

The Friona Star

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Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

I have just received a letter from my good friend, Tom Howorth, of Chester, Illinois, but by this time, of McAllen, Texas, for Tom stated in his letter that he would start on his annual pilgrimage to his Southern home in McAllen, last Saturday, to spend the winter.

Tom was for many years a successful country newspaper man, that is he was successful in getting out one of the best newspapers in his state, and in making it a success financially also, and he is therefore, now able to spend his summers in the north and his winters in the south.

Every since its birth Tom has been a reader of the Friona Star, and I am just going to quote a few things he had to say about it in his letter:—"At any rate I never fail to get a 'kick' out of the Star upon its arrival each week. I like the style of the Jodok column. It is helpful to your community and pleasantly suggests ideas that give your people an incentive for hope and activity. I, too, like the weekly story on the weather of your section of the Panhandle. I take more interest in the Star than I do in the Chester Press."

And the Chester Press is Tom's own paper, although, owing to the effects arising from an automobile accident he had four years ago, he is now incapacitated from operating it himself, and is thus forced to lease it to other parties.

I always enjoy Tom's letters, primarily because he is an old time friend with a friendship of long time standing; but otherwise because his letters always contain that which is well worth reading, and I always enjoyed reading, his newspaper writings because they were also worth reading. And I also highly appreciate his comments upon my column in the Star, for, in the words of Will Carlton:—"and t'cheers a man."

In always doing the best he can, and I have enough human nature in me to enjoy the fact that someone, at least, appreciates my efforts in trying to say something that may help somebody.

I have never laid claim to having any great amount of wisdom, but, do you know, I believe that with my meager intellectual ability, I really get as much, or more, fun out of life than do many of my acquaintances, that are endowed with so much profound wisdom. In fact, I believe I have just as much fun as if I had "good sense."

This fact is, that I am even foolish enough to believe in such a thing as "telepathy" and have been talking it a little for several years, and I get quite a kick out of it by noting various occurrences that tend to prove that there is such a thing, and which adds strength to my convictions regarding the matter.

I also feel very much "holpen up" when I hear or read what some scientist, or professor, or doctor, or lawyer or other person with a strong intellect and great wisdom, has written or said that upholds any of my "fool notions" as my most intimate friends call them, and I read just such an article not very long ago.

The writer of that article, who is a noted scientist, and along with other great thinkers, has been making a study of "telepathy" for many years, and they have instituted many tests, which have proved to him most convincingly that there is such a thing or science as TELEPATHY.

And I have some other "dam phool" notions too, but I am not saying much about them except to the mayor and the preacher and, maybe, the doctor, but am just waiting for some professor or scientist, or some other pery wise person to place them before the public.

And that is where I get my fun out of being ignorant or simple. That is, by finding out that these wisest of the wise men are just as foolish as I be along some lines.

During the past few days I have had occasion to read a number of articles written by writers of note from various parts of the country, and have been struck by the fact that the themes of their various articles are kindred and in fact, very closely related, and just why should all these kindred ideas "crop out" all over the nation at the same time?

It occurs to me that most people do not read enough, and, perhaps, do not have the material for doing the reading. That is the chief reason why I think each town should have a public library. And most people do not think enough; hence so few new ideas and the consequent lethargy and tardiness of human progress.

WHICH DID BILLY ROSE SELECT?



He's keeping it a secret! But next May his choice will be revealed, and one of the smiling girls will be proclaimed the most beautiful senior at Texas State College for Women (CIA). From a bevy of 16 girls, Rose picked the most beautiful from each of the four classes

when they were recently introduced from the Casa Manana stage at the Frontier Centennial.

Left to right, the girls are Carolyn Senter, Forney; Joy Hawley, Denton; Peggy Elliott, Stamford; and Olivia Bishop, San Antonio. Inset Billy Rose.

FRIONA WEATHER

No falling moisture has visited this locality during the past week although there were two or three days of cloudy weather during which time the sun shone very little.

And a few days were rather cold and some ice has formed each night but the sun has shone brightly and the temperature has been mild during the past three days, this being Tuesday afternoon.

All in all the weather has been just nice winter weather and quite favorable for our farmers, who are busy getting their feed crops harvested, their cotton picked and the wheat sowing completed. This is just a great country so far as weather is concerned and for everything else, including health.

ARKANSAS PEOPLE HERE

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Osborn, of Hope, Arkansas, arrived here about the middle of last week for a visit with their three sons, Claude, Sloan, and Neal Osborn, and Mr. Osborn's brothers, W. C. and F. M. Osborn. They are accompanied by their daughter, who was formerly Miss Lena Osborn.

