

The Friona Star

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF PARMER COUNTY, TEXAS

Vol. 10—No. 27

FRIONA, PARMER COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935

Published Every Friday

Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

I have been asked to give information as to the probability of irrigating land in this territory with water from wells; also as to the advantage of terracing or contouring land here for the conservation of moisture which falls in the form of rain or snow.

While I am loathe to admit my ignorance on any subject, this seems to be one on which I am not at this time prepared to give any definite information, at least none that will be of any special benefit to my inquirer, and if there are, among my readers, any who know anything about successful irrigation from well in this locality, I should like very much to hear from them in regard to it, so that I may pass the information on to the man who has asked about it.

I have heard, however, that along about 1910 to 1912, there were efforts made three miles east of Friona to produce irrigation by means of a well, but evidently it did not prove successful or was too costly to operate. At any rate, nothing ever came of it, although, as I understand, the well is still in existence. It is located on the land now occupied by Clyde Seamans.

I also know of a well being put down at Black, which is seven miles east and north of Friona, as that well was being drilled by a man named Hitts, in 1914, the year I moved to the Panhandle. I was out here looking for a place to move to and drove over to Black to see the man who owned the place I had selected and to try to make a deal with him, which I did. And while I was over at Black Mr. Hitts drove with me all around and over his large farm there and explained to me his ambitions to make a large irrigation tract there for the purpose of growing sweet potatoes on a large scale.

It seems, however, that this well proved unsuccessful as an irrigation venture, since nothing seems to have ever been accomplished with it. But I remember the men were working on the well that day when I was there in July 1914. I believe they were doing what they call putting in the casing.

In the territory specially asked about by my correspondent, which is ten miles northwest of Friona and about two miles west of Summerfield, I do not believe any attempt at irrigation has ever been made, but it is probable that with the more improved pumps that are available now, something along this line might be done, and I shall wait to see if there are any others who have any more definite information before advising further.

As to terracing and contouring, I understand both these methods have been tried here by a limited number of farmers who claim great advantage from both methods, and it occurs to me that it requires only a small amount of reasoning to convince one that each of these methods properly followed must be advantageous to the farmer who tries them.

In my humble opinion, however, the contouring method must be the most productive of good results in conserving moisture, since it can be done with less expense and at the same time be more beneficial to the land and there need be no extra outlay for additional machinery to do the work with.

Yes, realize that this is known as a "level" country, but nevertheless there are very few quarter sections in this country that are so level as to have no slope at all and where there is some slope there will be some drainage of water that comes in the form of rain, unless the said rain falls so slowly that it can be absorbed as rapidly as it falls, and if one will think back just a little he will find that experience teaches that most of our rains do not so fall, but instead, many of them fall in torrents and some in what are known as "cloud-bursts." And under such circumstances much of the water that falls will run off into the orientally located lakes, where a good system of contouring or terracing would prevent it so doing and hold the water where it falls to be absorbed by the soil.

A young lady asked me the other day if I had ever had frozen or frosted feet. I think the proper name for the malady is "chilblain," but I am not certain of that.

Yes, I told her. I have had them faithfully almost every winter since I was a small boy, which is going

GIRL SCOUT NEWS

The regular meeting of the Girl Scouts was held at the Congregational church basement, January 16.

We played two compass games and took eight more letters of the Signaling code. We then took up the "Five Points of Health" and each girl passed the test.

Two more girls who joined the scouts lately, passed the "Tenderfoot Test." They were Veda Whitley and Frances Buchanan. We learned a new Girl Scout, which we like very much.

The following members were present: Veda Whitley, Nancy Shackelford, Betty Ann Taylor, Eunice M. Weir, Jacquelyn Wilkinson, Jane Ann Warren, Wynell Thompson, Yvonne McFarland, Jean Crawford, Edna Hall, June Maurer, Inez Ezell, Melba Welch, Frances Buchanan, Beatrice Jahay.

Jacquelyn Wilkinson, Scribe.

TIME TO PAY TAXES

As the month of January draws to a close, so does the time for paying taxes without penalties and interest expire, and this applies to city taxes, school taxes, state and county taxes and poll taxes alike.

There is, however, one exception in the case of poll taxes, and that is that they may not be paid at all after the last day of January, while all the other taxes may be paid, but with added penalties and interest.

far back into the dim past. It also seems to me that I had the toothache also faithfully ever since I had a tooth until the last of them were finally taken out by Dr. Heard.

But going back to the chilblains. It is a fact that it seems that I had them every winter and when my feet would become warm after being almost frozen, these chilblains would itch so badly as to almost make me see green lizards in the winter time, while at the same time they would be so sore that I could not scratch them without crying. And it is only during the past two winters that I have been able to get relief from them.

The young lady said her feet and toes were frost bitten and that they were very sore and itchy and I told her to do as I have learned to do, and that is to anoint these sore spots each night with "Unguentine," being careful to rub them well for at least five or ten minutes where the unguentine has been applied. If this does not stop the itching and relieve the soreness, repeat the ceremony each night until it is relieved. One application usually brings the desired effect with me. (Some folk call it "unjuentem.") The word evidently comes from "unguent" meaning "ointment."

Then here is a remedy for "nose bleeding." Many people become alarmed when their nose begins bleeding and refuses to be stopped, and this is the remedy, which if persevered in will meet with success 99 times out of 100. It is this:—Get two pieces of willow sticks 3 inches long and lay one across the other in the form of an X and hold them firmly against the back of the neck of the patient and if held there long enough the bleeding will cease. But, you ask, how long should the X be held there? Why, until the bleeding stops, of course. If you cannot get the willow sticks easily, a couple of short lead pencils or a couple of cigarettes will answer the purpose just as well.

Personally, I have never tried this remedy about the nose bleeding and it is only a bit of folklore that has been handed down through the ages, but can see no reason why it should not be successful. The remedy for chilblains, however, I have tried and can speak from experience. The way I happened to find it out was that I reasoned that a frost bite and a burn must be something similar only resulting from exactly opposite causes, and I had been told that "unguentine" was good for burns, then why not good also for freezes, and so I tried it with satisfactory results.

Now, just a little more about careful driving and other means for preventing automobile accidents and fatalities. Here is something that I read from a small folder sent out by the Cravens, Dargan & Co., of Houston, entitled: "Have We Kept Step?" It reads as follows:

"We are proud of American Institutions. They are great symbols of our progressive spirit.

"From crude beginnings engineering genius has given us the automobile of today. Mechanically it embodies every known device necessary to its safe operation.

"Have we, AS DRIVERS kept step with the progress of science

"Have we improved our living and driving habits sufficiently to cope with MODERN TRAFFIC CONDITIONS? YOU BE THE JUDGE."

STUBBLE AND WEEDS A BENEFIT

While the strong wind that accompanied the snow Saturday forenoon, swept a great portion of the snow from many of the fields in this territory, it is reported that those fields which still had the stubble from the row crops grown on them or weeds that had not been blown away, were greatly benefitted thereby.

This vegetation of whatsoever kind that remained on these fields served the purpose of stopping and holding the snow that fell on them, and at a fairly even depth, so that the snow when melted will give to such fields a large amount of moisture that the cleaner fields will not have. One man reported that the snow in his field where he had grown sudan was at least one foot in depth, having been held there by the sudan stubble.

THE JUNIOR WOMAN'S CLUB

The Junior Woman's Club met January 21 at the home of Mrs. Clifford Crow with Miss Gladys Settle acting as hostess.

After the regular business meeting the program was on "Ranches in Texas." The discussions were given by Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Neva Rayborn, and Miss Mary K. Crawford.

Lovely refreshments were served to thirteen members and the hostess.

PRESENTS PUPILS IN RECITAL

Mrs. David E. Moore presented nine of her piano pupils last Friday night in a recital at the First Baptist Church.

A playlet - "Travelling Down Memory Lane in the Long Ago" - was given in connection with the 25 musical numbers. Mattie Faye Coldiron is the "Little Old Lady of an Ago" and Edith Mae Frost as "Youth" told a very pretty story of the Old South. The young ladies played their pieces in a most creditable manner, which showed the splendid work that has been done by these pupils during the past three months.

Another recital, title - "In a Spanish Garden" - will be given in May, at which time Mrs. Moore will present a gold music pin to the pupil doing the most efficient work during the next four months.

Those taking part in the recital were: Marjorie and Dorothy York, Maxine Hyde, Johnny Dean Hicks, Geneva Carter, Sara Ann Moore, Hazel Farlong, Gouffine Crow, Wanda Woods and Gertrude Short.

Regardless of the fact that a sudden change in the temperature made the evening quite cold and disagreeable to be out, there was a good-sized audience present to hear this excellent program, and the program gave abundance evidence of the skill and efficiency of the instructor as well as the musical ability of the pupils, and the audience was pleased and gratified.

COUNTY CASE WORKER HERE THURSDAY

Mrs. Hart, formerly of Muleshoe, but now located at Farwell as relief administrator and case worker, for Parmer County, was a business visitor here on Thursday last week.

Mrs. Hart is making a strenuous effort to locate and see that all needy and deserving persons in the county receive their just portion of relief commodities and cash.

SNOW BLOCKED ROADS

Owing to the snow and the stiff wind last Saturday not so many people were in town during the afternoon as are usually here at the week end.

This was occasioned out so much merely on account of the snow and cold as it was on account of the snow being drifted so badly as to block the roads in many places to the extent that they were impassable.

Especially was this true with regard to the east-and-west roads where the wind blowing from the north had completely filled them in many places and the drifts were so dense that cars could not break their way through them. On the roads extending north and south, however, it was reported that the drifts were not so many nor so deep and it was possible to get traffic over them. It is understood though, that all the school buses were able to make their entire circuits on Monday.

