

National League Race Promises to Be Close

President John A. Heydler, while not hazarding a prediction on the outcome of the National league pennant race, confidently expects the struggle to be even closer than was the thrilling contest of last year.

"Our league appears to be better balanced in playing strength than at any time in recent years," he said. "Every club has made important changes.

"It gratifies me to note the real added strength to all our second-division clubs of last year. This will balance our league and make our race more interesting from start to finish.

"Every year for the past five seasons our league has broken the attendance record of the year before, and I feel sure that 1928 will set still another new mark in attendance.

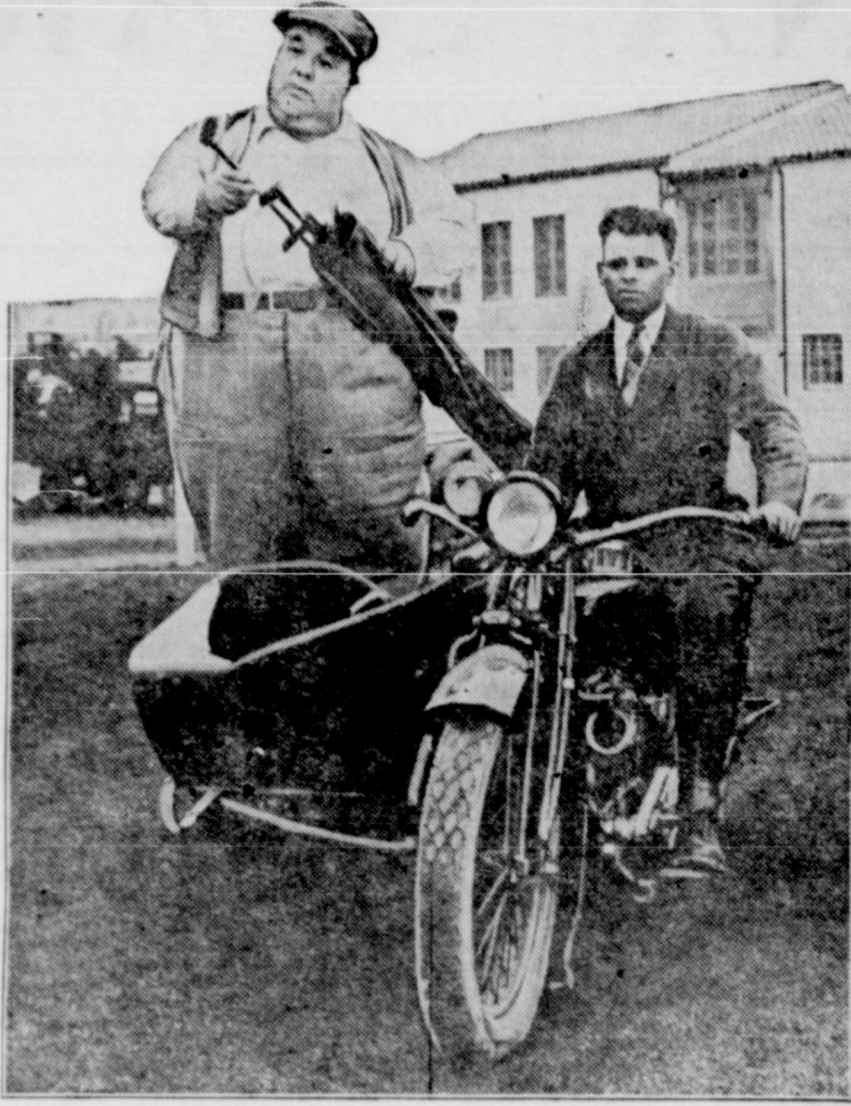
"In spite of what some few pessimists and alarmists may say about the waning interest of boys in baseball, I am convinced from my own observation and information that the game still has its grip on the youths of the land. There may be fewer vacant lots to call them in the spring, but I notice there are more boys than ever on each lot."

Gear Shift Lever Made Longer on New Models

Looking over the latest model automobiles should indicate many things to the person who must get along a while longer with the old car. For instance, there is the matter of the gear shift lever.

On the new models, it comes right up to the steering wheel, where reaching it is a matter of a few inches. There is a device that serves this purpose for the older car to be found in almost every accessory shop. They must be worth while or so many new cars would not have similar features.

Fat Man Is Making Golf Easy



Fat men refusing to reduce and insisting on making golf easy have started a new fad for heavyweight fans. The photograph shows Frank Alexander, weight 410, arriving at the first tee to start his eighteen-hole game, at Fox Hills, near Los Angeles.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Ninety-five per cent of the Cook County Gardeners' association haul their products from garden to market by truck.

Scientists have found that germs increase their speed under a red light. Certainly, and some of them are driving automobiles.

The petty purloiners who go about city streets stealing radiator caps and ornaments are successors to the old-time thieves who stole hats and tie straps.

