Julius Kruttschnitt, railway magnate; Edmund J. James, American educator; R. M. LaFollette, United States senator from Wisconsin; E. F. Ladd, United States senator from North Dakota.

In July: D. W. Tryon, American painter; Rear Admiral G. W. Williams; Cardinal Beign, archbishop of Quebec; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, famous American surgeon; William Jennings Bryan; Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, author and educator; Edgar A. Bancroft, American ambassador to Japan.

In August: George Gray, former senator from Delaware; John Temple Graves of Georgia; Victor F. Lawson, publisher of Chicago News; Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria.

In September: E. R. Stettinius, New York banker; Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Rene Viviani, French statesman; Bartlett, American sculptor; A. C. Bedford, Standard Oil magnate; James Deering, Chicago capitalist; Ada Lewis, American actress; Leon Bourgeois, French statesman.

In October: Christy Mathewson, famous baseball pitcher; James B. Duke, tobacco magnate and philanthropist; S. M. Ralston, United States senator from Indiana; Eugene Sandow, famous strong man; Gen. Isaac Sherwood of Ohio; Bishop Frederick Burgess of Long Island; Bishop E. M. Parker of New Hampshire; Dr. H. J. Waters, agricultural expert and editor; Job Harriman, Socialist leader; M. E. Alles, Washington banker; Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher of Baltimore American.

In November: P. A. Lannon of Salt Lake City; Khai Dinh, emperor of Annam; Eldridge G. Snow, New York financier; Domicio Da Gama, Brazilian statesman; A. J. Barling, former president of C. M. & St. P. railway; Alexandra, queen dowager of England; Clara Morris, actress; Rama VI, king of Siam; Andrew Fletcher, president American Locomotive company.

In December: Dr. A. F. Nightingale and Dr. F. A. Parker, veteran educators; Ladislas Reymont, Polish author; Ed. H. Moore, Democratic leader of Ohio; P. S. Hill, president of American Tobacco company; Rev. William Wilkinson, "bishop of Wall Street"; John R. Booth, Canadian lumber magnate; Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, retired; F. C. Hicks, alien property custodian.

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Green's August Flower for Constipation, Indigestion and Torpid Liver. Relieves that feeling of having eaten unwisely. 30c and 90c bottles. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cuticura Soap Pure and Wholesome Keeps The Skin Clear Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

Coated tongue DR. THACHER'S Liver and Blood Syrup. Removes its cause by relieving constipation, cleanses the liver, strengthening digestion, toning the whole system. Let your tongue warn you. FREE—Liberal sample bottle at once, or write Thacher Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

RUB YOUR EYES? Use Dr. Thompson's Eye-water. Buy at your druggist's or 126 River, Troy, N. Y. Buckle.

Foiling Festive Burglar. To foil burglars, a device has been invented to be inserted in a door lock after the key has been removed and fastened with a padlock on the inside of the door.

Safety for Linemen. Shoes invented in Sweden for linemen have metal projections from their soles that surround and grip poles, enabling a man to climb and have a firm footing while at work.

Prewedding Stuff. Dora—How did it happen you broke with George? Flora—Well, he said he liked marble tombstones and I said I wanted granite.—Life.

Painful Surprise. Doro surprised Mrs. Abramovitz at her home, 2485 East Fifty-seventh street and fired a shot at her ahrlid pal amfuyona.—From a crime report in the Cleveland News.

Guard Natives From Radio. Because radio broadcasts are said to entice natives from their work, the government of Venezuela is reported to have placed a ban on the importation of radio receivers, according to Wireless World.

A Collegiate. Socks slipping down over the shoes used to be a sign that a man was shiftless—these days it is a sign the patent-leather-headed youth is attending an institution of higher learning!—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Uses for Insulin. Although insulin was at first intended only for the treatment of diabetes, it is now used by some for the treatment of tuberculosis, acidosis and hyperthyroidism, and good results have been reported.

Passing the Buck. "Yes, Rupert," said mother, "the baby was a Christmas present from the angels." "Well, mamma," said Rupert, "if we lay him away carefully and don't use him, can't we give him to somebody else next Christmas?"—Good Hardware.