Mr. Osborn stated that in his locality people are all feeling hopeful and satisfied and with good crop prospects.

Will Thomas told me the other day he has some relics out of his home south of Homeland, such as one of the brightly colored silk handkerchiefs, which every up-to-date young man carried in his upper outside coat pocket, with the bright and attractive corners just peeping out over the top of the pocket, away back in the 80's and 90's of the past century.

How well I remember them and how deeply I longed to possess one of them, but was never able to gratify that longing, because they cost from a dollar to two dollars a piece, which was more than a young man of my humble means could afford.

I can remember also how I often wished some of my friends might present me with one as a Christmas present or a birthday present, but no such good fortune ever befell me until the things became so common and so cheap that it was considered very bad taste indeed to carry one.

Will also said that he has a round gourd that must be well past one hundred years old, and is one which his great grandfather used to keep his rifle powder in, and which is still in a perfect state of preservation. Will is one of my good friends and said that he will bring these things in for me to see some day when he is coming to town.

I like to see these old antiques and wonder as to what their original owners thought of them; but I am not so fortunate as to possess any of them, except one old pipe which I smoked for nineteen years, during which time I gnawed the stem off until it became so short and thick that I could not hold it between my teeth, and the bowl got so worn down until it would not hold enough for a smoke. I guess that is about the oldest pipe around here. At least I do not see anyone smoking an older one. And I have a watch which I have carried continuously since the 20th of September, 1892. These articles have almost become relics. I wonder who can beat them.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH NOTES

We have a special treat in store for us Sunday, Dr. Everett M. Halliday, General Secretary of the Congregational Church Extension Board, is to be here and talk to us. He will be accompanied by Rev. J. L. Marsh, Supt. of the District of the Central South.

The message will be of utmost importance to us. Every Congregationalist should feel it his duty to attend.

Our church school will begin at its regular hour, ten o'clock. We start at ten o'clock sharp, regardless of how few are present.

Worship service, with Dr. Halliday and Rev. Marsh, will begin at 11 o'clock. Following the worship service we will have our "fellowship" dinner. The men will furnish the meat. The women bring the vegetables, pie, or cake or salad. We hope it will be possible for you to join us in our services and dinner.

Our doors are never closed to one desiring worship, and we extend a hearty welcome to everyone to worship with us, at any time.

K. G. PARKS, Pastor.
Otho Whitefield, Supt. Church school

A GOOD PLAY

The play, "Here Comes Charlie," sponsored by some of the young people's class of the Congregational Sunday school and presented by some of the young folk of the town, was well attended and met with a hearty appreciation by the large audience in attendance.

All of the actors did their parts perfectly, and it would be difficult to say which, if any, excelled. Miss Ben, Burton played the leading role of "Charlie," and did her part perfectly and was most ably sustained by perfect acting on the part of the remainder of the cast.

GIRL SCOUT NEWS

The Girl Scouts met Thursday afternoon, November 5, at their hut.

We sang songs and learned one new song. We are planning on making plaques for Christmas and we drew our plans for them. We will carve them out at our next meeting, November 12.

Scribe: Nancy Shackelford.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to express my sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy shown by my neighbors and friends during the long illness and death of my loving husband. And for the kind words of our pastor, and also for the beautiful floral offerings.

Sincerely,
Mrs. V. E. Adams.

VISITED BROTHER AND MOTHER

Mr. Gonco, of Hobbs, New Mexico, spent the week end here with his mother and his brother, Charley Gonco, he having been called here by the illness of the brother.

Charley Gonco, who has been a resident of Friona for the past several years, has been unwell for the past two weeks and his affliction seemed to be getting worse, more serious and his aged mother with whom he lives, is unable to care for him, and the brother was here to arrange for some one to reside with them and see that they each have proper attention.

Trade in Friona

THE ELECTION AT FRIONA

The Star has been unable to secure tabulated returns of the general election held on Tuesday of last week, but such a tabulation is really unnecessary since the county as a whole and each precinct within the county went strongly democratic, with perhaps the lightest republican vote ever recorded in the county.

It is a well known fact that so far as the state and county election is concerned, that problem was settled at the primary election in July, there being but one party in the field, and nominations therefore, really meant election, and as to the general election, it was practically the same, there being apparently so little opposition that nomination practically meant election.

The Star may be able in next week's issue to give a tabulated report of the presidential election showing the vote cast in all the states of the Union.