An automobile especially adapted to Paris traffic turns in its own length. This done by means of wheels that turn at a sharp angle so that the car can be wheeled around without backing.

The traffic committee's recommendation to have signal lights show amber only after the green, the red switching immediately to green, is a -step in the interests of safety which motorists will approve. It will do away with the tendency to start one's car before the green signal flashes.

Bill Melhorn Wins



Photograph shows Bill Melhorn of Pittsburgh putting during the first annual Richmond Open at Richmond, Va., which he won with a score of 283 for the 72 holes. He took the first prize of \$1,000.

Poor Resistors Cause Noise

Look over the resistances when troubled with scratchy noises, especially if they are of the nonwire type. A defective resistor is the most prolific source of troublesome noises which are likely to be charged to everything else.

Stopping of Motor Car Is Explained

Motorists who have given thought to the matter are somewhat puzzled to understand how it is that relatively little effort is required to stop a car. They recall the general law of physics to the effect that "a machine never can produce an increase in the amount of energy applied." They know that the braking system is a machine and they also realize that the momentum which must be checked in stopping a car necessarily is great.

At a little over 17 miles per hour, a 3,000-pound car stores up a momentum that can be measured in terms of 75,000 foot-pounds. In other words, that much work must be expended to check the car's speed, assuming a quick stop is made and the momentum is not dissipated through natural slowing down of the car.

Shielded Grid Tube Is Busy or Loafing on Job

One of the odd facts about the shielded grid tube is that it works wonderfully when it does work and when it doesn't work wonderfully it usually does not work at all. This is no shortcoming of the tube, but has to do principally with incorrect voltages and, in some special instances, with faulty circuit design.

When the tube is used as a radio-frequency amplifier, in shield grid fashion, with the G post of the socket connecting to B plus, the voltage must be correct in respect to the plate at the socket P post. Unless one knows in advance what the plate voltage will be he does not know what voltage the extra grid is to get. It is often some positive voltage between 10½ and 45, but if the plate voltage is higher than usual, the extra grid may get a higher B voltage than 45.

The positive B voltage when the tube is used in this fashion is not so critical as when the tube is used as a space charge detector.

Lively Notes of Various Sports

A professional is an athlete who wishes he could prosper as amateurs do.

Budapest will be the scene of the international bicycle races during June.

Perhaps Tunney figures he eliminates the Risko when he selects Heaney.

Chink Taylor, outfielder of the Shreveport Texas league team, has been purchased by Chattanooga of the Southern circuit.

Pittsburgh scribes are still in the dark about Cuyler's dismissal from the Pirates, but they hope he hits .400 for the Cubs this year.

Robert Richards, young University of Denver performer with the Athletics, has been sent to the Baltimore Orioles on optional agreement.

Despite the loss of one arm, Kenneth Gilland is expected to win an outfield position on the Charlotte (N. C.) high school baseball team.

They say Heaney has a lot of personality. But that won't stop Tunney.

Alexander Alekhine, chess champion of the world, is a lawyer by profession.

Robert Allen, with the Philadelphia Nationals in 1922, made 433 putouts, a record for a season.

Outfielder Bob Murray has been sold to New Haven of the Eastern league by the Old New Orleans Pelicans.

Ohio state has a freshman coed candidate for the American Olympic diving team in Rose Bocek of Cleveland.

The Mexican Olympic tennis squad is made up of 40 men. Mexico first sent a team into the Olympics in 1924.

Outfielder Ruddy Miller of the Birmingham Triplets has been granted an unconditional release in order to land a berth nearer his home in the Middle West.

Hargrave Is Best Among Catchers

Seven-Year Record of .312 Tops Hard Hitters.

There are more hard hitting catchers in the game today than at any period since baseball began. No less than 15 catchers in the major leagues are hitting .280 or better.

The most consistent of these is Eugene Hargrave of the Cincinnati Reds, for he hasn't missed the .300 mark in the past seven years. His lifetime batting average stands at .312, which is the best mark ever made in the National league since the days of Buck Ewing and Mike Kelly who finished their respective careers with averages of .313 and .312.

Mickey Cochrane of the A's is the catcher with the highest lifetime batting average in the American league, but his career hasn't the years to it. He leads Hargrave's record by four points. Cochrane is the hardest hitting catcher the game has at the present time. In his three seasons his average stands at .315, decorated with 26 home runs, 20 triples and 50 doubles.

The names of only two catchers are to be found among the list of .300 hitters who have finished their baseball careers. Mike Kelly and Buck Ewing were the famous ones. There were such great catchers as Charlie Bennett, Clements and Jack Milligan who were counted as splendid batsmen, but they weren't included in the list of the .300 hitters.