An Eye-Doctor. Joe—My brother is a kitchen oculist. Moe—What does he do? Joe—Takes the eyes out of potatoes.

Many a natural-born comedian has been lost to the world by having to go into business.

By observing some boys, you reach the conclusion that they are going to have a "Past," very soon.

TO-NIGHT Tomorrow Alright. KEEPING WELL—An NR Tablet (a vegetable aperient) taken at night will help keep you well, by toning and strengthening your digestion and elimination. Used for over 30 years. Get a 25¢ Box. Chips off the Old Block. NR JUNIORS—Little NR. One-third the regular dose. Made of the same ingredients, then candy coated. For children and adults. SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGISTS.

Prudence's Daughter

By ETHEL HUESTON

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WNU Service

IN NEW YORK

SYNOPSIS—PART ONE—At a party in the studio apartment of Carter Blake, New York, Jerry (Geraldine) Harmer, Prudence's daughter, meets Duane Alerton, wealthy idler. He admires her tremendously and she likes him. But Alerton gets a bit exhilarated, with unfortunate results. Jerry, resenting his assumption of familiarity, leaves the party abruptly. The story turns to Jerry's childhood and youth at her home in Des Moines. Only child of a wealthy father, when she is twenty she feels the call of Art and asks her parents to let her go to New York for study. With some misgivings they agree to her going. In New York Jerry makes her home with a Mrs. Delaney ("Mimi"), an actress, who, with Theresa, a painter, occupies the house. Jerry takes an immediate liking to Theresa, and the two seem likely to become fast friends.

CHAPTER III—Continued

She set herself briskly to unpacking her small bag, folding things neatly away in the small drawers of the chiffonier. The two photographs in their handsome frames, Prudence and Jerry, she placed conspicuously on the dressing table. And then she suddenly took up the picture of her mother, and looked at it intently, questioning, almost passionately. She shook her head at last with sharp impatience, and placed it opposite that of her father once more.

"I don't get you, Prudence," she said.

In her intense moments, Jerry referred to her mother always as "Prudence," using the word not so much as a name, but rather as a statement of principle, a code of worship, a creed of religion. When she said, as she did very often, "I do not get you, Prudence," she meant only that Prudence was a depth of philosophy she could not fathom. It irritated her. If Prudence had been a scintillatingly brilliant, intellectual woman, Jerry felt she would not have minded her inability to reach the innermost recesses of her mother's thought. Prudence was no such thing, Jerry knew it.

After her unpacking, sweetened and refreshed with a perfumed bath in her tiny tub, she ran up the dark stairway to the third floor, turned back and tapped softly upon the door.

"Oh, d—n!" she heard, muttered fiercely, from within the room. And then apologetically Theresa called, "I spilled the ink! Come in, Miss Harmer, I can't get up for a minute. The place is a mess. I've just had a scrap with Mimi, and I'm a wreck. She wanted to clean up before you came, and I wouldn't let her, and we are both furious."

Theresa was down on her knees briskly mopping up the ink with a fresh towel. Jerry stood in the doorway, and looked about the room with eager girlish interest. If her studio downstairs appeared small to her, this one she thought quite unendurably so. There was no rug on the floor, nor curtain at the window. The couch was a tumbled mass of blankets and wrinkled sheets with a box of paints and half a dozen magazines thrown upon it. The teacup was on the floor, its contents unspilled. And there was a big easel turned to catch the best light. Theresa, just getting to her feet again, looked with amused eyes upon Jerry's frank inspection.

"Do—do you—"

"Uh, Theresa nodded. "Sleep here, work here, eat here—die here, too. I fancy. Haven't made my bed in ten weeks when Mimi used to come in to do it for me, and bothered me to death, so I keep the door locked on her now. If you hear her pounding to get in, and me shouting for her to go away, mind her own business, don't be alarmed. It's a frequent occurrence. The place is a mess, Miss Harmer. I am almost ashamed of it myself."