WEATHER AT FRIONA

Following the snow storm of last Saturday, mentioned elsewhere in this issue of the Star, the weather has been cold but bright, with the snow gradually melting some each day.

Mayor, F. W. Reeve was a business visitor in Farwell Monday. Not, however, as a court attendant.

Try Local Merchants First!

BASKETBALL NEWS

In an interview with Milton Morris, basketball coach of the Friona high school, he gave out the dates and places of the games which the Chiefs will enter during this week and next, also other interesting facts concerning the team and its games.

On Tuesday night the Chiefs played their second game of the season with the Wayland College team, of Plainview, having beaten that team in the previous encounter. This game resulted in a score of 29-32, in favor of Wayland.

On Thursday night the home boys will play their first game with the Plainview high school team, which like the Chiefs, has not been defeated this season, and this promises to be one of the most hotly contested games of the season. This game will also be played at Friona.

On Friday night Friona, both boys and girls, will play Farwell, which also promises to be hotly contested game, and if this game is won by the Chiefs it will give them the championship for Parmer county and will entitle them to play in the District meet. The Chiefs have already defeated New Mexico's state champions of last year by a large score, and that team has also defeated Farwell in two games this season, as did also the Chiefs in their previous encounter with Farwell, but that is not saying that they will defeat them in the coming game, since, while they were defeated in their second game with Farwell, New Mexico, it was by a much smaller margin than in their first game, and it is stated that they have as good material in their team as Friona has.

To date the Chiefs have won 15 out of the 16 games they have played, being defeated only by the Junior college team of Portales, New Mexico. In their game with Hereford they defeated the Hereford boys by a score of 41 to 10. The Friona girls, however, have not been so fortunate, having lost four of the five games they have thus far played, losing to both Hereford and Hereford, but their games have all been good games and no team has run away with the score.

Next week the Chiefs will play Amarillo Hi at Amarillo, and on Friday night, January 21, they will play Canyon here, both the boys and girls will play Amarillo here on February 4th.

Coach Morris stated that this is the toughest schedule the local boys have ever had, from the fact that they are meeting the teams from some of the largest schools in the Panhandle, and the team has been handicapped by having Cecil Cummings, one of their leading players, incapacitated by illness for the past two weeks, but he will probably get back into the game when they meet Amarillo next week. It is the ambition of Coach Morris to take his team to the State Tourney and he now sees a fairly good prospect of being able to do so.

Mr. Morris had the misfortune to turn his right ankle one day last week while playing with the boys, breaking some of the ligaments. He was obliged to have the injured ankle placed in a plaster cast and it is giving him intense pain and he is giving up his intense pain and he is giving up his intense pain and he is giving up his intense pain.

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MAY FILL HIGHWAY IN TOWN

An effort is being made to enlist the services of the State Highway Department in a plan to refill that part of Highway No. 33, through Friona, where the earth has been washed away by the recurring overflows of the Friona Draw.

It is stated that enough dirt is being removed from the present bed of the draw by the WPA workers in their work of broadening, deepening and straightening the course of the draw in that part which passes by the city, to entirely refill that part of the highway that has been washed out.

The WPA has no means of providing the necessary transportation and the state is being asked to furnish trucks for the purpose.

LYCEUM NUMBER POSTPONED

The ensuing number of the local lyceum course, which was announced in last week's Star for Tuesday night of this week, has been postponed until Tuesday night of next week, January 28, at the school auditorium.

The error in the date came about by the fact that a hall game had been dated for the 21st, which fact was not known by those in charge of the lyceum number.

As was announced last week, this program will be directed by Mr. Eubanks of the Amarillo college and will consist of the play "He" and several musical numbers by students of the college music department. It promises to take advantage of the opportunity of hearing it.

FOR SALE - White Leghorn Cockerels, M. Johnson Strain, \$1.00 each. Mrs. J. L. Shaffer, Friona, Texas.

NEW DEMONSTRATOR HAS TAKEN CHARGE

Parmer County's new home demonstration agent, in the person of Miss Margaret St. Clair, has taken charge of the home demonstration work of the county during the past two weeks.

Miss St. Clair was in Friona Tuesday afternoon and will hold a meeting of the Friona club in the near future and also of the other clubs of this locality in their turn.

She will conduct a school for the reporters of the various clubs of the county to be held at Farwell on Saturday of this week.

THE A. Y. L. CLUB

The As You Like It Club met Jan. 15, in a regular meeting in the home of Mrs. Belle Fulks.

An interesting program was given the subject being - "Club Federation." Later refreshments were served to Mmes. Dorothy Spring, Josephine Blackburn, Sarah Fitzgerald, Anita Meeks, Bernice Allen and the hostesses, Thelma Hicks and Belle Fulks.

HOMELAND DEMONSTRATION CLUB

The Homeland Demonstration Club met at the home of Mrs. Valpo Reneau, January 15th.

The new county demonstrator was present and gave a demonstration on how to make mattresses.

Each person brought a covered dish and dinner was enjoyed by all. Nine members and four visitors were present. The visitors were: Mmes. Thompson and Caldwell, of Oklahoma Lane, and Mmes. Foote and Ames, of Homeland.

Christians in Armenia Since Year 303 A. D.

The Armenian is a little above middle stature, robust, slightly olive in complexion, and usually with straight black hair, prominent nose, and high, wide brow. He is alert, adaptive, and remarkable for his industry, quick intelligence, and business aptitude. The women are frequently beautiful, with dark eyes and regular features.

Whatever their racial origin, according to Arch Farmer, in the Chicago Tribune, it seems fitting that a people living in a land so closely associated with scriptural history should early have embraced a religion founded on the teachings of the Bible. This they did, turning from sun and fire worship to Christianity in 303 A. D., when King Tiridat, converted by St. Gregory, "the Illuminator," established Christianity as the state religion. As a result Armenia became the theater of an almost uninterrupted religious warfare.

The history of the ancient kingdom of Armenia is obscure, though as the land of the Khaldians (named after the god, Khaldi) it is believed to have been a satrapy, or principality, of Persia in the Sixth century B. C. The country became essentially Armenian under Tigranes the Great in the First century of the Christian era.

Following its subjection by Persia, after King Tiridat's adoption of Christianity, and the subsequent downfall of the Persian empire in 642, the country was overrun successively by the Arabs, Hellenes, and Mongols. By 1351, however, the country reverted to the control of Armenian feudal lords, and it was at least partially autonomous until the sixteenth century, when began the bloody rule of the Ottoman Turks.

Odors of Many Blossoms Are Far From Agreeable

Throughout the ages, scents have exercised a fascination over mankind. In far-off days, says Tit-Bits Magazine, incense and frankincense were used in the temples of most religious orders. On a granite tablet at the base of the Sphinx there is still to be seen a representation of King Thothmes IV burning incense as an offering. It was the custom to prescribe certain perfumes in cases of illness. The smell of white violets was said to be good for the digestion, while a perfume made from vine leaves was supposed to keep the mind clear.

Scent-making methods today do not differ greatly from those employed long before history was written. Everyday flowers still form the basis of all really good scents, although synthetic preparations are sometimes used in cheap varieties. There are 4,300 varieties of flowers grown in Europe, of which only 400 possess any agreeable smell. More than 2,500 types of blooms are disagreeable in odor.

A great many people want to be devout, but no one wants to be humble. — La Rochefoucauld.

And though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft led by the nose with gold. — Shakespeare.

ANOTHER FOUR INCH SNOW

The rapid and radical change in the temperature in this locality last Friday evening was accompanied during the night an Saturday forenoon by another light fall of snow, averaging, perhaps, four inches on a level, if it had been possible to secure a correct measurement of it.

The snow, however was accompanied by stiff norther which caused it to drift very badly, leaving the ground in many places perfectly bare, while in many places it was drifted from two to four feet deep, thus giving a very unequal distribution of the resultant moisture, and as a result, the fields which need it most will get the least, and the highways and fence rows which need it least will have the most.

It was, however a very welcome visitor and our people are indeed grateful for that amount which was left upon their fields, and the very common expression is that "It Sure beats a sand storm."

SCHOOL NEWS

The Friona Chiefs are to meet the Plainview boys here on Thursday evening, the 23rd. Plainview is one of the strongest high school teams that the boys have on their schedule for this year.

Friday evening the boys and girls are to play both boys and girls teams from Farwell. Farwell is the traditional rival of this school and the games should be more than interesting.

In the game with Hereford last Friday evening the boys were winners of their game, 41-10, while the girls dropped their by six points. On Saturday evening the boys were again successful. They defeated the Bovina team, 33-12. The girls dropped their game by several points, to the Bovina girls.

The lyceum number that was announced as being last Tuesday night will be given on next Tuesday evening, January 28. This number will be presented by Wayne Eubanks and the Amarillo Junior College Players. The College music department is to furnish part of the evening's entertainment. The play to be given is "He," by Eugene O'Neil.

The high school honor roll has been announced for the third six weeks. Students and points they made are: Floyd Stowers, 22; Robert Wily, 28; Delitha Sparkman, 25; Connie Matthews, 24; Ruth Reeve, 24; Lee Spring, 24; Martin ToTdd, 23; Maxine McLean, 23; Ada Chiles, 23; Mattie Faye Coldiron, 23; Valoris Shafer, 22; Marjorie York, 22; Stanley Massey, 21; Ometa Jordan, 21; Esther Jordan, 20; Queenella Melton, 20; Ira Benger, 20; Othella Hart, 20; Stella Lansdown, 20; Geneva Massey, 20; Geraldine McFarland, 20; and Bertram Jack, 20.