Wilbert Robinson, Jim McGuire, Roger Bresnahan, Jack O'Connor, Chief Zimmer and Joe Sugden were the heavy-hitting catchers of the mid-period, but not one finished with a .300 average. All were hitting about .280.

Today we have Cochrane, Hargrave, Earl Smith, Bassler and Henline hitting in the .300 class, with Gooch, Wilson, Gibson, Woodall, Schang, Ruel, O'Farrell, Harnett, Zack Taylor stepping along at a .280 pace or better.

Then there is Vernon Clemons, Hank Severoid, Ralph Perkins, Steve O'Neil, Glenn Wyatt, all called hard-hitting catchers, but failing to reach the select circle of the .300 hitters.

Today there is Bengough, Tate, McCury, Luke Sewell and Milton Gaston, who are gaining recognition as good batsmen.

Frequency Amplifier Is Given Other Work

The audio-frequency amplifier of the radio receiver is a device which is not alone adaptable to use with a radio receiver. By devising means for connection to a phonograph pickup, microphone or detector circuit—a fairly simple matter—it may be made to amplify other sounds fed to it.

In other words, with suitable means, the audio-frequency end of the radio set may be used to amplify any vibrations audible to the ear.

Tom Heaney's Rise Big Surprise

THE struggle for recognition of Tom Heaney, burly blacksmith from New Zealand, which culminated in a match with Gene Tunney for the heavyweight championship, reads so like a story book that a fiction magazine recently branded it "too improbable." A newspaper man, who based a short story upon Heaney's life, had it returned with the advice that he stick in the future to real life for his plots.

The bull-like Anzac came to America last January without even an overcoat and with no false impressions of his own ability as a fighter. He wanted a "couple of gos" to net enough funds for a trip to California before sailing from there back to New Zealand. "Honest Tom" had little idea then that championship possibilities were his.

After interviewing every fight promoter in New York, Heaney finally was given a match with Charley Anderson, Chicago negro, which he won in mediocre fashion when Anderson was disqualified. He looked a bit better in winning a 10-round decision from Jack De Mave, but lost another decision to Paulino Uzcudun, the bounding Basque, although most critics thought he had earned at least a draw.

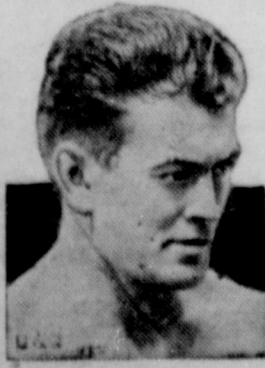
Heaney got his draw with Paulino in a 15-round bout last fall. Then he knocked over Jimmy Maloney in a round and won from Johnny Risko of Cleveland, the other finalist in Tex Rickard's elimination tournament, in 10 rounds. A 12-round draw with Jack Sharkey and 15-round win over Jack Delaney placed him at the top of the list of contenders.

Before coming to America, Heaney, who is twenty-nine years old, fought only twenty four fights in New Zealand, Australia, England and various parts of Europe. He won eight by knockouts, won thirteen, drew two and lost only to Blackie Miller, in Australia, on a foul in 1924.

In almost every match Heaney has fought here he has been the underdog going into the ring. He thinks he is just an ordinary fighter with plenty ability to "take it," but without exceptional ability. Rather frankly, Tom will tell you that the only good fighter here now is Paulino Uzcudun, who has hurt him most in their two fights. But Heaney's plodding style and courage as great as his 200-pound body always has managed to carry the Anzac through to victory over the flashier rivals in the elimination.



Tom Heaney.



Gene Tunney.

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Almond Varieties

Almonds are of two kinds—bitter and sweet. The bitter almond is cultivated to a limited extent in Mediterranean countries, and the nuts are used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts and of prussic acid. The sweet, or edible, almond is grown on a commercial scale in the south of Europe, in California and in some other countries.

Spooning shouldn't be suppressed—in public.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Friona Star is authorized to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for the office under which the name appears, each subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary to be held on the last Saturday in July, 1928:

For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
 J. H. MARTIN, of Farwell.
 JOHN S. POTTS, of Bovina.
 FRED FAHSHOLTZ, RHEA.

For County Judge and Superintendent of Schools:
 ERNEST F. LOKEY, of Farwell.
 JOHN H. ALDRIDGE JR., of Farwell, Texas.

For County Clerk:
 GORDON McCUAN, of Farwell.

For County Assessor:
 J. W. MAGNESS, of Farwell.

For County Treasurer:
 S. N. (SAM) MARTIN, of Bovina.
 MRS. LELAH M. ROBBINS, of Bovina.
 B. E. NORLES, of Farwell.
 JESS NEWTON, of Farwell.

For Commissioner, Precinct No. 1:
 NAT JONES (Re-Election), of Friona.
 D. H. MEADE, of Friona.

For Hide and Animal Inspector:
 T. N. JASPER, of Friona.
 A. E. (SLIM) TAYLOR, of Friona.

