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**JODOK—**

(Continued from page one.)

People almost went wild about the extreme youth of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. "A mere kid" they called him. Yet he was 25 years old at the time he flew across the Atlantic. He was as old as Keats was at his death. He was a year older than William Pitt was when he became Prime Minister of England. He was eight years older than Mendelssohn was when he composed "A Midsummer Night's Dream." John Ericksen, who built the "Monitor" was a draftsman at 17 years and a full-fledged engineer at 15 years.

It occurs to me that there is entirely too little confidence placed in the youth of our land today. I believe there is today, among our high school students, those who are more capable of administering justice, planning worthwhile work or with executive ability to direct the business of large concerns, than is possessed by the older heads who are doing these things. Why not put youth in the saddle and give it a chance?

A young man of Friona, who lives in the south part of town, has a friend who passes through the town occasionally, but who had never stopped here. Not long ago he called on his friend here and in the course of conversation mentioned the fact that Friona was so small. He had never been away from the highway as he passed through, hence the opinion he had formed.

His host, on hearing the remark and learning of his opinion of the town, took him in his car and drove him through the city, showing him our business houses, churches and last but not least, giving him a visit to our school buildings.

It is needless to say this man changed his opinion of the city from the new view had thus had of it. I am cogitating as to just how much publicity might be given our city if all our people would just take a little trouble to "show" strangers, as this young man did, and just how much good it will do our town. But as I have said before, "A dog that bays on trail, seldom bays his game."

It will soon be time for our "city election," and so far I have not heard one word as to who are to be candidates for the various city offices. It would appear that our people are well satisfied with the services of those who are now in charge of the city's business and looking after its welfare. In my own opinion Mayor Reeve and Commissioners Spring and Jones are doing all they can to keep the city on the forward move and to get it out of its financial difficulties.

They have a good understanding of the city's financial problems and just what it will take to untangle them or, rather to solve them and, while it may seem like imposing on good nature, it seems to me that our people can do no better than to retain them in their present office for another term, provided they will accept, and I have not heard either of them say they will not serve for 2 years longer, if the people desire it.

School election is also near at hand and several mighty good men have been mentioned on the streets as probably candidates for the office of trustee. Our school is looked upon throughout the Panhandle as one of its most progressive and efficient schools, and this fact is due to the careful and capable consideration of those who have, from time to time been chosen to manage its affairs and to direct its course.

Whether operating a school, building a house, shoeing a horse, serving a customer, using a pick and shovel, or whatever may be our task, the thing worth considering is that we do it well and it occurs to me that this applies in selecting our school and city officials. One should drop his prejudices and personal grievances in such matters and support the men who will do the job the best for all concerned.

**Diocletian's Palace Is**

**Survival of Roman Epoch**  
The first of the great "show places" of the Dalmatian Riviera is Spalato, a town of 30,000 inhabitants. The city has a history running back to the times of the Roman empire. It was the favorite residence of the Emperor Diocletian (himself a Dalmatian by birth), who built a magnificent palace there. This palace, with its baths and temples, is one of the most interesting survivals of the Roman period.

The palace is of rectangular form and is 218 meters long and 170 meters wide. It is entered by three gates, on the north by the Golden Gate (Porta Aurea), on the west by the Iron Gate (Porta Ferrata) and on the east by the Silver Gate (Porta Argentea). Each of these gates is flanked by two octagonal towers. There was yet another gate on the southern front, leading to the sea, and adorned with 60 columns, part of which is still to be seen. A quadrangular tower defended each corner of the palace.

The most beautiful portion of the building is the open peristyle, still serving as the vestibule of the museum of the great emperor (now the Cathedral) and to the Temple of Jupiter (now the Baptistery). The classic beauty of these buildings and the decorative architecture of the Porta Aurea, the Loggia and the arcade of the southern facade and, last but not least, the marvelous subterranean constructions excite the admiration, not only of tourists but also of engineers and architects.

**Boats 3000 B. C. Were**

**Constructed of Planks**  
Shipbuilding, says the Washington Star, is one of the most ancient of the arts. Egyptian drawings, dating probably from about 3000 B. C., show boats constructed of planks, having sails as well as oars. From ancient sculptures it appears that the ships of the Greeks and Romans were propelled by wind and oar and were built with keel, ribs and planking, strengthened crosswise by benches on which the rowers sat.

The Phoenicians were probably the most skillful mariners of ancient times, and at a very early period had developed a type of war galley. The Vikings of Norway used ships of considerable strength of frame, but very light draft. The European nations steadily improved in shipbuilding, and the oar was gradually superseded by the sail. Larger and speedier vessels were required for the development of commerce. The development of shipbuilding as a science, however, may be said to date from the middle of the Nineteenth century and to have been a direct result of the use of iron and steel in ship construction and the application of steam to propulsion.