The P. T. A. met Monday evening in the school auditorium. After the business session the following program was given: Style show by the first year Home Economics girls; Declarations by Marjorie York and Ted Houllette; Songs, Grade School Chorus; Tumbling and Clogging drill. Fourth and Fifth grade girls; Violin solo, Connie Matthews, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery; piano solo, Dorothy York; and a Clarinet quartet by Virginia Guyer, Charline McFarland, Maxine McLean, and Eva Settle.

The next meeting is to be in the form of a social entertainment.

The ninth grade has just completed taking the Cross English test, Form A, which is a standard national test given to accurately classify the English students and to measure the progress made by the student from the beginning until the end of the semester.

From this test all the students except two were found to rank as ninth grade or above while three of the students who took the test rank far above this grade. The score of Robert Wily and J. T. Green rose to the upper per cent of the eleventh grade, while Connie Matthews score, ranked above the twelfth grade.

Another form of this test will be given during the last week of this semester to the same group of pupils to test the progress made during the semester.

IMPROVING INTERIOR OF STORE

J. R. Roden, proprietor of the City Drug Store, has, during the past week been making some very distinctive changes in arrangement of his stock and fixtures and otherwise improving the appearance of the interior of his store.

With the present arrangement, when it is completed, he will be able to properly display many lines of goods that he has heretofore been unable to give the desired display, and the rearrangement of some lines of his stock will give him more room and at the same time more accessible to his clerks and customers. He is deserving of compliment for his spirit of progress and enterprise.

The Friona Star

Published By
NORTHWESTERN PUBLISHING
COMPANY

JOHN W. WHITE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, Zone 1 \$1.50
Six Months, Zone 1 \$.80
One Year, Outside Zone 1 \$2.00
Six Months, Outside Zone 1 \$1.25

Entered as second-class mail mat-
ter, July 31, 1925, at the post
office at Friona, Texas under the
act of March 3, 1879.

Any erroneous reflection upon the
character, standing or reputation
of any person, firm or corpora-
tion which may appear in the
columns of the Friona Star will
be gladly corrected upon its be-
ing brought to the attention of
the publishers.

Display rates quoted on applica-
tion to the publisher.
Local reading notices, 2 cents per
word per insertion.

Political Announcements

Those whose names appear below
have authorized the Friona Star to
announce their candidacy for the
nomination for the offices under
which their names appear, subject
to the action of the Democratic
Primary election of July 25, 1936.

For County and District Clerk:
E. V. RUSHING (re-election)

For County Judge and ex-officio
Superintendent of Schools:
WALTER LANDER

Panhandle Press

McLean News: Each political year
brings a lot of schemes that are
designed to separate the candidates
from their money. Various types of
maxims, calendars, programs, pic
suppers, and whatnots, have been
presented to candidates, in past
years; all worthless to the candidates
but profitable to the promoters.

Candidates can reach the voters of
the county through the newspapers,
with the assurance that they are pay-
ing no more than any other adver-
tiser, and can reach more people
than in any other way. This has been
proven by successful candidates for
many years and should have the con-
sideration of every candidate this
year.

Curry County Times, Clovis: Work
is well under way this week on two
big building projects in Clovis, the
court house and the junior high
school.

The contractor has a force of men
on the jobs and apparently both
projects are going to be pushed
right ahead. Estimates are made that
it will require about eight months
to complete the buildings.

Miami Chief: Eleven head of buffalo
yearlings, purchased from the Good-
night Ranch in Armstrong county,
Texas, were unloaded Saturday
afternoon at the Bob McCoy Ranch
2 1-2 miles east of Miami on the
Miami-Canadian highway, run by J.
H. Hefner.

In a conversation with Bob McCoy
of Pampa, he stated that he purchased
the buffalo with the expectation
of raising a herd of these animals.

Hereford Brand: W. E. Hicks of
Garden City, Kan. is visiting in Here-
ford this week. Mrs. Hicks came as
far as Panhandle and is making a
visit there with her daughter, Mrs.
Mary Raymond, before coming to
Hereford.

Canadian Record: Jim Mahon, 72,
old time cowboy and rancher, died
in a local hospital at 1:15 o'clock
Tuesday morning, following a long
illness. He had lived in Hemphill
County since 1882, when he came
here from Burlington, Kansas.

Canyon News: The fellow who likes
to harp on the good old days can
easily be silenced by showing him
an old family album.

Wellington Leader: Reports from
the secretary's office state that the
weekly Auction Sale is increasing
rapidly. On last Thursday there was
more than \$100 worth of farm equip-
ment sold in addition to a liberal
amount of livestock, and the Auction
management said they were ex-
pecting a considerably larger sale
today than was evidenced last week.

"Every great artist is entitled to just
a few sins."—Elietto H. La Guardia.

"Less wealth and more security
would make us a happier people."—
Will Durant.

"In the future, business is more apt
to be decentralized than centralized."—
Ogden L. Mills.

"There isn't anything so contagious
as enthusiasm except, of course, the
lack of it."—Phelps Phelps.

"Americans like excitement and vio-
lence, but their manners are gentle and
kind."—Gertrude Stein.

"It is time to understand that the
most valuable of all capital in the
world is the people."—Joseph Stalin.

International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

For Sunday, January 26, 1936

General Topic: Jesus' Sermon in
Nazareth, Luke 4:18-27.

Scripture Lesson: Luke 4:16-30.

16. And he came to Nazareth,
where he had been brought up; and
stood up for to read.

17. And there was delivered unto
him the book of the prophet Esaias.
And he opened the book, he found
the place where it was written,

18. The Spirit of the Lord is upon
me, because he hath anointed me to
preach the gospel to the poor; he
hath sent me to heal the broken-
hearted, to preach deliverance to
the captives, and recovering of sight
to the blind, to set at liberty them
that are bruised.

19. To preach the acceptable year
of the Lord.

20. And he closed the book, and
he gave it again to the minister, and
sat down. And the eyes of all them
were in him.

21. And he began to say unto
them, This day is this scripture fulfil-
led in your ears.

22. And all bare him witness, and
wondered at the gracious words
which proceeded out of his mouth.
And they said, Is not this Joseph's
son?

23. And he said unto them, Ye will
surely say unto me this proverb,
Physician heal thyself; whatsoever
we have heard done in Capernaum,
do also here in thy country.

24. And he said, Verily I say unto
you, No prophet is accepted in his
own country.

25. But I tell you of a truth,
many widows were in Israel in the
day of Elias, when the heaven was
shut up three years and six months,
when great famine was throughout
all the land.

26. But unto none of them was
Elias sent, save unto Sarepta, a city
of Sidon, unto a woman that was a
widow.

27. And many lepers were in Is-
rael in the time of Elisha the prophet;
and none of them was cleansed,
saving Naaman the Syrian.

28. And all they in the syna-
gogue, when they heard these things,
were filled with wrath.

29. And rose up, and thrust him
out of the city, and led him unto
the brow of the hill whereon their
city was built, that they might cast
him down headlong.

30. But he passing through the
midst of them went his way.

Golden Text: The Spirit of the
Lord is upon me, because he hath
anointed me to preach the gospel to
the poor; he hath sent me to heal
the brokenhearted, to preach deliver-
ance to the captives, and recovering
of sight to the blind, to set at liberty
them that are bruised, to preach the
acceptable year of the Lord. Luke
4:18, 19.

INTRODUCTION

"Text and sermon are most charac-
teristic of Christ's whole ministry.
No better motto could be found for
that ministry than the prophetic
oracle read in the synagogue of Na-
zareth" (Vs. 18, 19). "The program
includes a saved man, a saved soci-
ety, a saved world. . . . He meant to
save a man - that is personal. He
meant to save a town - that is social.
He meant to save the world. That is
missionary. The plan enlarges un-
til it strikes our hearts. . . . I can hard-
ly read it or think of it now without
wanting to get outdoors, to shout
for sheer joy that such a chance
exists in the world." (W. F. Mc-
Dowell).

JESUS' SABBATH DAY CUSTOM

V. 16. Verse 16 tells us that when he
came to Nazareth "as his custom
was, he went into the synagogue on
the sabbath day." This indicates
that as a youth he had been a regu-
lar attendant at the synagogue. Fol-
lowing the exile synagogues sprang
up through the land. H. C. Trumbull
tells us that there were probably
as many in Jerusalem in Christ's
day as churches in New York City
in his own time. No orthodox Jew
was expected to live in a city unless
it had one. Worship and instruction
services were held on the sabbath,
Monday and Thursday. The Scrip-
tures were studied systematically,
beginning at Leviticus, and a sort
of lesson leaf was provided. In addi-
tion, there was an elementary school
each day of the week, attended by
boys six year old and above, in which
they were taught the rudiments of
learning. The expression "as his
custom was," indicates that Jesus
attended the services of the syna-
gogue regularly as a youth. What a
fine thing if youth today would all
have Sunday school and preaching
attendance as a regular custom.

SYNAGOGUE SABBATH SERVICE

There was no recognized, ordain-
ed, ministry. The president ("ruler")
of the congregation would invite
anyone known to be competent to
read and expound the Scripture
(Acts 13:15). Prayers had already
been offered and someone else had
evidently read the First Lesson,
which was always from the Penta-
teuch. Then the Isaiah roll was hand-
ed to Jesus, for the Second Lesson.
"Opened" (ver. 17) and "closed the
book" (ver. 20) should be, "unroll-
ed," "rolled up" - the papyrus or
parchment-roll, containing Isaiah.
Modern translations have year of the
Lord's favor, in ver. 19. The pri-
mary reference is to the Year of Ju-
bilee. In Hebrew the meaning is, year
of Salvation (Lev. 25:8-10); but

here the Messianic time, the true
Jubilee of Christ's kingdom. It has
been noticed that verses 18, 19, may
be summed up in the four words,
comfort, liberty, joy, beauty." Great-
est Prophet of the prophetic line, he
was having the common experience
of prophets, of Elijah and Elisha.
They had both carried God's mes-
sages to Gentiles (1 Kings 17; 2
Kings 5).