Texas & Texans

By WILL H. MAYES

Politics Before Business.

If one may judge from reading Texas newspapers, the people of this state go "hog wild" every two years about politics and stay in that condition about six months, or one fourth of the time. The newspapers give most of the best front page positions to the views of candidates and to laudatory or denunciatory expressions about them. Those elected to office leave their offices in charge of clerks and office boys and run wildly over the state to tell voters what to do to "save the country." For the time, and it is a big part of the time, business is laid aside or forgotten. The average citizen, who would like to be left to go quietly about his business, finds the pages of his paper filled with politics and with the laudation or condemnation of candidates. Business cannot get the ear of either the press or the people and has to sidestep from the way of the loud-mouthed vote seeker with his ballyhoo methods. If only one-half the energy were concentrated on the development of Texas that is now absolutely wasted, or worse, than wasted, over the non-essentials of politics, this state could soon become the greatest industrial and commercial commonwealth in the world. Seemingly it prefers to be harangued by the politicians.

Press Agenting.

Barnum was the greatest press agent of his day. He believed that the way to succeed as a showman was to spend one hundred times the cost of every attraction in advertising it to the public. Were Barnum in Texas during a political campaign he would be shocked that he had ever been so modest in his claims for his attractions, for he would see that in politics the ration of claim to real value is often more than 1,000 to 1. He would also wonder why he had ever paid the newspapers for space that they so willingly give away so liberally to every Dick, Tom and Harry who tries to get into office. Running for office now is largely a matter of shrewdly working the press for space that at least many readers would like to see used for something else than political tommyrot. This is an era of political press-agenting and the wonder is the press is so easily worked for it all.

A NEW CREAM STATION
 I have opened up a new cream station and am ready to handle all cream brought to me. I will pay the highest market price possible.
 Give Me a Trial
C. S. BRURNES
 The Shoe Mender.

Tax Rate Reduction.

A hope is held out that the automatic tax board may be able to reduce the state tax rate from 67 to 62 cents. The constitutional maximum of 35 cents for schools, 7 cents for pensions and 20 cents for general revenue purposes is now levied. It is the last item that may be scaled 5 cents. This is a small item but taxpayers will welcome even a small reduction.

Favors State Highway Bonds.

Chairman Sterling of the Highway Commission has declared in favor of a state bond issue of at least \$250,000,000 for building permanent state highways, the interest to be paid and the bonds to be retired with a 3 cent gasoline tax. He would retire the county bonds that have already been issued, giving the counties credit on the present valuation of their roads. He thinks the Commission could advantageously spend \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year on the state highways, whereas now from \$15,000,000 is being spent.

Menard Improvements.

Picking up the Menard Enterprise at this time of year one is invariably tempted to lay aside all duties and cares and go to the enticing streams, the alluring hills and the cooling breezes of that section. When the Enterprise really gets started to telling about its section for an outing or a vacation it is difficult to stick at a typewriter a day longer. To its former attractions the Menard country has added numerous tourist camps of the up-to-date type and at Menard a modern hotel that would be a credit to any city.

Henry Edwards's Papers.

Henry Edwards, who so ably conducts newspapers at Tyler and Troup with the assistance of other members of his family, but who for reasons of his own cut this columnist from his list of acquaintances about a year ago, has favored me with a copy of the Tyler Journal devoted to farm extension service. The paper is a wonderful revelation of both the present development and the possibilities of Smith and adjoining counties. In what has been accomplished, Henry Edwards and his splendid family have had most important parts of a kind that counts largely at the present and will bear even greater fruitage in the future. He believes in his part of Texas and works for it all the time.

Davis Foundation Gifts.

A recent gift of 500 head of Ramboulett sheep to the boys and girls clubs of Caldwell county by the Edgar B. Davis foundation is but another evidence of the useful generosity of the remarkable man who made a fortune in that section and wants to share it with others while he lives. The foundation has so far distributed registered hogs, sheep, Jersey heifers, and where needed, registered bulls liberally in Caldwell, Gonzales and Guadalupe counties. In Gonzales county Mr. Davis has placed 21 bulls and numerous Jersey heifers, thus a wonderful stimulus to dairying in that and other counties where his gifts have been so liberal.

Valley Road Systems.

The road system in three counties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley when completed according to present plans, will cost approximately \$10,000,000. The counties that believe in building roads of a kind that will stand the usages that future developments will require are Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy. Cameron was among the first counties in Texas to build concrete highways and has been so pleased with them that the people of that part of the State are not satisfied now with anything short of the best roads that money can buy.

Texas Textile Mills.