**Inoculation for Smallpox**

Inoculation for smallpox was first practiced in China during the Sung dynasty. During the reign of Jen Tseng, 1023-1093 A. D., the prime minister, Wang Tan, whose son was suffering severely from smallpox, was informed of the successful preventive inoculation discovered by a philosopher living at O Mei mountains, at Szechuen. He told the minister that the child was a fit subject for inoculation and it was done the next morning. The seventh day the fever disappeared and on the twelfth day the pustules dried up. As smallpox was brought to China by the Huns, and as the O Mei mountains are on the border of India, it is suggested that this method came via the trade routes from India.

**Thieves Tip Farmer Off to Gold**

Thieves unwittingly helped a farmer of Temesvar, Rumania, find a small fortune he never knew he possessed. When the farmer returned home one evening he found four men ransacking his house for a large sum of money which they declared was there. The farmer knew nothing of the treasure and the thieves were unable to find it. So they tied the man and one of his sons to a beam in the old barn and left. After much struggling the two freed themselves, but in doing so they pulled down the old beam, which proved to be rotten and hollow. Out tumbled 110 pieces of gold of Imperial Germany. They had been hidden there by the farmer's uncle, from whom he inherited the place.

**Sailors' Snug Harbor**

Capt. Robert Richard Randall established Sailors' Snug Harbor for worn-out sailors. It was opened August 1, 1833, and today is one of the richest foundations in the United States. Its holdings are said to be valued at more than \$50,000,000. An applicant for admission to Sailors' Snug Harbor must be an aged, decrepit and worn-out seafaring man, presenting with his application satisfactory proofs of service on seagoing vessels sailing under the United States flag and letters of recommendation as to his good character. The only home of similar character in the United States is the Sailors' home, Quincy, Mass.

**A Quiet English Village**

Who says the English countryside is absolutely ruined? West Ashton, in Wiltshire, is proud of its simplicity. It has no railway station, no "pubs," no policemen, no crime and none but voluntary unemployment. There's a bus from the nearest town every other week. There are electric lights along the roads, in the church and on several large farms. The cottagers are content with oil lamps. There's no real estate office.

**Beagle Hind Has Nerve to Battle Any Wildcat**

The beagle hound has had a rough row to hoe, tie started as the offspring of a little, low and a big, tall dog, and the result was not very pretty to look at, observes a writer in the Detroit News. Out of this beginning came the beagle with straight legs, symmetrical body, kindly eyes, a record for friendliness unbroken by years of hard work, and a disposition that will in the years to come make him the sweetheart of every country where working dogs are used.

A beagle's main occupation in life is hunting rabbits. He has nerve enough to tackle a wildcat and is extensively used for that purpose in California. The beagle can master any trick that any other breed can be taught to perform, his physical capabilities considered. He will sleep in bed with the youngsters or out in the snow, uncomplainingly. He will watch a home with the certainty of an infallible burglar alarm.

When mealtime comes he'll take what's offered him and like it. He'll go into a battle that he's sure to lose and come out cut and bruised, but without a whimper.

The beagle will work from morning till night without food and drop dead game undamaged at your feet.

In America the beagle is 15 inches or under in height. In England he may grow to 16 inches without losing caste. In both countries, in districts where hunting is carried on, he is almost all the dogs wrapped up in one package. In short, he performs all the functions of a dutiful lapdog without losing any of his many accomplishments as an ambitious and expert field animal.

**Mound Builders Furnish One of Greatest Puzzles**

A long sought but never found link between the celebrated mound-building Indians of the Ohio valley and another race of mound builders who lived in what is now the state of Louisiana, is in possession of the Smithsonian institution. It is an almost intact clay pot, uncovered in the construction of a city park in Marksville, La. One side of the clay relic has a design typical of the southern mound builders. The reverse side has a design associated with the culture of the mound builders of the Ohio valley. The mound builders were a race of people which preceded the nomad-type Indians which the first white man found on this continent. It has long been impossible to establish a link between them and the known Indian tribes. When they first came to America, or when and how they became extinct is still a mystery.

For the century between 1772 and 1872 the mound builders provoked one of the greatest controversies in American science. The elaborate "fortifications" of mounds at what is now Marietta, Ohio, were believed by many people to be the remains of a race skilled in the arts of warfare in European fashion and possessed of great military knowledge.