So far as local conditions are concerned, there is little to indicate that there has been an election and that the candidates of one of the major parties received practically a unanimous vote in Friona and Parmer county.

Both the victors and the defeated here are seemingly very well satisfied with the results of the election, the victors enjoying their victory mildly and quietly and the defeated showing no sign of resentment or grouch, but all moving on cheerfully and planning for the best.

MOVED STOCK TO ALBANY

Bob Clements, of Albany, Texas, who formerly owned and operated the Clements Tailor Shop here, but who, a few months ago, purchased a larger shop at Albany, and moved to it, was here Tuesday and moved the stock of men's furnishing goods from the shop here to Albany.

Mr. Clements reported that business is good at Albany as a result of the large payroll in the city, and that there are none on "relief" at that place and that he is doing a good and profitable business.

The shop here has been under the management of Roy Clements and will so continue and is well and faithfully serving the Friona public.

SOME HIGHWAY NEWS

The following paragraphs, which were taken from a feature service, The Capitol Onlooker, by Charles E. Simmons, will probably be of some interest to many Friona people:

"With the threat of highway fund diversion thrust, at least temporarily, into the background, the Texas Highway Department is making plans to place \$4,000,000 in federal aid projects under contract in November. Notice that bids would be received followed closely upon the approval of the federal aid program by the federal bureau of public roads."

"Present indications are that another heavy letting will be held in January or December and that the average letting for the next twelve months will be about \$2,000,000. Had the diversion plan proposed in the legislature been carried out it is doubtful if the department could have made any substantial contracts until March, when its revenues will be swelled by payments of the vehicle registration fees."

"The part in the above quoted paragraph that is supposed to interest Friona people is the statements that have been previously made by various highway officials to the effect that federal highway No. 60, which traverses the entire length of Parmer county, will be included in these contract lettings. And this with the fact that these lettings are soon to be made, revives the hope that this part of the highway through Parmer county may be under process of construction, at least within the next few months."

JUNIOR CLASS REPORT

The Juniors have their orders sent off for pins and wristlets. They expect to get them sometime before Christmas.

Can you imagine Bud Buchanan herding sheep? Can you imagine Gladys Jones trying to play a lover's part in a play?

The Junior play is "Through the Keyhole," and will be presented sometime in the future.

Most of the Juniors were disappointed because there was no Junior report last week. The reason most of them were so disappointed was because they thought they were getting in society by having their names in the paper.

L. G. Reptor.

Menhaden, a salt water fish which abounds in the Gulf of Mexico, is exceedingly palatable for its oil yet there is little fishing for menhaden by Texans, according to the Texas Planning Board which discovered that fishing boats are sent into Texas Gulf waters for menhaden from Florida where the oil is extracted and the remnants of the fish made into fertilizer. These two products are then shipped to Texas markets from Florida.

Trade in Friona

FRIONA UPSETS HAPPY

The Friona Chiefs played Happy's strong team on their own field at Happy on Friday afternoon of last week, resulting in a victory for the Chiefs, with the following line-up:

Friona	Happy
Price Brookfield LE	Simms
J. D. Jones LT	Burks
Kenneth Houlette LG	Crow
Jiggs Loveless C	Boyd
Jack Williams RG	Heller
Leslie Hinds RT	Curf
Bruce Parr RE	Gazzway
Raymond Baker RH	Watts
Ira Benger LH	Toles
Eugene Coffman OB	Guest
Russell Massey FB	Evas

A determined hard-hitting tribe of Chiefs downed a much heavier team of Cowboys on the Cowboys' gridiron, Friday evening of last week, by a score of 7-6.

The Chiefs outplayed the Cowboys throughout the game, making nine first downs to four and penetrated the Cowboys' 20-yard line three times to their opponents' one.

The Cowboys scored early in the first period after a costly fumble by Friona had been recovered by one of the Happy boys on the 5-yard line, and went over for a score on the next play. The try for extra point was blocked.

The second period was all Friona's. Friona chose to receive after the touchdown of Happy's. Without losing possession of the ball, they drove to Happy's 2-yard line, but there they were held for downs.

Massey carried the brunt of the attack on this drive. This was all the threatening in this period.

The Chiefs came back strong in the third period, outplaying the Cowboys in every department. The first time they got hold of the ball in this period they drove for a touchdown, Benger showing more power than at any time this season, made 20 yards in four downs. Then a pass from Baker to Parr was good for 25 yards, to place the ball on Happy's 15-yard line. In two plays the Chiefs had gained a first down on Happy's 3-yard line, the quarter ending as Friona was in the huddle.