Representatives of the textile mill interests of New England, on a recent visit to Texas, expressed surprise that this state has so long neglected the wonderful opportunities it has for manufacturing cotton and woolen goods close to the available supply of products. The textile industry is looking to the South and Southwest for further extension and with its fine climate, cheap power and abundance of pure water, Texas should be manufacturing the greater part of its cotton and wool instead of sending them to New England and European mills.

Texas Tube Roses.

It is not generally known that many of the imported tube roses so valued in this country are grown at New Braunfels, shipped to Holland, then sent back through New York and Philadelphia and sold through different parts of the

The Straw Hat Days Are Here

By Albert T. Reid



Dr. Frank Crane Says

CAPILLARY ART.

Art is coming under the influence of democracy. In former times the great artists painted pictures only for churches and rich mens palaces. Statuary was intended to adorn royal courts and the mansions of the opulent and the private parks of the nobles. Nowdays statues are erected in public places where even the most humble and obscure person may admire them. Pictures are hung in museums which have their free days when the public is generously invited. It is said that Michelangelo and Raphael and the other artists of that time generally painted only saints or arch-bishops. Gradually artists discovered that the common life of the people contained subjects quite as interesting and picturesque as the lives of the more favored. In literature Dickens made quite an innovation when he turned his pen toward the obscure and the lowly. We all want to be rich, of course, and famous, but rich men are not as interesting as they used to be. The most noted monuments to the heroes of the late war were those to the unknown soldier. It was a war, won by the way, by the heroism of the common recruit and not by the startling genius of some Napoleon. It is a question whether a rich man should build himself a fine house, from the windows of which he can only look out upon the abodes of the poor, or build better houses for the poor that he may regard them from his windows. Men of wealth are gradually turning their attention toward replacing the sums by better habitations. Altogether it looks as if art, if it is to have a firm foundation, must rest upon the basis of the despised demos. It is the fashion of the intellectuals to deride the public and to think that only a few chosen ones

WAR TALK.

A German leader, Dr. Paul Oestreich, declares that America and England will certainly be driven into war. They will both woo Germany for an ally, and in this way Germany will rise in the council of nations. We have had among our people men who predict that war is certain. They say that human nature cannot be changed and that war is inevitably due to ensue. Lloyd George says: "In every country it is part of the business of the fighting staff to work out a plan for defense against all conceivable enemies. They gloat over their efficiency, and, like every inventor, years to put their machine to a test, until possible war soon becomes likely and a likely war gradually glides into the inevitable." From time immemorial nations and tribes have sought to "protect" themselves by increasing their armaments. A considerable portion of the press is urging the United States greatly to increase armament on sea and land in order to "protect" itself. There never was a nation that could so protect itself. Greece tried it, and Rome and Spain and Germany and Russia, and they all fell. The best protection for a nation is for it to form some kind of combination with other nations

GOING EAST FOR SPECIAL EYE WORK
 Every year brings new scientific theories and practices in the care of the eyes. In order that I may keep abreast of these, I am going to Chicago about June 1st, for special work with some of the ablest of eye specialists. I expect to return about July First
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Our Eddie ne'er grumbles or rages because of his minimum wages; He thinks it great sport To do work of this sort For his friends of all sizes and ages.

which public sentiment will endorse that shall abolish war as a final arbiter. The most hopeful sign today is that people are finding out that war not only costs them money and valuable lives, but destroys property and sets back business. It would be a good thing if every boy and girl in the country were compelled to serve two years under the tutelage of army officers in constructing great works, such as the Boulder Dam and the Mississippi Reclamation projects. There is no objection to universal conscription if it is universal, and if it is not primarily for the purpose of fighting. These boys and girls would be potential soldiers in case we were ever attacked but their employment upon constructive works would not be in the nature of a protraction of war to other nations. Some way or other we must give up our arms and defer questions of international dispute to some other arbiter than crass nationalism. One hopeful sign is that plans of peace are openly discussed in international councils. The late Pan-American Congress was full of peace talk. And peace talk brings peace, just as war talk brings war. The question after all is one of public opinion and the sooner that public opinion is turned away from causes of war and toward the efforts of peace the better will be our prospects.

Bride Yawns—and Is a Bride No Longer.
 BERLIN.—In a village near the Hanover Canal, Cupid was badly cheated. During the preliminaries to a wedding, the bride yawned so prodigiously that her jaw became dislocated. Her jaws were unlocked by a surgeon. She hurried back to the church but found no bridegroom. He left a note saying he could not possibly marry a girl who yawned on her wedding day.