**Hawaii's Population**

Discovering Hawaii in 1778, Captain Cook took a long guess and placed the population at 400,000. In 1823 American missionaries estimated there were 142,000 inhabitants. The first census in 1832 showed the population to be 130,313. By 1878 the number of natives had dwindled to 40,088. In 1910 the total was 26,041 and by 1925 it had dropped to just above the 20,000 mark. Against the day when pure native blood will no longer run in the islands, Hawaii is preserving a living record of its ancient culture and customs. A land village has been built in the heart of the Waikiki district where from time to time native Hawaiians go through the ceremonies of their ancestors.

**History of Hungarians**

Little is known of the history of the Hungarians previous to their appearance in Europe in 894. They are generally believed to be the descendants of the Scythians, and to have come from regions about the Caspian sea. They first settled along the Middle Volga, but, having been pressed westward, they in 589 crossed the Carpathian mountains under Almos, and under the further leadership of his son Arpad they conquered the ancient Pannonia and Dacia of the Romans; and this, their new country, was in the year 1000 formed into a regular kingdom by Stephen.

**Life of Paper Money**

There is a wide difference in the life and use of paper money, depending on the denomination. The smaller denominations, ones, twos and fives, stay out from six to nine months before they are worn out and retired. Higher denominations last longer, especially the notes which lie in banks as reserves. There is no way of telling how many times a note changes hands. One limited test showed that \$400 in marked money paid about \$1,600 in bills in three days, which would indicate a turnover faster than once a day.

**Bonded Warehouses**

There are two kinds of bonded warehouses, the term usually being applied to warehouses in which taxable wares may be stored. Bond is given to insure that the goods will not be removed and disposed of without first paying the tax. There are warehouses which have a sort of insurance feature, giving bond to give value for goods lost or destroyed. The amount is usually fixed in the agreement.

**International Sunday School Lesson**

By DR. J. E. NUNN

**QUARTERLY REVIEW**

General Topic:—"He Went About Doing Good."

Key Verse:—"Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.—Isa. 9:6.  
Scripture Lesson: John 10:7-16.

**The Good Shepherd**

7. Then said Jesus unto them again, Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep.

8. All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers; but the sheep did not hear them.

9. I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.

10. The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy; I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.

11. I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

12. But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth; and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep.

13. The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

14. I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine.

15. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep.

16. And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.

**Topics and Golden Texts During The Quarter**

January 7.—Birth and Infancy of Jesus.—Matt. 2:1-12.

Golden Text:—"Thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1:21.

January 14.—Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.—Matt. 3:13-4:11.

Golden Text:—"Wherefore in all things it behooves him to be made like unto his brethren.—Hebrews 2:17.

January 21.—Jesus Begins His Ministry.—Matt. 4:12-25.

Golden Text:—"Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matt. 4:17.

January 28.—Standards of the Kingdom.—Matt. 5:1-12, 43-48.

Golden Text:—"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—Matt. 5:8.

Feb. 4.—Putting God's Kingdom First.—Matt. 6:19-33.

Golden Text:—"See ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matt. 6:33.

Feb. 11.—Timely Warnings. Matt. 7:12-27.

Golden Text:—"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.—Matt. 7:19.

Feb. 18.—Jesus' Power to Help.—Matt. 9:1-13.

Golden Text: "I will have mercy, and not sacrifice; for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.—Matt. 9:13.

Feb. 25.—The Twelve Sent Forth.—Matt. 9:35-10:8; 10:32.

Golden Text:—"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest.—Matt. 9:37, 38.

March 4.—Jesus' Testimony Concerning Himself.—Matt. 11:2-6, 16-19, 25-30.

Golden Text:—"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11:28.

March 11.—Parables of the Kingdom.—Matt. 13:31-35, 44-52.

Golden Text:—"Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end.—Isaiah 9:7.

March 18.—Jesus Responds to Faith.—Matt. 15:21-31.

Golden Text:—"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—Matt. 7:7.

**Introduction**

In the past twelve lessons based on the first fifteen chapters of the New Testament we have studied Matthew's record of all except the last year of the life of our Lord upon earth.

**The Special Purpose of Matthew's Gospel**

The Gospel by Matthew was written primarily for Jewish readers in order to prove to them, as well as to others, by quotations of prophecy from the Old Testament and the accurate fulfillment of those prophecies in the life of Christ that Jesus of Nazareth was the long promised and long hoped for Messiah. Therefore we find frequently in Matthew's gospel such expressions as "That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet."—Matt. 1:22, Or, "Thus it is written" etc.—Matt. 2:5; 2:17; 2:23; 3:3, etc.