JESUS PROCLAIMS HIS MISSION

Vs. 18, 19.

Opening the book he read from
Isaiah 61:1, 2, which outlines six
elements in his mission, and stated
that he had been anointed for the
task and that the Spirit of the Lord
was upon him for the undertaking.
Following are the phases of his task
and that of organized Christianity
throughout the ages.

1. "To preach the gospel to the
poor." This evidently does not have
as its primary meaning the preach-
ing of the gospel to those who are
poor financially but rather those
who are poor in spirit as Christ re-
ferred to in one of the beatitudes.
Hence it includes both rich and poor
financially.

2. "To heal the brokenhearted."
Christ regarded his ministry as be-
ing primarily to those who were in
spiritual need. He said that those
who were whole did not have need
of a physician. Always he seems to
feel a special attachment to those
that are in distress. And such great-
ly need his comforting power. "Come
unto me all ye that . . . are heavy laden"
(Matt. 11:28).

3. "To preach deliverance to the
captives." Christ has not in mind
primarily a release from slavery
(through Christianity has gradually
broken up slavery), but rather the
release of those who are held cap-
tive by sin. Christ's death on the
cross was to free sinners from the
bondage and penalty of sin.

4. "Recovering of sight to the
blind." This evidently has reference
mainly to those who are blinded
spiritually to the truths of the gos-
pel. Such will have their eyes open-
ed that they may see the glorious

light of Christian truth. The em-
phasis may well include the opening
of physical eyes also, for as a mat-
ter of fact, Christ did that in his
ministry.

5. "To set at liberty them that are
bruised." In this statement the Sav-
iour evidently would emphasize the
making whole of those who are bruised
and crippled by sin. But it also
may well include those who are hand-
icapped by physical infirmities. In-
fact, most of Christ's miracles were
healing bodily hurts.

6. "To preach the acceptable year
of the Lord." The primary allusion
in this statement is to the Year of
Jubilee which came every fifty years,
when the land which had been lost
returned to the families of those to
whom it had been allotted in the
original distribution. Also, all Hebrew
bondmen were freed.

"HIS OWN RECEIVED HIM NOT"

John 1:11

The Saviour cast out (verses 28-
30). When he had finished the above
statements the whole synagogue
crowd was "filled with wrath." Their
pride was insulted and their
religious animosity aroused. The mob
spirit developed. So they "rose up,
and thrust him out of the city, and
led him unto the brow of the hill
whereon their city was built, that
they might cast him down headlong"
(ver. 29). The closing sentence of
the printed lesson is one of the most
remarkable of all: "But he passing
through the midst of them went his
way." It shows the dynamic power
of his personality. It is a remarkable
illustration of his majesty and per-
sonal magnetism. And as he went
away he simply left his home city
to its fate, - the worst curse that
could come upon it. Rejecting Christ
is always humanity's greatest sin.
What a striking illustration this is
of John's words: "He came unto his
own, and his own received him not"
(John 1:11)!

Most of the Presidents Picked From Legal Body

The lawyers easily outnumber all
the other professions and trades in
the Presidential chair, although not
all of those who had been admitted
to the bar had ever practiced to a
great extent.

Twenty-one of the 31 men who have
held the office have been attorneys—
John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Mon-
roe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van
Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce,
Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield,
Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKin-
ley, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge and Presi-
dent Roosevelt.

Washington was a planter and a
farmer. He had been trained as a
surveyor. Zachary Taylor was also a
farmer, a Louisiana cotton planter, but
a good deal of his life had been spent
as a professional soldier. William
Henry Harrison was a land owner, a
soldier and a politician.

Fillmore, in early life, was appren-
ticed as a wool carder, but later took
to law. Andrew Johnson was a tailor
until he began a career of 40 years in
public office by being elected an alder-
man.

Grant had served in the army, sold
real estate, farmed and clerked in a
store before the Civil war. He en-
tered the publishing business after his
Presidency, and failed disastrously.

President Arthur had taught school
and followed a political career. Theo-
dore Roosevelt's working years were
almost entirely spent in politics and
political office. Harding was in the
newspaper business for nearly forty
years. Woodrow Wilson, though a
lawyer, spent the greater part of his
life as a teacher, and Herbert Hoover
was an engineer.—Cleveland Plain
Dealer.

Ocean's Greatest Depth Is More Than Six Miles

The greatest depression in the ocean
is in the vast gulf called the Mindanao
Deep, off the Philippines. Here,
in latitude 9 degrees 41 minutes 18
seconds north and longitude 126 de-
grees 50 minutes 15 seconds east,
the Pacific descends to 35,400 feet—more
than six miles.

This gives a range of more than
11 1/2 miles between the bottom of the
ocean and the top of the land—Mount
Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,141 feet
above sea level.

The bottom in the Mindanao Deep
was discovered in recent years by
the United States navy. Previously
the greatest depth known was 32,644
feet, also in the Pacific, 145 miles
southeast of Tokyo. This depth was
measured by a Japanese naval survey
in 1924. A series of deeps extends
along the Pacific not far from the ele-
vations of the Asiatic coast. Adjust-
ments between these diverse levels
have been held responsible for such
disasters as the great Japanese earth-
quake of several years ago.—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

Bedlington Terrier Is Smart, Scruppy, Loyal

Contrary to popular belief the Bed-
lington terrier is not the result of a
misalliance between a sheep and a
sheep dog. The story is that the Bed-
lington terrier is a cross between the
Dandie Dinmont terrier and the otter-
hound. He combines the latter's love
of water and scenting ability with the
former's gameness, intelligence and
loyalty, writes R. R. Taynton in the
Washington Star.

Where he gets his scrappy disposi-
tion and fierce jealousy, both ut-
terly belied by his lamblike appearance,
is unknown. The Bedlington terrier
is a longer legged dog than most ter-
riers, only slightly smaller than the
alredale. Unlike most dogs, his breed
standard calls for a flat-sided, nar-
row-chested dog, but one that gives
an impression of muscular strength.
Most show Bedlingtons are blue, but
sandy, tan and liver colored are also
admitted. All should have pale top-
knots.

It is the pale, silky topknot, in-
herited from its Dandie forbears, that
gives the Bedlington its sheeplike air.
This is further enhanced by the
smooth, long jaw formation and thin,
sparsely clad tail.

"Good will is the work primarily of
prophets, poets, philosophers and
preachers."—Hamilton Holt.

"No one can live according to some
other person's conception of what is
proper."—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A LITTLE DIFFERENT

One-eyed football referees have been
barred from gridirons of England.

Village blacksmiths are touring Eng-
land in flivvers with forges on trailers.

A cowboy "pony express" rider still
carries the mails in one part of Ari-
zona.

A safety pin was among the articles
placed in the corner stone of a new
church hall in Oxford, England.

Virginia has passed a law fixing \$1
as the minimum amount a groom must
pay to the minister for tying the knot.

Five fire wagons were called out
to extinguish a fire in the top of a tall
palm tree growing in a vacant lot in
Venice, Calif.

Workmen removing a large maple
tree from left field of the ball park
at Albany, Ore., found it holding a
baseball high in its branches.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

The printed English Bible is 300
years old.

There are more than 4,000,000 lepers
in the world today.

Quicksand Doesn't Pull

It is commonly believed that a per-
son trapped in quicksand is sucked
downward to his doom. However,
there is no force other than gravity
and his own efforts to escape that
cause him to sink and suffocate. When
any one caught in quicksand tries to
pull his leg out the movement is hin-
dered by a suction produced by the
pulling and which forces the other
leg to sink deeper.—Pathfinder Maga-
zine.

Sun Hatches 'Gators' Eggs

Alligator nests are built of mud,
moss and grass, and are placed near
the edge of the water. From two to
five dozen eggs are laid in each nest,
as a rule. The sun's heat provides
warmth for the hatching, but the fe-
male stays near the nest in order to
protect it from attack. Alligator eggs
are a little larger than those laid by
hens.

Exploring Earth's Crust Aids in Geological Work

Within recent years there have been
developed a number of geophysical
methods for exploring the earth's crust.
They are by no means complete in
themselves, but are quite valuable as
refinements for the geologic methods.
They are based upon the fact that
while light cannot penetrate the ground
and enable us to see what is below us,
the rocks are easily penetrated by
other radiations, such as sound and
electrical and magnetic forces.

These methods are especially val-
uable in prospecting for oil or sul-
phur, writes Thomas M. Beck in the
Chicago Tribune, because of the pecu-
liar manner in which these two ma-
terials occur. Oil, being a liquid,
occurs in paying quantities only where
it is bottled up, geologically speaking.
That is, it is nearly always found in
layers of porous sandstone, along with
salt water, lying between layers of
nonporous limestone which keep it
from leaking away. Since these lay-
ers are slanting, and since oil is
lighter than water, the oil collects in
pools in the uppermost part of the
sandstone layer, which may be an
anticline (an inverted V-shaped fold)
or a fault.

Body Dies by Organs

The human body dies, not quite by
inches, but at least by organs, ac-
cording to a heart specialist. The
first organ to die after the heart stops
pumping blood around the body is
the brain. This happens in from eight
to ten minutes, so that stoppage of
the heart for about that long kills
the brain and makes the victim a com-
plete or partial idiot, even if the
heart later starts up again. Next to
die is the muscle of the heart itself,
which happens in from ten to twenty
minutes after the blood stops circula-
ting. This marks the time within
which victims of heart failure may
be revived. Hearts which have stopped
for more than twenty minutes are like-
ly themselves to be dead and impos-
sible to start.