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By **AGNES MILLER**

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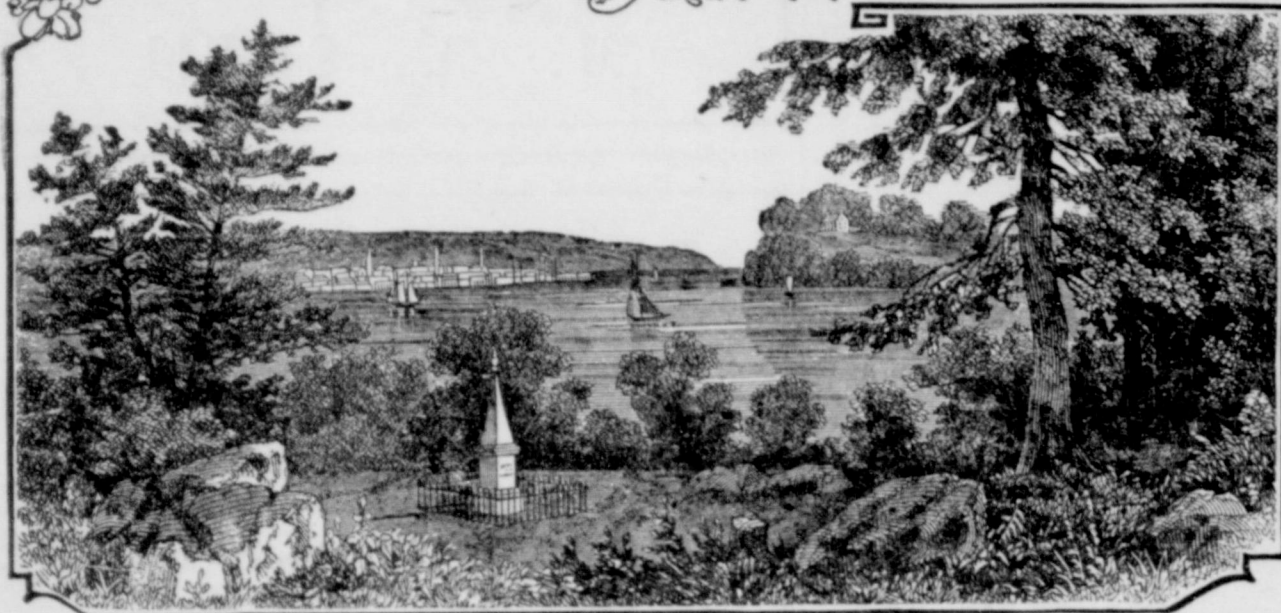
The Friona Star, THIS WEEK

The Burr-Hamilton Duel



AARON BURR

ALEXANDER HAMILTON



SCENE OF THE BURR-HAMILTON DUEL

By ALFRED SORENSON

THE most celebrated duel ever fought on American soil was that between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Burr was the son of a clergyman. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the Army of the Revolution, and for his gallant and meritorious services during Arnold's expedition against Quebec he was rewarded with a major's commission. A little later he became aide-de-camp to General Putnam, and this was followed by a promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy, carrying with it the command of his regiment. At the close of the war Colonel Burr was admitted to the bar, and rapidly rose to prominence. He was elected a member of the New York legislature, and his next elevation was his appointment to the office of attorney-general of the state. In 1791 Burr was elected United States senator, and in 1798 he was again sent to the state legislature. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1804. The election resulted in a tie between the highest candidates—Burr and Jefferson. The decision was thrown from the electoral college into the house of representatives, and Jefferson won. Burr was given the vice-presidency. In 1804 the Federalists nominated him for governor of New York. He was defeated.

Alexander Hamilton was born on the Island of Nevis in the West Indies. He was the son of James Hamilton, a Scotchman, who married the divorced wife of a man named Levine. He was brought up in the Island of St. Croix, and while engaged as a clerk in a counting-house he gave evidence of financial ability. He wrote occasionally for the newspapers, and his description of a hurricane in the Island of St. Christopher attracted wide attention and led his friends to send him to New York to complete his education. He first went to school in Elizabeth, N. J., and then attended King's college—now Columbia university—in New York.

In 1776, when he was nineteen years old, he joined the Army of the Revolution as a captain of an artillery company and took part in many battles. The next year he was made aide-de-camp to Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Following this honor came his appointment as inspector general. His next promotion was to a major generalship. It was as secretary of the treasury that General Hamilton won his greatest renown. Webster said of him: "He smote the rock of the national resources and abundant streams gushed forth. He

reached the corpse of the public credit and it sprang to its feet."

As early as 1790 Burr and Hamilton became political opponents. They were the most powerful leaders of their day. Burr was generally acknowledged as the political boss of the state of New York. The rivalry between these two eminent politicians was intense and bitter, and was continued until the death of Hamilton at the hands of Burr.

Burr's unsuccessful campaign for the governorship of New York, while he was still vice president, was made as an appeal to the people for vindication of his course in politics. He had fallen out with Jefferson, and was hated by the Republican leaders, whose confidence he had lost. He was at this time in accord with what was known as the Democracy. He announced himself as an independent candidate. In this campaign Burr took exception to some remarks, alleged to have been made by Hamilton, leader of the Federalists, and demanded an explanation and an apology. Burr held Hamilton accountable for having declared, with Judge Kent, that "he (Burr) was looked upon as a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be treated with the reins of government." Several letters passed between the two men, and Hamilton's replies proving unsatisfactory, Burr challenged him.