**Special Discourses of Jesus**

Matthew gives at length several discourses of Jesus, two of which we have studied during this quarter, viz., the Sermon on the Mount, Matt. 5, 6 and 7, and Christ's first Commission to the Twelve, Matt. 10:1-42. The first of these, the Sermon on the Mount was spoken pri-

marily to the twelve chosen disciples who were gathered close about him, but was also for the benefit of the multitude who were near enough to hear his words. Jesus sets forth the fundamental principles of his kingdom, the rules of right living, as applicable to us today as to his hearers then.

**The Parables of Jesus**

On one Sunday in this quarter we studied the great group of parables recorded in the thirteenth chapter of Matthew and spoken by Jesus to the disciples and the multitude standing on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, using as a pulpit a small fisherman's boat which had been moved out a short distance from the shore.

Probably the best known of these parables is the Parable of the Sower, recorded not only by Matthew, but also by Mark and by Luke. This might properly be called the Parable of four kinds of soil, representing four classes of hearers, and the different effects of the gospel upon

hearers of these four different classes.

Besides this well known parable, we had two short parables, the Mustard Seed and the Leaven, representing the growth of the kingdom of heaven from a very small beginning, a small group of twelve disciples, to a vast multitude of disciples spread over the entire world.

The twin Parables of the Hidden Treasure and the Pearl of Great Price teach the preciousness of the kingdom of heaven. The man in each parable was willing to sell all that he had and give everything in exchange for the desired object. In these two parables Jesus taught us that the salvation of the soul is the most important issue of life; that "Religion is the chief concern of mortals here below."

All the pleasures of this world can give and all its treasures will not compensate for the loss of the immortal soul.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Helping two neighbors make hot beds for early plants is the way Hazel McVay, a Wharton county 4-H club girl is making home demonstration work mean more to her community.

**Convenience...**

*Is the Outstanding Feature of Electric Service*

Your electric service is the most economical source of energy for operating home and industry. Convenient current is always available for the smallest household appliance, and adequate power for the largest industry . . . and the cost of this convenience is surprisingly low compared to the service rendered.

**TEXAS UTILITIES COMPANY**

**Golden Light Coffee**

A blend of the finest coffee grown. Treat yourself by drinking GOLDEN LIGHT. It will start the day off right.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

**26c lb.**

**Friona Supply Store**

**Accommodation**

ONE of the purposes of a commercial bank is to extend credit to its customers to the extent of its permissible ability and consistent with the principles of sound banking.

EXTENSION of credit is necessarily founded upon business familiarity as no reputable bank can do so until assured of the business habits, character and responsibility of the person seeking accommodation. A substantial checking account here is one of the best methods to place us in a position to properly acquaint ourselves with these necessary facts.

Our Service to Present Customers Is a Guarantee to New Customers.

**FRIONA STATE BANK**

**A Night Watchman . . .**

MAY BE TOO EXPENSIVE FOR YOU BUT—

you can afford what is even better—AN INSURANCE POLICY protecting your home and valuable property against FIRE, WINDSTORM, HAIL and BURGLARY.

We Will be Pleased to Explain Such Policies to You.

**J. W. WHITE, Insurance**



# AD-venture

Let them go to distant places!  
Let them sail the seven seas!  
Let them trade in spices, laces,  
Scimitars and filigrees.  
Let them dock at far-off Aden—  
We can find romance and more  
On the shelves so full and laden  
Of our corner grocery store!  
There'll be black tea from China,  
Fragrant cloves from Zanzibar  
Figs that come from Asia Minor,  
Other products from afar.  
We can get at bargain prices  
Coffee out of hot Brazil,  
Simple foods, exotic spices—  
Anything we want, at will!  
Oh, they'll go on yearly whalings—  
Let them! You and I can roam,  
Build our ships and make our sailings  
Within half a mile of home!  
Let them follow their wild notions!  
Let them sight their Trinidads!  
City streets will be our oceans,  
And our charts will be the ads!

**There's a world of adventure waiting for you — in  
the advertisements of this newspaper!**

# The Friona Star



## Home Education

"BORED"

By Laura T. Gray

"Jimmy, whatever are you doing with all those boxes and bits of wood? What a litter you've made, and how untidy the room is!"

"Mummy, these aren't just boxes; this is my train, and the pieces of wood are freight cars, and this big box is the engine. See, I fastened them all together with strings."

"Why do you not play with the train and the beautiful red engine I bought you? It is no use buying trains if you won't play with them."

The boy did not answer. Small children cannot tell why they do things; they require to be understood. Playing with a ready-made train was one thing, but creating a train out of boxes, bits of wood and string was quite another—something indefinitely more engrossing and delightful.