She swept magazines, books and paints from a small straight chair and shoved it hospitably toward Jerry.

"Cigarette?"

"No, thanks."

Theresa lit one for herself nervously, tossing the burned match on the floor in a corner and tugging at the cigarette with a deep breath, almost gulping. She pulled off her smock.

"Excuse me a minute, and I'll wash my hands." As she washed, and then brushed back her dark tousled hair, which she did not take time to comb, but only fastened securely with additional pins, and scraped the paint from her skirt, she ran briskly on in the quick jerky fashion that Jerry found so fascinating.

"I don't usually work like this. I'm trying to get it finished—want it for an exhibition. I think it's rather good. The devil of it is that I have to dig along for a meal ticket—while I'm trying to turn out something decent at the same time. Heaven knows I eat little enough—it shouldn't be hard to earn the kind of a living I usually live. Do you like Italian cooking? Or French? There are a dozen nice little places within a block or two. Oh, and there's a wild little Russian place—would you prefer that?"

"Oh, any place at all. I shall love any of them, all of them for that matter—wherever you wish to go. I'm really ashamed to take you away from your work. I know you are only stopping to please me."

"Oh, I dare say it's a very good thing. Come to think of it, haven't

had a real dinner in heaven knows when. I'm sure I'm hungry."

She drew a small modish hat snugly about her ears, swept a wave of dark powder across her face, touched her lips with a bit of rouge and said she was ready. As they made their way carefully down the dark and winding stairs, Mimi's silken voice drifted out to them from behind a closed door.

"Oh, you bad boy, I believe you're trying to make love to me!" Theresa laughed. "Little fool," she said. "Come in any time you like, day or night, you'll get a dose of that from Mimi. She runs them in relays, like the six-day bicycle race. Lord knows where she gets them—there don't seem so many men to spare."

Theresa took her to a small, quiet, basement room, where they had a generous, quiet, Italian dinner. They ate in silence. Theresa was hungry, very tired, and Jerry was stirred and breathless. There were others in the dining room, mostly girls, smartly dressed, all thin, all weary-eyed, all smoking.

"Don't you know them?" Jerry asked. "I thought every one knew every one else—in the Village." "I don't know anybody," said Theresa. "I used to be 'way up on the West side. I came down here to please Mimi. But I like it."

The days that followed were happy, dreamy, fascinating days for Jerry. Rhoda telephoned to her twice, with profuse and tender apologies for her neglect, and said she was coming to see her right away. But she did not come. Jerry spent a great deal of time with Theresa, but Theresa was always working, always tired to distraction. Mimi, although she continued as warmly affable and friendly as at first, had little time or inclination for pretty young students of art beneath her roof. She slept until noon every day, had callers to tea every afternoon, and went out with some one every night in the week.

Jerry made proper arrangements for her lessons, and was enrolled in one of the beginners' classes of Graves McDowell, who, having previously acquired a reputation, was now eking out a hard existence by instilling the rudiments of his profession into young aspirants. Jerry attended his classes with a nice regularity and promptitude, and patiently did her utmost to follow his instructions. He told her kindly that she was doing very well indeed, let her come and go as she liked, and paid as little attention to her as possible.

She bought an easel of the most elaborate design and arranged it prettily in her small studio, where it quite overshadowed the modest, plaything bits of furniture already there. And she painted a little every afternoon, pleasantly, comfortably, complacently, without any of the hectic excitement which throbbled about her.

Even with all that, she seemed to have a great deal of time at her disposal. On the fifth day of her calendar desolation, she telephoned to her Aunt Connie's residence in Englewood, hoping to thrill the household with the news of her presence, and joyfully anticipating a merry week-end in the lovely suburb with a tender aunt, a friendly uncle, and two frolicsome young cousins. She was greeted with the cold information that the entire family had gone to Europe on a hasty business trip, and the maid left in charge of the house did not know when they planned to return. Jerry felt quite saddened and abused. She was sorry she had not sent word in advance of her coming. She was sure Aunt Connie would have waited for her, would have postponed any kind of a business trip to Europe for the sake of being an oasis in the desert for "Prudence's baby."