Hamilton accepted the challenge, although he was opposed to duelling. On the night before his meeting with Burr, he made a written statement in explanation of his conduct, motives and views. "My religious and moral principles," he wrote, "are strongly opposed to the practice of duelling; and it would ever give me pain to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws. . . . It is not my design, by what I have said to affix any odium on the conduct of Colonel Burr in this case. He has doubtless heard of and imitations of mine which bore very hard upon him, and it is probable that, as usual, they were accompanied with some falsehoods. He may have supposed himself under a necessity of acting as he has done."

The Burr-Hamilton duel was fought in the morning of July 11, 1804, beneath the Heights of Weehawken, N. J. Burr with his party was the first to arrive on the scene. When Hamilton came a little later the two men exchanged salutations, and the seconds—William P. Van Ness for Burr, and Col. Nathaniel Pendleton for Hamilton—proceeded with the arrangements. They measured the distance—ten paces—and cast lots for the choice

of position, and also to determine by whom the word to fire should be given. Hamilton won. The flint-lock pistols were loaded and the duellists, taking their station, were instructed as to the rule governing the firing. This rule was that "the second who gives the word, shall ask them if they are ready, and being answered in the affirmative, he shall say 'Present!' The parties shall then present and fire when they please. If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say 'One, two, three, fire!' and he shall then fire or lose his fire." Everything was now set for action. Hamilton's second gave the word "Present," as had been agreed upon, and both men presented and fired in succession—the intervening time was not precisely agreed on by the seconds when they made their detailed statement of the duel.

Burr, cool as an iceberg, raised his arm slowly and, taking deliberate aim, brought down his man. His bullet struck Hamilton in the right side, inflicting a mortal wound. As Hamilton fell his pistol was discharged, the bullet going upward through the trees. He was carried to the river bank and put on board a boat for New York. After reviving from a swoon Hamilton declared that he had met Burr with a determination not to harm him, and that "he forgave all that had happened."

The people of New York were shocked at the news of the duel and the subsequent death of Hamilton. The greatest excitement prevailed; flags were flown at half-mast; indignation meetings were held and Burr was denounced as a revengeful demon. The coroner's jury in New Jersey returned a verdict to the effect that Burr was guilty of murder and that both seconds were accessories. This was followed by an indictment for murder, which was never prosecuted.

Vice President Burr, fearing personal violence at the hands of Hamilton's friends, sought safety in flight. He spent several months in the South, and on March 2, 1805, he took leave of the United States senate over which he had presided.

Burr's defeat for the highest office within the gift of the American people was a most grievous disappointment to the ambitious statesman and probably led him, after his retirement from the senate, to attempt the founding of an empire to include Mexico and the southwest section of the United States, and of which he was to be the ruler. He was arrested, tried for treason, and acquitted. Burr died at the age of eighty, poverty-stricken and friendless.

though quite the reverse, as we know, from fixed, the term is still used, because in the astronomically brief period from generation to generation, the changes are so slight that the naked eye is powerless to detect them.

Pretty Greek Legend

In Greek mythology Narcissus was a beautiful youth, a son of Cephalus and the nymph Liriope, metamorphosed into a flower. For his insensibility to love he was caused by Nemesis to fall in love with his own im-

age reflected in water. Unable to grasp this shadow, he pined away and became the flower which bears his name. The nymph Echo, who vainly loved him, died from grief.

Talking Parrots

The Mexican double yellow head is probably the best talking bird among American parrots. This is probably equal to the African gray, which is the Old world favorite. Parrots must be taught to talk while young. Older birds learn little and very slowly.

"Busy" Men Can Learn Lesson From Genesis

"Big Business is Too Busy," says Bruce Barton in McClure's Magazine. He begins his article with this suggestion:

"Once a year the president of every company should assemble his entire staff and read the first chapter of Genesis aloud. It is the supreme record of the way in which work used to be done.

"A clear-cut program.
 "An early morning start.
 "No conversation or consultation.
 "Each day's work finished at the end of the day.
 "Real rest at the end.
 "Let us refresh our memories with a glance at the seven-day program:
 "First day—The Almighty said:
 "Let there be light; and there was light.
 "Second day—The Almighty said: Let there be a firmament . . . and it was so.
 "Third day—The Almighty said: Let dry land appear. Let the earth bring forth grass and herbs and fruit trees . . . and it was so.
 "Fourth day—He made the sun and moon and stars.
 "Fifth day—He created all fish and fowl.
 "Sixth day—He created animals; also Adam and Eve.
 "Seventh day—He rested."