On the first play of the fourth quarter, Benger plunged through center for a touchdown, tying the score. A pass off of a fake kick formation counted for the winning point. The pass was from Coffman to P. Brookfield.

The remainder of the game was a thriller. When Happy had the ball the air was filled with desperate passes; and Friona would play for time when she got the ball. Friona used no subs, and the entire team starred as a unit.

ATTENDING STATE ASSOCIATION

Rev. D. E. Moore departed Monday for Mineral Wells, where he will be in attendance at the State Association of the Baptist churches of Texas, as manager from the Friona church, Rev. Moore being pastor of the local church.

Rev. Moore stated that he is privileged to attend this great convention of the Baptist people of the State through the courtesy and generosity of the members of his congregation and wishes to express his true appreciation of the fact.

The pastor expects to be back home in time to conduct the worship services of the church the coming Sunday, but in the event he should not get back so soon, he stated that the services will be led by local talent and will be held at the usual hours.

In the event he is here he will give a formal report of the work done at the meeting of the Association and hopes for a full attendance of the membership of the church.

TRAIN FARES TO DALLAS

Listed below is itinerary for proposed Special Train to be operated to Dallas, Texas Nov. 2th, together with round-trip railway fares.

GOING

Leave Hereford 4:37 P. M. Nov. 12th.
Leave Black 4:57 P. M. Nov. 12.
Leave Friona 5:07 P. M. Nov. 12.
Leave Bovina 5:23 P. M. Nov. 12.
Arrive Farwell 5:41 P. M. Nov. 12th.
Leave Farwell 6:30 P. M. Nov. 12th.
Leave Farwell 6:30 P. M. Nov. 12th.
Arrive Dallas Exposition grounds 7:10 A. M. Nov. 13.

RETURNING

Leave Dallas Exposition 11:00 P. M. Nov. 14.
Arrive Farwell 11:30 A. M. Nov. 15.
Leave Farwell 2:38 P. M. Nov. 15.
Arrive Bovina 2:54 P. M. Nov. 15.
Arrive Friona 3:11 P. M. Nov. 15.
Arrive Black 3:21 P. M. Nov. 15.
Arrive Hereford 3:42 P. M. Nov. 15.

Round-Trip Coach Fares Direct Dallas Exposition Grounds.
From Hereford \$4.95.
From Black \$4.80.
From Friona \$4.75.
From Bovina \$4.60.
From Farwell \$4.50.
Two full days to spend in to visit the Texas Centennial.
E. Kanebo
Division Passenger Agent, Amari Texas.

Trade in Friona

The Friona Star

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

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White West Highland Is Affinity of Cairn Breed

The White West Highland is a close affinity of the Cairn terrier and is not a White Scottish terrier as they are often miscalled, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times. Used to hunt vermin in the same fashion as other small terrier breeds, they were raised in Scotland for many years, but never attracted much attention until this century. When first exhibited in Edinburgh, Scotland, they were called Poltalloch terriers in honor of the district from which they came. Col. E. D. Malcom of Poltalloch is the first known breeder on record and it is thought that he perfected the breed from several strains of very light-colored Scotties or impure specimens. Gradually their fame spread and their popularity increased. The original name was rather limited and so the name of White Scottish terrier was adopted. This brought forth objections from the Scottish breeders until finally the name of the White West Highland was agreed upon and allowed as the official breed name. Much too long for everyday use the nickname of "Westie" is the pet term of those who love and raise them. Merry and gay in disposition, these short-legged terriers differ from their cousin, the Cairn, in color and size. The Cairn should never be lighter than a cream, and your Westie never anything but a pure white. In size they run from two to four pounds heavier, the weight being distributed in body substance. Dogs will tip the scales from fifteen to nineteen pounds; females from thirteen to seventeen.

Conservation Laws Old, According to Authority

Definite mention of conservation of both birds and trees is made in the laws of Moses over 2,500 years ago, cites a writer in the Detroit News. On trees we find this: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them, for thou mayest eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's life) to employ them in the siege." Deuteronomy 20:19. Then touching on birds we read: "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree or on the ground, whether they be young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young." Deuteronomy 22:6.