Office Closed at Hereford

Dr. Heard, Denist, will be
absent from his office till
Monday, Jan. 27, for the
purpose of taking lessons in
new ideas of plate work and
treatment of pyorrhoea.

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Remarkable Swiss Clock

an Ancient Attraction
The Clock Tower, a well known landmark in the Swiss capital, stands in what is the center of the city and dates back to the fifteenth century. The clockwork was constructed in the sixteenth century and proves a never-failing attraction for visitors and natives alike. From early morning until late at night, whenever the time approaches for the hour to strike, groups of people station themselves before this ancient tower, eagerly anticipating the moment when the intricate mechanism of the clock is set into play. This masterpiece of medieval clock-making functions in the following manner:

As often as the hour strikes, a troop of little bears goes round in a circle and a cock crows three times before and once after the chiming. A sitting man holding a staff in one hand and an hour-glass in the other counts the strikes by opening his mouth and smiling with his stick at every stroke of the clock. Another wooden mannikin rings two little bells when the hour is about to strike. In the belfry at the top of the tower are the bells and beside them stands a figure of the duke of Zähringen (the founder of the city) in armour, who announces the hours on the bells with a hammer.

Best Swimmers Are Fat; So With Humans, Animals

Most of the best swimmers are fat. Adipose tissue adds to one's buoyancy in the water. And as with humans, so with animals.

"Many creatures who are unwieldy on land are seen to great advantage when afloat," says E. G. Boulenger, director of the aquarium at the London zoo. "Thus the hippopotamus, the elephant, seal and the walrus, which are so ludicrous ashore, at once become things of beauty when in the water, their heavy covering of fat rendering them remarkably buoyant."

Whales, according to Boulenger, require very little sleep indeed, and it is doubtful whether miniature whales, such as dolphins and porpoises, ever sleep at all. He cites the case of a captive porpoise which covered 25,000 miles during a year's stay in Brighton aquarium. Its average speed, he points out, was about five miles an hour during the day and "though it slowed down at night, there was never complete cessation of forward movement."

Whales swim in an "unfishlike" manner. The tail blade is not vertical as in the fish, but horizontal. To propel itself the whale has, therefore, to "paddle" up and down instead of from side to side.—Pearson's Weekly.

Otter-Hounds

During the eighteenth century English sportsmen decided that it was about time that they evolved a breed of dog that would meet the exacting requirements of otter hunting. This vicious little animal seemed to be able to hold the average sporting dog at bay and its wad appeared able to rout it out of its bread habitat if it decided to show fight. This, undoubtedly, marked the beginning of the breed of dogs known as otter-hounds, says a writer in the Detroit News. It possesses the sharpest of noses, great courage, a willingness to fight, when necessary, and a rough coat that can withstand water, briars, cold and most adverse hunting conditions.

It possesses many of the characteristics of the hounds but in appearance is much broader in the head and heavier set. The color is any desirable "hound" shade. Except for its shaggy coat it perhaps resembles the blood-hound more than any other dog. It is a medium-sized dog and is rarely seen in America and reaches its greatest popularity in the country in which it originated: England.

Electricity and Steel Making

Electricity, in the commercial production of steel by use of the electric furnace, is used almost wholly as a source of heat rather than for any direct chemical action, and the steel which results is as a rule purer (of higher quality) than that usually obtained through other processes. Of all factors in the progress of shaping steel into usable cross sections, the invention of the rolling mill by Henry Cort some time in the eighteenth century was the most important. Cort's idea was that steel could be squeezed into shapes between rollers while it was still hot, and from his idea grew the present-day rolling mill industry, which in the United States produces about 24 tons of finished product for every ton of castings that is made.—Chicago Tribune.

The Comity of Nations

The comity of nations is the principle upon which the courts of one country recognize the validity of the laws and judicial decisions of another. The principle has been embodied in the fundamental law of the United States by the provision of the Constitution (article 4, section 1), that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state."

Feast on Tiger Meat

After a tiger hunt in Nepal, the king and his courtiers, and the natives, feed their children tiger meat to "make them brave and strong." Chinese porters easily carry loads of the animals, walking barefoot over the stony paths in the Himalayas and across more dangerously slippery byways.

Of Thousands of Bugs, 300 Are Man's Enemies

It might be hastily concluded that insects are the earth's deadliest wild animals, and that a relentless battle should be fought for their complete extermination.

This denunciation of insects, fortunately, cannot be extended indefinitely, writes Albert Dickman in the Scientific American, for to our astonishment we soon realize that our list is disappointingly short and that, after investigation, man's convicted enemies in the insect world amount to only about 300 species.

When we realize, too, that at the present time over 500,000 species of insects have been classified, and that thousands of unclassified specimens are accumulating in museums, universities, and in the pockets of entomologists, we find we cannot justly condemn a whole class because of an extremely small number of disreputable members.

Suppose insects do destroy 10 per cent of our crops? What of it? What a small fee they exact, when we consider that without the aid of insect pollination we would have practically no crops at all!

It is very likely that man, in the future as in the past, will continue to keep in abeyance those of them which are injurious to his health and well-being, and at the same time divert the activities of others to the common good.

Few Men Have Knack to "Never Forget a Face"

The fellow who smirks as he says, "You know, I never forget a face," is self-deluded. How can he know that he never forgets a face? He remembers those he remembers but that does not prove he forgets none.

His delusion that he has a perfect memory for faces can be explained in part as the consequence of an imperfect memory. He sees faces that look vaguely familiar. He has met those people but he doesn't know where. He doesn't remember who they are, how they earn their livings, what happened when he met them. Because he has forgotten almost everything except the faces he concludes he has an infallible memory for faces. A little candid introspection would teach him that what he has, instead, is a well-developed capacity for forgetting, says the Chicago Tribune. He remembers people's faces a little better than he remembers other, and possibly more important, things about them.

His delusion is nourished by the fact that every so often he meets people whom he remembers but who have forgotten him. The probable explanation of this phenomenon is not flattering. It means only that other people's faces and characters are more memorable than his. They have a quality which makes them hard to forget. His face is the kind which is difficult to remember.

Black and White Warbler

The Black and White Warbler is a migratory bird, and is to be seen only during the spring and fall journeys to and from South America where it winters. Because of its alert, jerky creeping over the woodland trees in the search for insects, this little warbler is commonly called Black and White Creeper. A bird for close observers, it is marked with black streaks on a white background. The males are more heavily streaked with black, and the black does not have the brownish cast of that of the females.

Classifications of Tea

Teas from all parts of the world fall into three general classifications—fermented or black teas which are preferred in this country; unfermented or green tea which is the kind used in Japan; and semi-fermented, a blend of the two. All three may come from the same bush for like some other commodities the chief difference lies in treatment after it is picked. Also, climate and altitude in which the tea is grown makes a marked difference in flavor.

"Junior" and "Third"

According to writers on etiquette, "Junior" or "Jr." always means the son or grandson of a man of exactly the same name; "Second" or "2nd," means the nephew or cousin of a man of the same name; "Third" or "3rd," is the son of a "Junior" of exactly the same name. It is improper for a man to continue to add "Junior" to his name after the death of his senior, or to add "Third" to his name if either or both of his seniors are dead.

Advancement

To advance in any line of life's endeavors, it is necessary both to study and to think. Achievement is possible to those who have the initiative and determination to equip themselves with knowledge. Real joy and satisfaction are to be found in the realization that one is accomplishing something worth while and in the knowledge that its value is the direct result of one's personal efforts.

The Platte Country

The name Platte Country prior to 1854, was given to the territory stretching west from Missouri to the Rocky mountains, and which now comprises the states of Kansas and Nebraska. A bill was introduced in congress in 1854 by Douglas of Illinois for the organization of the territory, the slavery question to be determined by the inhabitants, in direct violation of the Missouri Compromise.

The Marriage Problem

By A. FAYSON TERHUNE
Author of "The Runaway Stag," "Black Gold," etc.

None of the Proposed New Amendments to Marriage Is Newer Than the Sphinx

THERE might be a quaint pleasure in letting the imagination run riot, cheerily independent of sanity, in a forecast as to the future of marriage—to paint bizarre pictures of a marriageless world or an upside down wedded condition. There are a hundred amusing variations of the possibilities, and each could be backed by specious logic. And each would be asinine.

You might as sanely forecast for fifty years hence a blue sun rising daily in a maroon sky, and back it by the supposedly increasing power of ultra-violet or infra-red rays. The sun will keep on in its old color and on its own course when our generation's great-grandchildren are dust.

So will marriage. Because in a few of its outermost fringes marriage today differs ever so little from marriage of a century ago, that is no reason for thinking it will go on changing until those eccentric outermost fringes shall affect the core of it.

There is nothing new in the so-called new era. The fundamentals have not shifted, cannot shift, any more than the solar system has shifted or can shift. One is as basic and as eternal as is the other.

What are the new twists to marriage, as against the customs of a century ago? Prevalence of divorce; the right of a wife to her own money; the omission of the underworked word "obey" from the wedding ceremony; the equality or the superiority of woman; her refusal to stay in the kitchen and develop into a drudge while her husband goes ahead; her insistence on the keeping of her maiden name; her occasional refusal to be true to any one man. These are some of them, and the rest are of the same order. From these hypotheses we build up a vision of a new marriage state. Why? The same thing has been happening over and over again for eons.