Left entirely to her own resources, she managed as best she could, reading a great deal, riding solemnly about town on the bus, visiting the shops. It was the climax of her loneliness when she went to the movies, alone. Finally, on a happy thought suggested by a timely advertisement, she rented a small piano and paid a fabulous sum to have it raised to the studio, where she gave it practically her entire floor space, shoving the easel ignominiously into the background.

Jerry was fond of music. She played the piano extremely well, and sang also with real feeling and much sweetness. She was beginning to wonder if perhaps she should not have chosen music in preference to painting as a career. There seemed to be so much drudgery about art, a thing she had not before remotely suspected.

Then, one afternoon, quite without warning, Rhoda La Faye ran in caught her in both arms and kissed her a dozen times with fervent protestations of delight at seeing her. Rhoda was pale, with feverish spots of crimson burning in her cheeks.

"Come, get your hat," she said brightly. "I have finished the picture. Devereaux says it is very good."

While she talked, she rummaged carelessly through the boxes and drawers of Jerry's dressing-table, fishing out gloves and hats and veils, hurrying Jerry, and almost at once they were running downstairs together, laughing, hand in hand. Jerry's drooping spirits were soaring to the sky once more.

In striking contrast to the confusing untidiness of Theresa's studio, Jerry

found Rhoda's immaculate to the very point of spotlessness.

"Oh, how tidy you are!" she cried, frankly amazed and bewildered by the spotless orderliness of it.

Rhoda laughed. "Oh, I am a perfect old maid. I know it, everyone says so. How Theresa can find her ease in that messy place of hers, I can't imagine. I couldn't work in such a chaos. I never pretend to touch a brush or a pencil until everything is apple-pie perfection. Coffee cup on the table, hair pin on the floor, handkerchief on the mantel—can't do a thing. I get the willies right away. Look, Angel-face, do you like the picture?"

She turned the easel about for Jerry to see the picture over which she had sweated her heart's blood. Jerry stood before it, awed, admiring. A curious thing it was, a narrow bit of city street, showing gray and grimy walls, with just two bits of flaming color—an inch of blue sky between two grays, and a scarlet geranium showing bravely in a sixth-story window.

"I—I think it is wonderful, Rhoda. It makes me feel—sorry, like crying. Does—it somehow make you think of Iowa?"

Rhoda laughed gaily. "It does not! Anything but!"

"Yes, but you never met my mother, did you?" Jerry asked, surprisingly, and Rhoda did not understand. The picture was New York, plain and unvarnished, and Jerry was lonely for Prudence.

"They say it really is good. Thank God it's finished! It's a competition you know—a year's scholarship, travel in Europe, everything! I wonder if Theresa is trying for it? Has she shown you her pictures, Jerry?"

"Nothing—not a thing," said Jerry. "She never asks me so much as to look at the easel when she is working."

"Perhaps she thinks you aren't interested. Ask her. She won't mind showing you. She has three or four exquisite things—not finished. She works on a dozen at once, as the mood strikes her. I can't do that—one thing at a time for me—and I eat it, and drink it, and breathe it, and sleep it, until it's over. That's why I'm such a wreck."

While she was preparing a dainty supper on her electric grill, with which she could really work culinary

Jerry thanked God for moderation with increasing fervor day by day. She attended her classes with nice regularity every morning, worked at her easel an hour or two every afternoon, and then she manuevered her nails, had a cup of tea and a toasted muffin and went out for a bus ride.

She had been studying Art in New York for over six weeks when Rhoda swept in on her late one afternoon with the happy announcement that they were going to a party.

"Carter Blake's studio, over in Brooklyn," she explained gaily. "I haven't seen him in months. He just telephoned that he has signed a huge contract with International this very morning and is having a wicked party to celebrate it. And he invited you, most particularly. He's a darling thing, and you'll adore him."

Jerry was properly thrilled, properly eager.

Now that Jerry has really got down to work, does she really like it? And what next?