At the Movies

"I'm getting kinda tired of taking my children to the picture show in town," said Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "They always get into a row with the Betts kids, and the Bettses usually lick 'em, and I have to fight Buck Betts, their dad. My kids generally tote rocks in their pockets and pour 'em to the young Bettses.

"Well, tuther night they took their rocks and broke up the show and durn' nigh broke up the Betts kids. Then Buck Betts came running with his gun in his hand and driv' me and my kids out of town. I'm getting sorter weary of the picture show, somehow."—Kansas City Star.

Some of Them Are Awful

Teacher—What's the chief raw material that comes from France?
 Billy—Novels.

Leap-Year Hint

Mr. Bach (moralizing)—"After all, man is weak." Miss Willing—"In union there is strength."

To insure glistening-white table linens, use Red Cross Ball Blue in your laundry. It never disappoints. At all good grocers.—Adv.

Don't defy public opinion. Best one can do is to discreetly ignore it.

Less Kitchen Work Now
SHREDDED WHEAT
 12 ounces full-size biscuits



Ready to serve for breakfast lunch or supper. Serve with strawberries and milk or cream

TRISCUIT • Eat it toasted and buttered
 Made by The Shredded Wheat Company

Doesn't Go Out

Mistress—Has the electric toaster I purchased last week proved satisfactory, Norah?
 New Maid—Indeed, ma'am, it has. The thing hasn't gone out yet.

Would Feel Safer

Judge—Do you want a lawyer to defend you?
 Bigamist—Well, to tell the truth, I'd rather have a couple of husky policemen.

Every girl knows at least a score of men, any of whom she could have married—had she asked them.

The lazy ox wishes for horse-trappings, and the steed wishes to plow.—Horace.

Nothing takes the place of **Karo** for **BREAKFAST**

Her Off Day

Caller—"You've been a bad girl today." Betty—"You shouldn't call on Tuesday; that's my bad day."

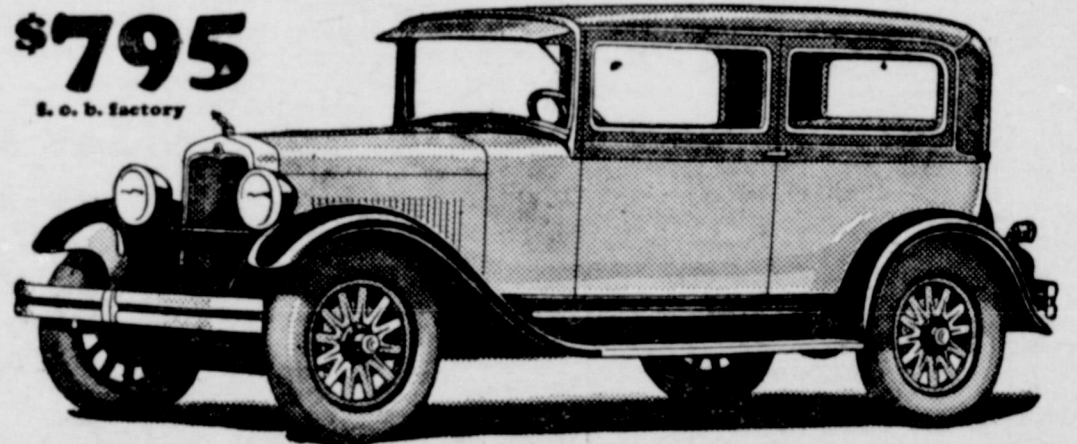
Spare Tire, as It Were

"What's the idea of three skis?" "I have to strap one to the seat of my trousers."

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Engineering genius and quality clear through—that's why you can drive this new Erskine Six 40 miles an hour the day you buy it—62 miles an hour later—why you need change the oil only every 2500 miles—why this car set a new record unequalled by any car under \$1000 when it ran 24 consecutive hours at better than 54 miles per hour.

Low in first cost—so sturdily built that repairs are few and far between—Stude-

baker's Erskine Six is an all-around thrift car, for it is remarkably economical, too, in gas and oil consumption.

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Studebaker assists dealers to conduct their business on a profitable basis—sales training—financing—used car merchandising—advertising helps—accounting—service—etc. No wonder Studebaker-Erskine dealers make money with these 4 great lines: The new President Eight, \$1985 to \$2450. The World's Champion Commander, \$1435 to \$1625. The new Dictator, \$1195 to \$1395. The new Erskine Six, \$795 to \$965. Write or wire NOW for complete, confidential information if there is no dealer in your town or if you wish to move to a town where the Studebaker-Erskine franchise is available.

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No "Fixed Stars"

The positions of the stars with reference to one another seem to remain constant, although they are continually changing their places relatively to objects on the earth. Hence the term "fixed stars." But this is only seemingly the proper expression. In reality all are speeding through space at very high velocities, but so indefinitely removed are the stars from us that they appear to be at rest. Al-