Divorce? Why, it was so common among the Romans of the empire that women married and divorced five or six successive husbands. Among the Bedouins for 3,000 years a handful of spoken words have constituted a legal bill of divorce. The right of a wife to her own money? In more than one of the civilized nations and sects of the Old World, in the days of Egyptian supremacy, the same thing prevailed and was a sacred law. It is found among certain semibarbarous tribes today. The omission of "obey"? Go back to post-classical Rome for that, and to Babylonia, too, and for marriage customs in lands more than half-civilized during hundreds of years since then.

The equality of woman was declared in Egypt during a long dynasty, and in other enlightened and unenlightened lands. Her superiority was claimed by the Amazons and other people and is still regarded as a proved fact in parts of Mongolia. Her refusal to be a drudge? Read at least one Greek play satirizing that very refusal, and the tales of woman's ancient revolt in kingdoms that are dead.

The keeping of her maiden name? Before ever Lucy Stone was dreamed of that was a time-hallowed custom in a dozen places. African tribes, Martinique negroes, many other folk all tried that out centuries ago. Read Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvie" for proof of its presence in Scotland of fifty years back.

Her refusal to be bound to any one man? Did you never hear of polyandry—a custom still practiced in Afghanistan and elsewhere under sanction of law—several legal husbands to one dominating and domineering wife?

And so on through the whole sorry list. None of these "new" things is much newer than the Sphinx—from trial marriage to the shucking of the wedding ring. All of them have been tried, sometimes in groups, since before the dawn of the Christian era. And by the way, an actual marriage ceremony was not in vogue in some parts of the civilized world until long after the birth of that era.

Through it all the same ancient marriage custom and relation and tie, and the cleaving of one man to one wife and of one wife to one man, have continued as unflinchingly as has the course of the sun itself—have continued, continue, shall continue so long as human nature and human exigencies and human civilizations shall endure.

The marriage of the future (fifty years or fifty centuries hence) will be the marriage of today and of a thousand years ago. From time to time variations and innovations will seem to threaten it, as ever they have done. And always it will go on undisturbed by them. Human nature changes not at all, except in its occasionally added or discarded externals. Everything that happens has happened before and will happen again.

Essential human nature changes, the true essentials of marriage and of wedded life and wedded comradeship can never change.

Discovery of Tea Dates

Back to Year 2737 B. C.
No one knows just when tea first came into use as a beverage, for like other things its origin is buried in antiquity. One legend, states a writer in Pathfinder Magazine, tells how it was discovered in 2737 B. C. by a Chinese emperor, Shen Nung (to whom all agricultural and medical knowledge is traced), who accidentally dropped a piece of tea-wood into a pot of boiling water intended for his supper. Another story relates how a lover brought his sweetheart flowers from the tea-bush and how she accidentally drank some of the water from the vase in which she had placed them. Still another concerns a priest named Bodhidharma who vowed he would worship and pray to Buddha for nine years without sleep. At the end of three years he dozed off and as penance he plucked out his eyelashes and threw them away. From each of the lashes a tea-bush grew and when Bodhidharma began to get drowsy at the end of another five years he plucked a few leaves from the magic bush or miracle bushes and ate them. These so stimulated him that he was able to complete his nine years' worship.

Existence of these legends would seem to indicate that tea was known long before there was any actual proof of its existence, which dates back to about 690 A. D. Governments there as now were on the alert for something to tax and when tea became popular in the eighth century a tea tax was slapped on.

In the ninth century use of tea spread to Japan and later to all the world but it was not until the seventeenth century tea-drinking was taken up in England where it might now be termed the national beverage. In recent years its use has been on the increase in the United States.

Cacti Family American; Plant Has Many Copies

The true cacti are all those plants which botanists include in the family Cactaceae, and they are placed there because no matter how different they may appear in outward form, examination of the flower structure reveals that they are more closely related one to the other than they are to any other family of plants, observes a writer in the Rural New-Yorker.

They are truly an American family for, with the exception of one small genus in Madagascar, the entire group is confined to North and South America and the West Indies, although various species, particularly of the genus Opuntia (the prickly pears) are now naturalized in Australia, the Mediterranean region, Asia and Africa. Many succulent plants occur in the desert regions of the world which more or less resemble cacti to the casual observer, and plants of this kind are found in the daisy, Poinsettia, and many other families.

General Education Board's Duties

The purpose and activities of the general education board are: To promote education within the United States without distinction of race, sex or color. In the field of public education the board co-operates with state departments of education in the South in the support of (a) certain administrative divisions during the period of establishment and demonstration and (b) occasional conferences of southern educational leaders; assists state universities and state colleges in improving practice-teaching facilities, and grants fellowships for further training for important positions in the field of public education. The board's activities include also programs of development in the science of education, research in education and the processes of education. The board co-operates also in a general plan of proposed activities in negro education.

First American Book

The Bay Psalm Book, which was published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, was for many years supposed to be the first book printed on the American continent, until it was noted that books had been printed by the Spaniards in Mexico over a century earlier. It is stated in "Fernandez' Ecclesiastical History," published in Toledo, Spain, in 1611, that the first book printed in the New World was a devotional book for the guidance of the faithful members of the church, published by Antonio 'd Ispanola in the city of Mexico in 1535 by order of the Spanish viceroy. There is no copy of this first American book known to be in existence.

Toadfish Ugliest Creature

Irregularly spotted, dark-brownish gray in color, the toadfish is the fisherman's curse. It is probably the ugliest creature Nature ever created. It ranges between 18 and 20 inches in length, has a flat head and body, and a tall flattened vertically. Along the body sides from broad jaws to tail runs a pair of convoluted folds of skin. Their four short legs end in thick feet. Their heads are covered with warty tubercles. They are extremely voracious in their food habits, and struggled in the mud at the bottom of a stream will snatch at any baited hook that comes their way. Their bite is like a bulldog's.

Glacier Cooled Wine

The century-old wines in the cellars of the Jungfrau Joch hotel on the summit of the Jungfrau in Switzerland are guaranteed to be ice cold. They are stored in cellars excavated from the eternal glacier on which the hotel is built.

No Duels in England

Duels are not fought in England, writes a correspondent in Pearson's London Weekly, because people are too sensible, and perhaps too law abiding. If anyone wants to fight a duel he must go abroad to some country where the laws either allow the practice or wink at it. In a duel the person challenged has the choice of weapons, and some Englishmen have, on occasion, chosen fists, which has disconcerted their opponents.

Dingo Similar to Collie

The dingo is about the size and has something of the appearance of the collie. The color varies between reddish brown and black, with frequently white feet and tip of tail. The muzzle is pointed and the ears rather short and broad. The jaws are remarkable for their tremendous power, which enables the animal completely to tear away the flesh gripped in its bite and thus kill its prey largely by shock.

Reason for Jack Horner Story

Horner was the messenger whom the abbot of Glastonbury sent to Henry VIII with the deeds of certain manors involved in the dissolution of monasteries. Horner obsequiously handed the parcel to the royal spoiler, but first of all managed to abstract the deeds of the manor of Wells, a "plum," indeed, and the abbot was afterward punished on the charge that he had withheld them.

No Tribute to Great Britain

Canada does not pay a tax to the British government. Since the British North American Act, proclaimed July 1, 1867, the Canadian government, like those of the other dominions, has become more self-reliant and independent, until now it has scarcely any other legal link with the United Kingdom than the fact that each acknowledges the same king.

Cairo, Egypt, is generally regarded as the world's leading city—in wickedness and vice.

During the 1834 drouth the government bought 8,279,000 head of cattle and 3,998,700 sheep.

The Bruckner weather cycle indicates that about 35 years elapse between periods of severe drouth.

Ethiopians detest being called Abyssinians because Abyssinia means "mixed race" while Ethiopia means "burned by the sun."

According to the commissioner of reclamation the new reservoir or artificial lake created by Boulder dam holds 1,453,915,000.000 gallons of water.—Pathfinder Magazine.

THROUGH THE MIST

We think we are now through with the weather "unfair and warmer."

If you can see the good and evil in both sides, one is not in such a hurry.

If the courtship is long, it is the best sign that the couple will be well suited.

Every election is perilous when the people are mad about two or three things, no matter what.

What is it that people want done in order to give you money? Study that when seeking a vocation.

There are more people in the world who do not believe in war than ever before; still, not enough.

Four monkeys they used to spend a rather pleasant outdoor life with organ grinders. Now they have to be frozen solid for science.

Form B-75 No. 1233

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL

CONDITION OF

The Friona State Bank

at Friona, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 31 day of Dec. 1935, published in the Friona Star, a newspaper printed and published at Friona, State of Texas, on the 17 day of Jan., 1936.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, on personal or collateral security	\$140,989.04
Loans secured by real estate	9,263.50
Overdrafts	1,602.35
Security of U. S. any State or political subdivision thereof	44,387.01
Banking House	4,340.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,800.00
Cash and due from approved reserve agents	31,171.48
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check on demand	85.64
Stock and/or assessment Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	385.92
TOTAL	\$235,024.94

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$25,000.00
Total Capital Structure	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,900.00
Undivided Profits, net	2,572.35
Individual Deposits subject to check, including time deposits due in 30 days	175,207.94
Time Certificates of Deposit	17,244.65
TOTAL	\$235,024.94

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF FARMER:

We, Bruce McLean, as President, and Ester Noble, as Cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
BRUCE McLEAN, President
ESTER NOBLE, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of January A. D. 1936.