Fifty-Fifty

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

American Colony

American Samoa, comprising the islands of Tutuila, Aunu and others, has an area of 57.9 square miles; population of 8,324, including 296 Americans. The capital is Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila. This town is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific. It was ceded in 1872 to the native king to the United States as a naval and coaling station.

American Samoa is 4,100 miles from San Francisco. The natives are Christians and are regarded as the highest type of the Polynesian race. All of the land of the islands is privately owned. The chief product is coconuts. Fruits are also grown, but not exported.

Scientists find continued enjoyment in studying the social habits of ants and consider them extremely interesting little people in the world they inhabit, with a diversity of habits and tastes much the same as human beings. Some are hunters, some agriculturists, some collectors of food, some slaves to care for the young in the ant colony, and some just plain workers, toiling hard and long, bringing in

The NEW YORK



What's Over the Next Ridge?

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

WHAT'S over the next ridge? That's what the American ever wants to know. The level way may be beautiful to the eye and soothing to the mind, but in time its very perfection tires. But let a ridge rise across the way and lured attention springs to new life.

What's over the ridge? He asks. He starts to find out. He may find the climb steep and the going hard, but he presses on to gain the crest. Curiosity piques him. Imagination incites him. Expectation spurs him on. "Anticipation is better than reality," may be true. But he must see for himself.

It was this urge "for to see and know" that marched the American people across the continent, from frontier to farther frontier. That march is now accomplished. The United States is now the richest and most prosperous and most powerful nation of earth. The physical frontiers are gone, but in their stead are new things "over the next ridge" in industry, in science, in invention, in politics, in life. And as the Old Year dies and the New Year is born it is more than ever the question, "What next?"

THE New Year bids fair to spring an international surprise as stupendous as that of the World War of 1914 and that of the Armistice of 1918. If "coming events cast their shadows before," the passing Old Year fore-shadows action by the nations of Europe likely to result in concord, co-operation and solidification which have until now seemed unthinkable. Lo-carno, with its documents there initiated, is a shadow of tremendous import.

"Who won the war?" Certainly no European nation. It has at last come home to victors and vanquished alike that the World War was disaster for them all, individually and collectively. Europe has lost its domination of the financial and economic world. Its political prestige has diminished to the breaking point. No one nation has the resources to regain its lost position. The nations must "hang together or hang separately." No need to assume a spiritual regeneration. It is a plain case of self-preservation and its price is combination and co-operation—an unbelievably united Europe against the rest of the world.

OUR country is almost unbelievably prosperous. No official statistics are needed to prove it; the fact is patent to all who have eyes to see. For example, a glance at the football

games of a November Saturday shows that twelve intercollegiate games out of a total of 116 were seen by 470,000 spectators, which means an expenditure of many millions on one day in ready cash for a luxury.

Material conditions of living for the American people during 1925 have been the "highest in all history," Secretary Hoover declares in an economic review made public as part of the annual report of the Commerce department. Factors listed by the secretary as contributing to this condition included a virtually complete absence of unemployment, high wages, continued growing efficiency in management and labor, efficient railroad operation, an equitable balance of prices as among the greater producing groups of the population and a gradual return to stable currencies and normal business operations among the nations abroad.

The best of it all is that no voice is heard predicting anything but continued prosperity for 1926.

IF THE dear old Congressional Record is not among the "Best Sellers" in 1926, it will not be for lack of exciting material. Congress will be in session until the beginning of the congressional campaign next fall. And the tentative program is full of potential thrills. Tax reduction is important, though not exciting. But look at the possibilities in war-bet settlements, the World court, reorganization of the executive departments, the shipping board, agricultural co-operative marketing, consolidation of the railroads, the coal strike and military and civil aviation development. And, for good measure, there are the row between the forest service and the western live stock men over grazing fees; the education bill for a new department with a cabinet officer; the public schools bill and the transportation bill. And finally, there's a chance of a mixup between Vice President Dawes and the senate!