"I'll be so glad when nurse comes back from her holiday," sighed the mother to me. "Jimmy cannot grow up too quickly for my taste. I look forward to the time when he will like the things that I like."

"Mummy, are we going near the train track?" inquired Jimmy as his mother dressed him for the afternoon walk.

"Yes, we must cross the tracks on the way to town."

"Goody," and the little face lit up.

"Wait, wait, Mother, I want to see the train go past," and he clutched her skirts as she was hurrying across the track.

"Well, just one," and a bored expression settled upon her face.

Soon the great black engine came thundering along dragging its train of cars. The man in the little house beside the tracks let down the gates, and raised them up again when the train had passed. The little fellow's whole being quivered with excitement at the passing of the black monster, and as the sound of it died away in the distance he waved to the gatekeeper; the salute was returned. All this the mother missed, so engrossed was she in her own thoughts.

"Mummy," mused Jimmy as he tripped along beside her, "when I get big I'm going to be a gatekeeper like the man in the little house."

"Indeed you aren't, I'm not going to educate you to be a gatekeeper like that man in the little house."

The child said nothing but he had an uncomfortable feeling—as though he had done something wrong.

"We'll soon be at the shops, Jimmy, and you'll have great fun looking at the things in the windows."

The first shops contained clothes, and it was Jimmy's turn to be bored. Then they came to a toy shop; Jimmy was interested, but his mother was not. She moved on to look in the window of the next shop, while the boy lingered to enjoy the toys, but the fear of being lost, such a nightmare to young children, so filled Jimmy's mind he was afraid to take his eyes off his mother, so the pleasure of the window was lost.

During the walk Jimmy's nurse had returned home.

"O, Nana!" he shouted, leaping into her lap, eager to talk. "I saw a train with four cattle cars and two oil tanks. It went this way," and he jumped down, and imitated the train.

Miss Strong clapped her hands and laughed, entering fully into the child's enjoyment.

"And Mr. Stopp knew me and waved from his house, but Mummy says that I cannot be a gatekeeper," he added wistfully.

"Never mind, perhaps you will be a president of a railway and say when and where the trains must go."

"O, yes," he brightened. "Perhaps Mummy won't mind my being a president."

In the next room his mother felt just a little bit jealous of the joyful conversation between her son and his nurse, but no, she would not bother to interest herself in those trivial things. Let the boy grow up fast, and then they would be pals.

But will there ever be a time when this mother and son will be genuine pals? Does not such intimacy begin at birth, and continue all through childhood? For such relationship the mother must see life through the child's eyes. There is no trick in it; every mother who wishes to do so, can. It requires effort, and unselfish thought, but the reward in true pleasure is out of all proportion to the work and sacrifice.

Trad. in Friona

**DAY PROMPTLY**  
by the 10<sup>th</sup> or as agreed

## Post Riders Had to Tote

### Miscellaneous Articles

From early Colonial times the post riders had been in the habit of carrying, in addition to the mails, a considerable amount of miscellaneous material for delivery from one to another of the farmers, villagers or storekeepers along their routes. The private services which they rendered included the transfer of valuables, for which the mails did not provide, the making of purchases in town and even the delivery of live stock or the arranging for the hire of teams or yokes of oxen between distant inhabitants.

The fees for these extra services were what made the position of post rider worth while, for the government compensation for the mail alone was so small that without these additional amounts there was barely a living in it. The same system was continued on into the stage coach days, and later, when the stage lines were replaced by the railroads and many of the stage hands had become conductors and brakemen on the trains, we find these trainmen carrying on private letter and parcel deliveries for which neither the government nor the railroads received any compensation.

As the mails at the time the railroads began were badly organized and slow, and as the rates were high, and also as they made no provision for the transfer of parcels or valuables, it is readily seen how the public availed itself of the sure and rapid services of these railroad trainmen and how in a few years a considerable volume of business was found going by these private means.

## Flamingos Do Not Breed in Florida Keys Section

For 100 years rumors have persisted that flamingos have at some time bred in Florida. John James Audubon, studying birds in the Florida Keys about 1840, tried hard to establish the fact that they nested in that region, says the National Geographic Magazine. He hunted assiduously, saw flamingos and pursued them on various occasions, but in the end gave up the idea that they were residents of the United States. He died without ever finding the nest.

Today we know that there are three great breeding colonies about 200 miles from the region of his search. These are on the islands of Great Abaco and Andros, in the Bahamas, and on small islands near Moron, off the north coast of Cuba. These regions are about 125 miles apart.

Undoubtedly from one or more of these places flamingos come to the coast of South Florida at rare intervals, usually during the winter or early spring months.