DAN ETHRIDGE, Notary Public
(Seal)
Farmer County, Texas

CORRECT—ATTEST:

C. E. McLEAN
RUBY McLEAN
KATIE NOBLE

**START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
JANUARY 1ST, 1936**

Check upon your insurance today and Consult

J. W. WHITE INS.

1901 1934

E. B. Black Co.

We have Served You For 33 Years
Hereford, Texas

The Marriage Problem

By ARNOLD BENNETT

Author of "The Old Wives' Tales," "Hilda Lassways," "These Twins"

Marriage Bonds Will Be Greatly Loosened

A HUNDRED years is not a long time, in the history of manners. Nevertheless immense changes have occurred in the institution of matrimony during the last century; changes so immense and on the whole so beneficial that any serious attempt to return to the old state of things would produce a revolution.

Those changes have been mainly in two directions. First, toward the equalization of the rights of wives and husbands. Second, toward a loosening of the bonds of marriage.

There has been no appreciable sign of a reaction. Hence, seeing that much remains to be done before laws and social customs are brought into line with the more enlightened common sense of the country, it is reasonable to assume that further changes in the same direction will come about.

Indeed, I should suppose that the difference between 2035 and 1935 will be at least as marked as are the differences between 1935 and 1835.

But I admit that, as regards the equalization of rights, legal and customary, progress, having gone so far, can only go on in proportion to the advance of the wife's economic independence.

As regards the bonds of marriage, in both the legal and the customary sense, they are absolutely certain to be loosened still further. Despite recent ameliorations, gross injustice yet persists and the innocent are thereby victimized. Divorce will be easier, and it will be cheaper; and it will be less humiliating.

At any given moment a considerable body of public opinion will say:

"Progress has gone far enough. To go further would be to damage irretrievably the structure of society."

I am convinced that in 2035, if one or both of a married pair demand a dissolution of the bond after having ceased to live together conjugally for a prescribed period, the bond will be dissolved on the strength of that plea alone. Such a development, when the time comes, will be generally welcomed and approved.

And it may, and probably will, lead to the practice of experimental marriage. Experimental marriage would be disguised and called by another name; for there is likely to be just as much hypocrisy then as there is now.

But that young people should be irrevocably bound by a step which in the very nature of the case they must take in the dark will doubtless strike posterity as absurd. Anyone, I hope it will. And this development, too, when the time comes, will be welcomed and approved. There will be disadvantages, but the advantages will outweigh them.

I hear the warning phrase, "The thin edge of the wedge." And to this admonition I reply that I once had an aged relative who always refused to touch cards, "lest they should get a hold on her."

So much for the legal aspect of the future.

Turning to the customs of and habit of mind toward married life, I believe that 2035 will have clearly perceived that the origin of trouble in most marriages is the too close and too constant companionship of the twin, who get sick of one another.

In our day this evil is almost unavoidable for the great majority, because money and leisure are necessary to avoid it, and the majority have not enough of either. A holiday from the everlasting dullness of married life is a luxury obtainable at present only by the rich (who wisely take care to obtain it).

Luxury and leisure are, however, steadily increasing and will increase much more; and in the days to come it will not be considered a tremendous and dangerous event for any husband or wife to leave the partner at home.

There is a type of mind obsessed by the notion that all married persons who suggest a furlough are straining at the leash. It merely is not so.

Twenty thirty-five will see a delightful but temperate elasticity in the geographical movements of husband and wife, an elasticity by which society will assuredly profit.

Of course, the existence of numerous young children is an obstacle to such elasticity. But there will then be among all classes, as there are already among the upper classes, fewer young children.

Except by those who invoke a divine sanction against it (and I respect their view), family limitation is universally practiced by educated people today, and in 2035 it will be universally practiced by all ranks, with measureless benefit to the body politic.

Twenty thirty-five will refuse to be intimidated by a silly phrase such as "race suicide."

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Disfranchisement
It depends upon the state laws whether a person who has served a prison sentence becomes disfranchised. Many states disfranchise those convicted of felony; others do not. The right to vote may be returned to the person who has served a prison term by the order of the governor of the state. Federal prisoners are always disfranchised, but the right to vote may be returned to a discharged prisoner by the order of the Chief Executive of the United States (the President).

The Cape Cod Canal
Cape Cod canal, sea-level ship canal across Cape Cod, connecting Buzzards bay with Barnstable bay at Sandwich, Mass., was begun in 1909 and completed in 1914. It shortens shipping distance from Long Island Sound to Boston and other New England points about 70 miles, compared to the hazardous route around Cape Cod, beset with reefs and frequent fogs. From shore to shore the length of the canal is 8 miles, but the entire channel excavated from 20 foot depth in either bay is 13 miles.

Mystic Numbers
The western world likes the number seven, using it to denote numerous things from the seven archangels to the seven chief virtues. But China's mystic number is five, writes Clinton Gordon, Birmingham, Ala., in Collier's Weekly. China has five planets, five elements, five colors, five virtues, five punishment and even five directions—north, east, south, west and center.

FACTS AND FIGURES
Inhabitants of northern Siberia live in big stabs of ice for windows.

We eat an average of 270 eggs per person annually in the United States.

The population of Ireland decreased from 8,196,597 in 1841 to 4,229,124 in 1930.

The first Mormon temple was built by Joseph Smith in 1834 at Kirtland, Ohio.

The "lantern fly" of Costa Rica produces enough light for a person to read a newspaper at night.

An average of approximately one in ten murderers in the United States is sentenced to death and executed.

A rosebush at Tombstone, Ariz., had more than 150,000 roses on it when in full bloom the past summer.—Cap per's Weekly.

A Crisis
In all lives there is a crisis in the formation of character. It comes from many causes, and from some which on the surface are apparently even trivial. But the result is the same; a sudden revelation to ourselves of our secret purpose and a recognition of our, perhaps long-shadowed, but now masterful, convictions.

British P. O. Telegrams
Most telegrams sent through the British post office with business matters; less than 2 per cent carry bad news, while 4 per cent are bearers of good tidings.

Scientists Busy
The Bishop Museum of Honolulu, ranking among the leaders of American scientific institutions, sent a 9,000-mile expedition into southeastern Polynesia, collecting over 40,000 insect specimens, 4,500 plants, 125,000 land shells and rocks, fossils and marine organisms. Eight scientists took part in the expedition. During the year 24,372 people visited the museum, a storehouse of priceless Polynesian relics.

Suez Canal Has No Locks
The Suez canal is built at sea level and has no locks. Port Said is at the Mediterranean end and was named for Said Pasha. He was the Egyptian viceroy at the time the canal was built. Port Said was erected on a low, sandy coast. Its harbor is muddled by the waters of an arm of the Nile. From Suez, at the southern end of the canal, the mountains of Sinai peninsula, one of which is said to be the Mount Sinai of the Bible, can be seen. Some believe that the crossing of the Red sea by the children of Israel may have taken place near the southern end of what is now the canal.

Laws of Falling Bodies
The laws of falling bodies, when applied to the earth and all the other heavenly bodies, have proved themselves absolutely infallible—and there is no mystery in that field which they cannot explain. Gravitation was found to be the force which holds the whole universe together. But even at that, nobody yet knows what this force is.

American Hawks as Hunters
According to the falconers the American hawks provide birds which are as suitable for hunting as any to be found in Europe. They are divided into two classes. Those in the first class are the true falcons, high-flying, long-winged birds which are considered the aristocrats among birds of prey. They include the prairie falcon, the pigeon hawk or merlin and the American duck or noble peregrine falcon. The latter nests in the highlands of the Hudson, where it builds its nest on the face of almost inaccessible cliffs.

WRONG SIDE

By CARLTON JAMES

Associated Newspapers, WNU Service.

WILLIAMS, private secretary to Angus Flake, met Inspector Ken Jeffrey in the outer office.

"It's terrible, Inspector! Terrible!" He was a little man, this Williams, hunched over and with a habit of rubbing his hands together. There was fear in his eyes and fear in the way he acted and talked.

"I was down the hall, talking to Miss Price, when I heard the sound of breaking glass. I came at once." "Where's Flake?" Jeffrey asked.

"In his private office, sir. He's still suffering from the shock of—of what happened." Jeffrey nodded, strode toward the door marked "Private."

This word was only partly visible on the fractured glass, because the glass had been broken and lay in scattered bits on the floor. Unceremoniously, Jeffrey opened the door and stepped into the room beyond.

A white-haired man with bushy brows and fierce eyes beneath, rose to a sitting position on the couch against the left-hand wall.

"Williams, how many times have I told you—ah, it's you, Inspector? The vengeance died out of the old man's voice. He lay back, closing his eyes, emitting a faint moan.

Jeffrey closed the door, shutting out Williams who was standing, rubbing his hands together.

Through the broken glass of the door the inspector saw the little man and motioned to him to withdraw.

Williams hesitated, looking past the office toward the couch, then turned and pattered away.

"Well, Mr. Flake, you look pretty sick. Have you had a doctor?" The white-haired man opened his eyes. There was a peculiar rasping sound to his voice.

"No. A doctor isn't necessary. I'm all right. Williams looked out for me."

Jeffrey drew up a chair. "Where'd they hit you?" "Here. On the head."

Flake raised a hand to his white hair. There were faint indications of blood.

"It wasn't a hard blow, but it nauseated me."

"I see. Too bad." Jeffrey produced a notebook and pencil.

"Feel able to talk? We'll put some men on the case right away."

ing here with Williams bending over me." Jeffrey wrote rapidly in his book.

"Is that all?" he asked presently. "Are those the actual facts?" "As near as I can give them."

Flake raised himself on an elbow. "Inspector, have you anyone in mind who might be responsible for this dreadful crime?"

"Yes," said Jeffrey, "I have. How about Williams? Do you trust him?" "Williams?"

Scorn and contempt lighted the old man's eyes.

"That sniveling little weasel! Why, he wouldn't have the backbone to steal a plugged nickel. Don't waste any time in him, inspector. He wasn't even here when it happened!"