WOULD it surprise you if congress should start the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution on its way, as is quite likely? No; it will not abolish tobacco or coffee or candy or jazz. It has to do with the mechanics of government and will establish the principle of immediate legislative responsiveness to contemporary opinion. The amendment, in short, permits the terms of the President and members of congress to begin January 1 following election, March 14, 1924.

Mexico from the north in the Rev-enth century. The Aztecs were skilled architects. While for four centuries the Toltecs raised their gigantic columns and built their palaces of huge blocks of stone, adorning them with elaborate stone carvings, their successors, the Aztecs, erected public buildings and dwelling places of similar design. And these ruins still confuse archeologists.

THE Ant in the Colony

Scientists find continued enjoyment in studying the social habits of ants and consider them extremely interesting little people in the world they inhabit, with a diversity of habits and tastes much the same as human beings. Some are hunters, some agriculturists, some collectors of food, some slaves to care for the young in the ant colony, and some just plain workers, toiling hard and long, bringing in

the sense of the situation. In the hour of the nation's ninth congress, age would single him out as a man who has argued pro-1715.

WHAT'S next? 1926 guess is as good as your imagination is the meantime from President Coolidge to a dictatorial in Zion that the world is listening a never before. In snow the silent places none guess is as good as your imagination is the meantime from President Coolidge to a dictatorial in Zion that the world is listening a never before. In snow the silent places none

touch with the world. The die is rolling water in a stopping head-on emergency brakes, is making diagnosis for a surgical operation. Next!

HERE is a new "Prayer for Our Country" that is soon to be heard in public worship—it would seem that any good American, irrespective of race and creed, can join in the petition: "Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage; we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure morals. Save us from violence, disorder, and confusion; from pride and envy, and from every evil way. Ho, people the multitudes out of many kindreds and nations, with Thy spirit of wisdom in Thy school in Thy city of gov-

ALL-AN'S DIGESTION

IF you are one of the millions who suffer from indigestion, constipation, flatulence, and other ailments, you will find relief in ALL-AN'S DIGESTION. It is a powerful laxative and cathartic, and is sold everywhere.

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FEATHERHEADS

By L.F. Van Zeln

THIS LITTLE OLE WAS GROWN UP FIVE YEARS, FEATHERHEAD

MOST EVERY TOWN IN FLORIDA HAS

I REMEMBER WHEN THEY USED T'LAY BOARD SIDE WALKS HERE IN THE RAINY SEASON AN' TAKE 'EM UP IN THE WINTER

WHY FIVE YEARS AGO YOU COULD STAND ON THE CORNER BY ANDERSON'S DRUG STORE AN' IN HALF AN HOUR GET ACQUAINTED WITH EVERYONE IN TOWN

NOW YOU HAVE TO STAND IN LINE AN HOUR AND A HALF TO GET YOUR MAIL

WINTER HAVEN CHIEF FOR SALE HERE 5¢

TO LAKE ELOBERT

Some Progress

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



KIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe

Either Way, Irene Loses

HOW ABOUT RETURNING THAT QUARTER YOU OW ME, YOUNG CHAD?

VA SONT WANT ME TO BE PLAY BUSTED, DO VAS ALL I GOT IS A QUARTER

BUT I'M A SPORT - TELL VA WHAT FL DO - I'LL MATCH YOU TO SEE IF I PAY YOU DOUBLE OR NOTHING

OH, ALL RIGHTIE

HEADS, I OWE VA NUTHIN' - TAILS, I OWE VA FIFTY CENTS

HEADS, I LOSE TAILS, I ALSO LOSE

WELL, IT COME UP TAILS, SO I OWE VA FIFTY CENTS, BUT I AIN'T GOT IT, SO VA WILL HAFTA WAIT

The Tightwad Business Man is repelling a Raid on his One-Way Pocket-book! They are getting up a Fourth-of-July celebration, but all they get from Him They can Put in Their Eye. He lets the Other Fellows advertise and bring the Crowds to Town and he reaps the Benefit—without Expense.