Since Audubon's time flocks ranging from 500 to 1,000 birds have been seen on several occasions in Florida bay. Smaller numbers have been reported many other times. Authentic reports of such occurrences are comparatively rare and the birds seen in all probability have been visitors that remained on our shores only for a brief period.

## The Earth's Corona

The earth has a corona, a luminous glowing, gaseous envelope extending far in space, according to a professor of the University of Oslo, Norway. Spectroscopic studies indicate that the glow is due mostly to electrically excited nitrogen gas, which apparently exists at considerable density, even at heights as great as 550 miles above the surface of the earth. He found that the earth's corona is decidedly eccentric. It is far more extensive on the side nearest the sun than it is anywhere else and shows some marked differences from that of the sun. The sun's corona, as far as scientists know, is generated by the sun's own power, while the earth's is a product of the action of the sun on gases in the earth's outer atmosphere.

## Law Was Disobeyed

Did you know that for many centuries there were laws which said how much a person might eat? Edward the Third of England made one in the year 1326, by which his subjects were forbidden to "go in for" more than two courses at any one meal—except on certain special occasions. Strangely enough, though it was not long before people began to disobey—and kept on doing so—that law remained until 1756, when it was repealed. A king of France made a law of the same kind in the year 1540. It stated that nobody in the land was to have more than soup, meat and pudding at one meal, and even the royal banquets were kept down to that limit.

## First Bank Started

The first bank can be traced to ancient Rome, Greece, Egypt and Babylon. In the modern sense of the term, the earliest bank is probably that of Barcelona in Spain, which was established in 1451. In America there was little banking before the adoption of the Constitution. The first bank was the Pennsylvania bank, which commenced business on the 17th of July, 1783.

## Theater Seat Space Regulated

District of Columbia regulations require that all theaters or public buildings with fixed seats must allow a space of not less than 2 feet 6 inches from back to back of chairs, with an aisle width of not less than 4 feet—this width to be increased with the increased size of the hall. Where there are no fixed seats, 8 square feet per person must be allotted.

## Old Engineering Scheme to Check Waters of Nile

Even the Pharaohs realized the necessity of keeping the waters of the Nile in check, and in their size dikes and embankments were constructed. Irrigation and regulation of the water supply were one of the main problems of government, notes a correspondent in the Kansas City Times.

The basin system of irrigation, which was the first method used, arose directly from the annual flooding of the country, and is still practiced over about a quarter of the cultivated area of Egypt, particularly upper Egypt. According to this system, the land is divided into compartments by banks, and these compartments or basins are filled by canals which take off below the level of the flood. The water remains on the land for six or eight weeks, and is then run back through escape channels to the river which, in the meantime, has fallen. As soon as the water has run off the crops are sown, and the land receives no more water until the next year. Under this system only one crop is obtained annually.

About the beginning of the Nineteenth century, Mohammed Ali Pasha, the founder of the present ruling dynasty of Egypt, decided to go in for cotton cultivation on a large scale, and for this purpose the land had to be irrigated in the early summer when the water is well below land level. Canals had to be cut to enable the water to be distributed to the crops regularly in light waterings, and the level of the water had to be raised to facilitate the work of the cultivator.

## Hawaii's Queen Lil Wrote

### Love Songs for Crooners

Liliuokalani, born in Hawaii in 1838, succeeded her brother Kalakaua as ruler in 1891 but her policies caused a revolt and two years later she was deposed. She was granted a pension and made her home for some time in San Francisco. She died in November, 1917, in her Hawaiian home, Washington place. She is reported to have written about a hundred songs, but "Aloha Oe" is the best known. This was composed by her at Maunawili ranch, on the island of Oahu, in 1878. She was regent of the country at the time, her brother being on a voyage around the world, and with her American husband, John Dominis, she spent a vacation on this ranch. The farewells following this visit gave her the inspiration for the song which she put to an old melody. According to the story, she was impressed and amused at the lingering embrace of one of the members of her party and one of the Hawaiian maidens of the ranch. The princess sang the song that evening at her home. It became famous in this country after it was played by the Royal Hawaiian band in San Francisco in 1883.

## Wrote "Black Beauty"

Anna Sewell was born at Yarmouth, England, on March 30, 1820, and she died at Old Catton, near Norwich, England, on April 25, 1878. Her mother was a writer of children's stories, ballads, etc., and belonged to an old Quaker family. Anna, a cripple and invalid most of her life, was the chief critic of her mother's literary work. She began to write the life of a horse, under the title of "Black Beauty" in 1857; it was published a year before her death and had a remarkable success, though her English publishers only gave her 20 pounds (about \$100) for it. This famous story was written at Old Catton. The poem of it appears to have been Horace Bushnell's "Essay on Animals," quoted by a friend, Mrs. Bayly, while Anna was driving her to the railroad station. Its general aim was to induce kindness and sympathy toward horses, while it especially denounced the use of the bearing-rein.