"Where was he?" "Where? What difference does it make? He was down the hall talking to Rosie Price, probably. He talks to her every chance he gets. Thinks some day he'll marry the girl."

"I'll have a talk with Rosie. If she substantiates your statement, Williams is definitely cleared. I hope she does."

Old Man Flake's eyes snapped. "Listen, what are you wastin' so much time on Williams for? Why don't you get after the real criminal?"

Jeffrey shrugged. "Just making sure that Williams wasn't implicated in the crime, too."

"Too? What do you mean, 'too'?" Who else is implicated that you know about?"

Jeffrey got to his feet. He smiled. "Come, come, Mr. Flake, you don't expect me to believe that cock and bull story you just told. It isn't very flattering to think our citizens have no more respect for their police."

"Why, blast you, what are you getting at?"

Flake's eyes flashed. In his excitement he swung to a sitting position.

"Cool off, Mr. Flake. You're talking almost as loud as you did when I first came in and you thought it was Williams—almost too loud for a man who's been knocked unconscious by a blow on the head."

Flake's jaw fell open. Inarticulate sounds came from his throat.

"Are you—are you trying to say—"

"I am saying it, Mr. Flake. I'm saying I don't believe your story, and that I think you stole poor Mary Truesdale's money." He laughed. "What kills me is to think that anyone so unversed in the ways of crime can convince themselves they are capable of putting one over on the police, whose business is crime. However, don't feel badly, Mr. Flake. You're not the only one. It happens every day."

For a moment Flake's eyes flickered. He lay back, bewilderment and anger written on his face.

APARTMENT 223

By CARLTON JAMES

Associated Newspapers, WNU Service.

MRS. COBURN, the superintendent's wife, heard the scream when she came up to the second floor to air out the corridors.

It was a woman's scream, high-pitched, terrifying, filled with the freight of sudden shock.

Mrs. Coburn turned and ran back to 223. She knocked, but there was no response. So she produced her pass keys and let herself in.

Then Mrs. Coburn screamed, too. Through the bedroom door she could see the figure of Jane Victor, a crumpled heap on the floor. Beyond, lying in bed, was Rod Victor, her husband. The sheets and the pillow case were crimson.

Up and down the corridor, doors were opening and curious faces peering out.

The superintendent's wife had had sense enough to close the bedroom door, but they could tell by Mrs. Coburn's face that something pretty terrible had happened.

When the police arrived in response to Mrs. Coburn's frantic summons, they found the corridor full of excited, curious people.

Lieutenant of Detectives Cary Jenkins, who was in charge, stationed an officer outside the door and came into the apartment, accompanied by Police Officer McBride and Detective Truesdale.

Mrs. Coburn was alone in the living room.

"In there," Mrs. Coburn said, nodding toward the bedroom.

Jenkins and Truesdale crossed to the bedroom and disappeared inside. McBride remained with Mrs. Coburn.

After what seemed an eternity the bedroom door opened and Truesdale thrust his head out.

"It's murder, Mac. Get Doc Walton up here for the woman."

By the time Doc Walton arrived they had carried Mrs. Victor to the living room and laid her on the couch there. She had partly recovered and was staring at them wildly. The medical man worked over her a while, and presently announced that she could talk.

Jane Victor told her story in a trembling, terrified voice. It didn't amount to much. Only a few words were necessary.

She had wakened about an hour ago, sat up and turned to pick her kimono from the foot of the bed, and seen the blood.

Then she had looked at her husband, and the sight of him lying there had made her weak and sick and she had fainted.

Detective Truesdale made a sound in his throat that plainly expressed his feelings in the matter.

Walton hesitated. It was a little out of his line. But a moment later he complied. When he returned, Jenkins was casually leaning through the page of a book. Truesdale was seated near a window moodily smoking a cigarette.

"Well?" Jenkins asked. Walton nodded. "Yes, your guess was right. Moreover, I'm convinced she was telling the truth."

"Good!" Jenkins glanced scornfully toward Truesdale. "Now, Doc, what kind of a weapon would you say caused the wound?"

"Why, some sharp-pointed instrument. Possibly a knife."

"But not necessarily a knife?" "No. Most any sharp-pointed instrument could have made such a hole."

"A pencil, perhaps? A very sharp-pointed pencil?"

Walton's brow puckered. After a moment he said slowly: "Why, yes, I guess a pencil could have done it, if it were driven with considerable force, and held at the right angle."

Truesdale laughed scornfully. "Pencil, pencil. Who's got the pencil?" he taunted.

"I have! You thick-headed copper." Jenkins removed a long, yellow and sharp-pointed pencil from his pocket. It was stained a dull red.

"Look that over, Doc, and tell me if the stain is blood."

He handed the pencil to Walton and turned to Truesdale.

"That pencil was in the wastebasket, Truesdale. Why didn't you find it? It was your job to examine the basket."

Truesdale stood up, angrily resentful, but Jenkins turned away from him. "Most probably it is blood," Walton said.

"Right!" Jenkins retrieved the pencil and turned to the desk. "See this," he said, picking up the book. "Look through it, Truesdale. You'll find that several passages are penciled. They're in the center of the book, near the slip of paper used to mark Victor's place where he left off reading last night."

"What'd he want to pencil passages for?" Truesdale growled.

"You wouldn't know," Jenkins said. And then he went on: "Victor was lying in bed reading and marking passages. He must have got sleepy, laid the book on the desk and turned off his light. He forgot about the pencil, which he had laid beside him on the bed. During the night he had a nightmare and tossed around some. Somehow the pencil got placed upright, probably leaning against his pillow. During one of his nightmares he sat bolt upright, came down again with considerable force—right onto the sharp point of the pencil. The lead pierced his jugular. He probably gurgled some, but not loud enough to wake his wife, as she was used to his sleep-talking. Unconsciously he grasped the pencil in his hand, jerked it out and flung it from him. It landed in the waste-basket, but the wound was open and he quietly bled to death. Could that be possible, Doc?"

Doc Walton had been staring with wide eyes. "It could not only be possible," he said, "but it sounds to me like a very logical explanation."

Truesdale closed the book with a bang. "So what?" he said.

"So you're still a lousy detective," said Jenkins and grinned.



Jane Victor Told Her Story in a Trembling, Terrified Voice.



For a Moment Flake's Eyes Flickered. He Lay Back, Bewilderment and Anger Written on His Face.

Parisians Keep Important Names in U. S. History

Historic French families with names prominent in American history have a tendency to die out, but some of the more important names will exist if the latest edition of the Paris telephone directory is a guide, writes a Paris United Press correspondent.

There are 27 Cartiers, but whether they belong to the Jacques Cartier family is not certain. None can claim to be his direct descendants, because the great explorer died without heirs.

There is only one Lafayette in the Paris telephone book, who is registered as Count J. de Lafayette.

There are three Rochambeaus—one of them has the title of marquis and two are counts.

In addition, there is a Count Robert de la Salle, probably of the same family as the explorer born in Rouen who pioneered in the Mississippi valley. Another La Salle omits his title but mentions the fact that he is an attorney.

Two Marquisses are listed. French genealogists say it is probable that they are of the same family as the Jesuit priest and explorer, who has a city, a university and a railroad named after him in Michigan.

There is also one Montcalm, and his title is given as marquis. The only remembrance of Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, is a boat of the same name. There is no Champlain residing in Paris, at least nobody of this name with a telephone. There is no Joliet in the telephone book, and it is necessary to go to Illinois to find a city with his name.

Use of Gunpowder in China

The Chinese knew of gunpowder about a thousand years before Europe did, but the only useful application they could make of it was in the firecracker industry. It is quite possible, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune, that knowledge of the material could have been brought from China to Europe either by Mongol invaders or by Italian traders.

Formation of Clouds

Clouds are formed mainly by cooling, due to ascension of the lower humid air. High clouds do not contain enough humidity to produce any considerable rain or snow. This does not, however, apply to the Cirrus (Mare's Tails), which are the highest of all and float from five to 10 miles above the earth.

Registered Dog Breeding One of Biggest Industries

If you own a purebred, registered dog you have money in a national investment in canines that is estimated at \$10,000,000. This is the approximate value of the 400,000 living registered and registrable purebred dogs in the United States, reports R. Becker in the Chicago Tribune. According to the figures recently compiled by the American Kennel club, approximately \$25,000,000 is invested in the actual buildings and equipment used by and in connection with dogs.

The 5,000 kennels in the United States that are registered with the A. K. C. are valued at \$75,000,000. At a dog auction recently held in the East 71 dogs sold for \$10,917. The top price for a dog was \$850 and the average was \$140. If this \$140 figure had been used the total value of American pure-bred dogs would be some \$10,000,000 higher.

If you and I started out today to buy every dog that is competing in bench shows it would take between \$7,500,000 and \$10,000,000 to get them, assuming that up and down the line we might get every dog at an average of slightly less than \$200 each. Of course, this \$200 figure is mighty conservative. A dog that is good enough to be entered in a show is invariably priced higher than \$200 and worth more than that figure.

The dog game is today one of America's fastest growing industries. Sales of dogs are up. Entries in shows have increased, too. More and more people are becoming aware of the fun of owning a companionable dog that can act as a playmate for the children as well as a guardian for them, watch over a home, and always be a devoted pal of the whole family.

Chinese Buy "Protection"

The Chinese buy millions of dollars' worth of "protection" annually, not only from worldly racketeers but also from ghosts, writes O. W. Cargile, San Diego, Calif., in Collier's Weekly. Each August billions of spirits are released from heaven and hell for a month's vacation on earth and unless a man constantly burns incense, candles and joss money and contributes to the special religious ceremonies, the good ghosts will not protect his family from the bad ghosts.