TURN ME OVER



Plain Enough

Our Pet Peeve

THIS IS THE KIND OF WEATHER I LIKE

PEPS YOU UP! MAKES YOU FEEL LIKE DOING THINGS?

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

AH DONE GOT SO AH SORTER LAKS T' VISIT DE OLE 'OMANS KIN-FOLKS -- EYV-BODY MAKE ME FEEL SO HOMEY!!



WANTED FOR A BABY

WELL, FOR THE LOVE OF... LOOK! WHO'S WHO! I DON'T HEAR NO GIBB... WELCOME TO THE FOUNDRY I'LL OPEN TO THE... WOW!

THEIR DOGS THAT BLEATED BELL... ANOTHER CALLER... I SUPPOSE... THE ISLAND OF LUNA... THE... SCOUND... THE... THE LINE

THEY'VE GOT NEARLY AS MUCH BRAIN AS A CHIFFON... OF ALL THE OLD FOSTERED... I GOT TO SET AND CAN HEAR CRATER NOW -- COME OFF OF HERE!

WHY NOW DETI ON MRS. BELVEDERE! SO GLAD YOU'VE CALLED! I WANTED TO FIND OUT HOW EVER THE PERFECTLY MANAGE YOUR... NONE ARE REPLY THE ANTWERG OF ELATION... I'VE BEEN RECKLED ALMOST TO DISMANTLE... LUNA IS A JEWEL... BUT... AND... (GREETING)

NOPE... THAT'S NO HOME... THAT'S A MASQUERADE

IN LUNING FOR A GIBB HOME

WOW!

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I've had a life of ups and downs With sunny days and stormy Until plain gladness all the time I fear would rather bore me

WOW!

OR WAS IT ONLY HIRED?



"And, my dear, that Brown girl must have worn a torn dress to the dance!"

"You don't say!"

"Yes; I heard Mrs. Jones say she had to settle for the rent of it next morning."

The Clancy Kids

A Head For Business

SAY, BOY! I'LL GIVE YOU A QUARTER IF YOU MIND MY CAR

WILL YA GIVE IT TO ME NOW?

WELL -- SUPPOSE YOU WAIT UNTIL I COME OUT

YEH -- BUT SUPPOSIN' I'M NOT HERE THEN?

PROGRGM

TONIGHT, SATURDAY: Denny in "I'LL SHOW YOU THE TOWN." The craziest, dizziest cocktail of love and life and color ever put on the screen. Also the 8th picture of "The Fighting Ranger." 20c and 40c.
FRIDAY and TUESDAY: "THE GREAT WORLD." This is the Greatest and most beautiful Picture that was ever filmed and one you will never forget. Prices 30c and 50c.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY: Also Alberta Vaughn in the "Go Getters." Prices 20c and 40c.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY: Hoot and his golden mare in "TAMING THE WEST." Hoot rolled into the west from the white lights of Broadway—and that made the wild west wilder! "Fighting Ranger".

Princess Theater

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Call and see our goods. Try our drinks.

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Your Lucky Day When you make DEW DROP INN

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EMPIRE TAILORS.

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"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds" are generally in a "run-down" condition. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Treatment consisting of an Ointment, to be used locally, and a Tonic, which acts quickly through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, building up the System and making you less liable to "colds." Sold by Druggists for over 40 Years. W. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Silver and Gold Hemstitching at 20c per yard. Hemstitching and picoting 10c a yard. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. Mrs. Dixie Schupbach.

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SEND TODAY for this wonderful book of savings. In 800 pages are literally bursting with bargain prices on the world's best merchandise. Almost everything you need is listed among the 95,000 items pictured, described and plainly priced—priced at a very definite and substantial saving for you.



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Pressed

and

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Royal Tailor Shop

Miss Dorothy Morgan left Thursday for San Marcos where she will attend Normal school.

Painting: skirts, panels, roofs; hemstitching; covered buttons, tailored buttonholes. Mrs. H. B. Houston, Uvalde, Texas.

Peter R. Gorman, D. C.