## Patron Saint of Lawyers

The American Bar association says that St. Ives was Heluy Ivo or Ivo, born at Kernartin, Brittany, 17th of October, 1230. He studied at Paris and practiced law at Rennes and Ireguer. Later he studied for the priesthood, and after his ordination in 1284 he was parish priest at Tedrez and Lorraine. He was known as the bishop's judge, interesting himself greatly in ecclesiastical legal matters. He was also the lawyer of the poor, strictly just and honorable, and what was a marvel at that time, strictly inaccessible to bribery. He became in his later life so full of solicitude for the poor and helpless that he turned his own home into an orphanage. He died March 10, 1300, at Kernartin. His relics in the Cathedral of Ireguer were respected and saved in the French revolution. He was canonized by Clement VI in 1347, and he was adopted as the patron saint of lawyers.

## Treasure in Lake Huron

Lake Huron, frequently referred to as the "Lake of Sunken Treasure," contains the battered hulls of the steamers Fay, E. G. Coburn, Lexington and Griffin, each loaded with great cargoes of wealth in steel, copper, whisky and wine. Perhaps the most romantic of all disappearances on the lakes was the Griffin. In January, 1879, she sailed across the lakes to gather a cargo. After stowing her hold with merchandise and thousands of dollars' worth of pelts and furs from the Michigan trapping country, together with \$12,000 in gold, she started on her return passage. She was never heard of again. Historians are generally of the opinion that the little ship sank during a storm on Lake Huron.

## A Peck of Oysters Per Capita Annual Harvest

The taking of oysters from American coastal waters constitutes the most valuable fishery of the United States and one of the greatest of the world. About 30,000,000 bushels are harvested in a year in this country or about a peck for every person. About 90 per cent of these are procured on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, says the Detroit News.

A single female oyster produces 15,000,000 eggs in one spawning. Most of the oyster eggs are never fertilized and are therefore lost. Many of those that are fertilized are eaten by larger creatures or never find a place to settle and are swept out to sea or smothered in mud or sand on the ocean bottom.

The rate of growth of the oyster varies widely and depends on the temperature and food content of the water, and the time of its birth. In Long Island sound it takes an oyster about four years to grow four or five inches long, but in southern waters it grows to eight or ten inches or even more. When crowded together oysters assume abnormal shapes such as the "coon oysters" of the South, and eventually the mass becomes so dense that preceding generations are smothered.

The only method of increasing the oyster supply in the United States that has been at all successful is that of catching the young free-swimming oysters at the time when they are just ready to "set" and then transplanting them where they will develop best.

## Shakespeare's Vocabulary

### Far From Present Supply

Shakespeare's vocabulary was the greatest in history. It was remarkably rich and exhibited most of the language resources of his time. Prof. Albert Cook in his "Study of English" says that Shakespeare employed about 21,000 words; others say 15,000 or 24,000. But our language today has ten times as many words as in Shakespeare's time. Our prodigious advance in science has added such a wealth of technical words to the language that a writer who covers many fields of human activity probably uses more different words than Shakespeare did.

The average well-educated man uses from 6,000 to 8,000 different words; how many more he knows is difficult to determine; and the average person, it is estimated, employs about 4,000 words—possibly more. Take the men who build radios, automobiles, electrical appliances, and mechanics in railroad shops. It is conceivable that they may have at their command several hundred, maybe a thousand words that have to do with technical phases of their experiences.

## Cloth From Spider's Webs

Many years ago there was a factory in France which made gloves out of thread spun by spiders, which were specially reared for the purpose. The factory failed, not because it was impossible to make the cloth, but because it cost too much to rear the spiders! If they were kept together they fought and killed each other, and so separate compartments were needed for them. And when you think of how many spiders it would take to make enough thread to weave a glove, you'll know how many compartments were needed. Spider's webs are still used for something else besides catching flies, however. There is a surveyor's instrument called the theodolite, and this instrument needs a very fine line drawn across its lens. The thread of a spider is only one-thirty-thousandth of an inch thick, and so it is used for this purpose.

## London's First Gas Lamps

On January 28, 1808, Pall Mall burst into unwonted splendor at dusk, when for the first time in any city gas was used in street lighting. Great-grandfathers owed the boon to an enterprising German named Winsor. The prejudice against the innovation was all but universal, and cartoonists drew comic pictures of offending citizens being choked by the illuminant. Sir Walter Scott, who was in London at the time, wrote about the madman's scheme for lighting the town with smoke, and even Sir Humphrey Davy gave it as his opinion that it would be as easy to bring down a bit of the moon to light London as to succeed in doing so with gas.

## Exhibit Recalls Porcelain Find

At Meissen, Germany, a permanent porcelain exhibition has been created in the Albrechtsburg in which Johann Bottger, trying to produce gold for King August the Strong, stumbled on to the secret of making porcelain. In one small banquet room a table is set with the famous coral-red porcelain with the dragon mark, which was manufactured exclusively for the Saxon royal house until the end of 1918. The "Bottger room" has mural paintings showing the inventor at his labors, and a showcase contains the materials used in making porcelain.

## Meteor and Meteorite

A meteor is "a sudden luminous phenomenon, as of a star or bright body in rapid motion through the air, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces striking the air with planetary velocity, and suffering heating, dissipation, or combustion." A meteorite is "a fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron that has fallen upon the earth from space." In other words, says Literary Digest, a meteor remains a meteor unless it falls upon the earth; in which case it is called a meteorite.

## Political Announcements

Those whose names appear below have authorized the Friona Star to announce their candidacy for the nomination for the office under which their names appear, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election of July 28, 1934. Charges for political announcements cover the insertion of announcements in every issue of The Star up to and including the dates of the first and second primaries.

### For County Judge:

WALTER LANDER

### For Sheriff, Tax Collector and Tax Assessor:

EARL BOOTH

### For County and District Clerk:

E. V. RUSHING

### For County Treasurer:

MRS. E. G. WILLIAMS

ROY B. EZELL

### For Commissioner Precinct No. 1:

J. M. W. ALEXANDER

(Re-election)

NAT JONES

### For Commissioner Precinct No. 2:

FLOYD SCHLENKER

## P. T. A. PROGRAM

At the regular monthly meeting of the Friona P. T. A., which will be held Monday evening, March 19, the following program will be rendered:

Topic—Development of Personality Business Meeting.

Music—Arranged by Mr. Strain. "Home and School Partners in a Common Venture," Mrs. Reuben Gischler.

"How Communities Influence Their Children," Mr. Heath.

"Vacation, Profit or Loss, The Uses of Leisure Time," J. A. Blackwell. Adjournment.

## RHEA SCHOOL NEWS

The pupils in the intermediate grades who had "A" average in spelling the last week are: Velma Schuler, fourth grade; Lowry Wallace, fourth grade; Melvin Wheeler, fifth grade.

In the fourth grade arithmetic "speed and accuracy" test for the past week, Betty Anne Taylor won first place and Lowry Wallace second. We wonder who will win next week.

The children in the primary room who had an average of 100 in spelling are: Reuben Earl McElroy, second grade; Jerrel McLothlin, second grade.

We are glad to state that our enrollment is growing. Within the past week we have had five new pupils to enter. Harold, Jenovise and Billie Jo Brown are back with us again. Besides these Jean and June Hart, formerly of Messenger school, have entered. We are indeed glad to have these boys and girls with us.

# Spring Is Here

And with it the season for BRIGHTENING up the home for the summer. Our LINE of PAINTS and varnishes, Floor Dressing, Materials for Building Cupboards and EVERYTHING for the Improvement of the HOME.

We will cheerfully quote prices and show designs.

## Rockwell Bros. & Co.

"LUMBER"

O. F. Lange,

Manager

## DRUDGERY ENDS—

Where Maytag begins. Priced as low as \$69.50. Buy while prices are low. Others are.

## Blackwells Hardware & Furn.

We Have Served You For 30 Years!

# E. B. Black Co.

Furniture - Undertaking

Ambulance Service—Day or Night

Hereford, Texas

It's Worth More Than It Costs - -



THE customer should derive some profit from every purchase. If the article purchased is not worth more to the buyer than to the seller, the customer has no reason to buy it. The article's value to the customer is determined readily by comparing its cost to that of substitutes. The difference between the value of a product and its purchase price is the customer's profit.

Natural gas is worth \$3 per 1000 cubic feet for refrigeration, \$2.50 for cooking and \$1.25 for water heating—compared to the cost of performing these services with the next least expensive form of fuel. The difference between these values and price of gas represents a 75-percent saving on refrigeration, 70-percent saving on cooking fuel and a 40-percent saving on the fuel cost for water heating. What other articles of general household use can be bought on such a bargain counter basis?

## West Texas Gas Co.

Good Gas With Dependable Service