Chiropractor

Palmer Method Graduate T. C. C. Office at Tom Parson's Residence

How Doctors Treat Colds and the Flu

To break up a cold overnight or to cut short an attack of gripe, influenza, sore throat or tonsillitis, physicians and druggists are now recommending Calotabs, the purified and refined calomel compound tablet that gives you the effects of calomel and salts combined, without the unpleasant effects of either.

One or two Calotabs at bed-time with a swallow of water,—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, work or pleasure. Next morning your cold has vanished, your system is thoroughly purified and you are feeling fresh with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please,—no danger.

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Sanderson, Texas

NOTICE.

This is to notify you and all people of Sanderson who like to eat Mexican dishes to try the San Pedro Cafe. Mexican and American dishes at all hours of the day. Commencing Sunday, January 3 we will try and have hot tamales every other day, and don't forget that we get fresh oysters every Friday to serve or take home.

The Old Year is gone, but the San Pedro Cafe is still open.

SAN PEDRO CAFE, J. P. Villarreal, Mgr.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bode and family of Pontotoc, Texas are visiting their daughter and sister Mrs. M. F. Bodkin.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Farley on Christmas morning at Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. W. J. Ferguson and children spent the week in Floresville visiting relatives.

Mrs. Clyde Griffith visited her mother, Mrs. Annie Ware, in Del Rio this week.

Mrs. Ed Reeves of El Paso spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. E. P. Halley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gardner and children of San Marcos spent the holidays with Mrs. Gardner's parents, Prof. and Mrs. T. L. Williams, and family.

NATIONAL HEALTH AIM OF RED CROSS PROGRAM

Nurses Guard Community Health; Home Hygiene and Nutrition Featured.

The increasing appreciation by the American people of the value of a national health structure is reflected in the comprehensive machinery built up by the American Red Cross and kept in constant operation in the past year.

In the interest of national health, instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, in nutrition; inspection of school children, the maintenance of an effective nursing service, all formed a part of the Red Cross organization assisting in keeping America well.

Altogether 51,121 students were instructed in home hygiene and care of the sick, including 31,130 school students, of whom 20,331 received certificates. This work reached the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Girl Reserves; also telephone companies, public and private schools, community and industrial groups. An unusual fact of this service was its adaptation to the needs of the blind, through transcription of the text book in Braille print.

The year's work also demonstrated a growing understanding and appreciation on the part of Red Cross field representatives, chapters, co-operating agencies and others, of the place of nutrition in community programs, looking to community health.

There were 2,890 dietitians enrolled during the year; regular nutrition instruction reached 133,665 children; 20,259 adults attended nutrition meetings, while 1,885 schools were aided in furnishing lunches.

Co-operative relationships were established with various Government and educational agencies in making this branch of the Red Cross health work more effective.

Another of the health-promoting activities of the Red Cross lies in its public health nursing service. There are nearly 1,900 such nurses serving in every part of the country.

As an invaluable reservoir in time of a great national emergency, there is enrolled under the Red Cross banner a reserve of 42,992 nurses. In a number of disasters during the past year in which the Red Cross has aided, and where the services of the nurses were required, they have been among the first to mobilize.

At Lorain, O., last year 34 enrolled Red Cross nurses were engaged in relief work, while 124 were employed in the mid-west tornado disaster relief operation of this year. The work of Mrs. Dorothy Davis Sleichter, a Red Cross public health nurse stationed at Fairbanks, Alaska, in checking a flu epidemic at Fort Yukon, in the Arctic, has won praise from all who knew of it.

It is to assist in maintaining such valuable services to the community that the American Red Cross invites members during its ninth annual roll call, November 11 to 25, the only such appeal which the Red Cross makes in

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

To all of our Advertisers, Subscribers, Readers and Friends. We are Grateful for your patronage of the past, we wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

SANDERSON TIMES

THE SANDERSON TIMES

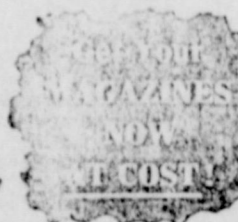
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