Mottos of London Companies

Some of the mottos of the City Companies of London are very curious. The Blacksmiths', for instance, have for their motto, "By hammer and hand all arts do stand"; the Butchers', "Omnia subjecisti sub pedibus, oves et boves"; the Clockmakers', "Tempus rerum Imperator"; the Distillers', "Drop as rain, distil as dew"; the Founders', "God the only Founder"; the Framework Knitters', "Speed, strength, and truth united"; the Innholders', "Come ye blessed when I was harborless, ye lodged me"; the Joiners', "Join loyalty and liberty"; the Saddlers', "Hold fast, sit sure"; the Salters', "Sal sapit omnia"; the Watermen's, "By command of our superiors"; Weavers', "Weave truth with trust"; and the Needle-makers', "They sewed leaves together and made themselves aprons."

Bricks With Straw

When the Israelites were in bondage in Egypt brick making was one of their chief occupations. These bricks were made of clay, dug from the banks of the Nile, to which was added straw to make the clay stick together. The bricks were dried in the sun. When King Pharaoh wanted to punish the Israelites he ordered their taskmasters not to give them straw for their brickmaking, to require them to go out and find it for themselves. The records that Pharaoh commanded: ye get you straw where ye find it; yet nought of your work be diminished. So the people were scattered abroad throughout the land of Egypt to gather stubble instead of straw.

Screw Propellers Rated Impossible Century Ago

The screw propeller, almost universally used for the propulsion of ships, was invented a century ago. John Ericsson, the Swedish engineer, took out a patent in England on a screw propeller on July 13, 1836. Six weeks before an Englishman, F. P. Smith, had obtained a patent on a propeller of an entirely different design. Ericsson thought it would be necessary to use the propeller in double form, using two drums, each with the blades pitched in opposite directions, the drums to be rotated in tandem in opposite directions in order to overcome the rotary effects which the operation of one propeller would give to the water.

In the following year Ericsson demonstrated his propeller, which was installed on a ship and used on the River Thames. He towed a navy barge on the river, behind his screw propeller ship, but the navy showed no interest in his successful demonstration, according to Nature in its "Science News a Century Ago." He afterward learned that Sir William Symonds, surveyor of the navy, reported that "even if the propeller had the power of propelling a vessel it would be found altogether useless in practice because the power being applied to the stern, it would be absolutely impossible to make the vessel steer."

Used Postal Money for Gifts to King's Friends

Thomas Witherings, "postmaster of England and foreign parts," received his appointment from King Charles I, and in the two years, 1635-37, carried out such sweeping innovations that he left a postal system that was extremely profitable, because of its speed and low cost of communication. The handling of mail was a source of revenue to the crown. The receipts of the postal system provided a great sum of money from which the king could reward his friends. From 1653 to 1667, the inland posts of the country were auctioned off to the highest bidder and the winner ran the post office as a private and commercial enterprise. In 1663 the king granted large annuities to his favorites. Every year following saw more names on the royal pension list, until the moneys diverted for patronage amounted to one-third of the total receipts of the postoffice. This condition endured for a century and a half, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, and it was not until 1856 that the last pensioner was bought off. At that time the Duke of Grafton gave a quit-claim to his grant forever for the tidy sum of 91,000 pounds sterling (\$455,000).

Famous French Crown Jewels

The famous French crown jewels were lost during the Revolution, among them being the famous Regent diamond and the Dragon or Cote de Bretagne ruby, both of which were subsequently recovered. The Regent or Pitt diamond was sold by Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort St. George, to Philip of Orleans, and was at various times mounted in the crown, on the mound, and on the hilt of the state sword. In 1848 the crown jewels were scheduled for sale, a scheme which was not carried out, but by a law of 1897 they were sold at auction, and only a few, such as the Regent, were retained by the state and are preserved in the Louvre.

First Circus Tights

The use of tights for circus performers is said to go back to 1848. Before that, performers wore short jackets, knee breeches and stockings. One afternoon a rider in the John Robinson show misplaced his costume, as the story goes, and before he could find it, had to appear in the ring. He did his turn in his underwear. The freedom of action thus afforded was so great that the fashion created by necessity became more and more favored, until long drawers developed into tights.

Music of the Greeks

Music was considered by the Greeks as an important adjunct of their culture. It also served as a luxurious pastime of the nobility. The instruments of the Greeks were the lyra, kithara, phorminx, magadis and trigonon, all stringed instruments and much alike. Of the wind instruments, the flute assumed a position of importance, while accounts from the year 396 B. C. state that Timaeus and Krates were the victors upon the trumpet at the Olympic games.

A True Friend

A friend! What is a friend? My friend is he who laughs with me, who weeps with me; one who encourages, praises, rebukes; who comes to me at the wedding feast or stands with me beside the coffin; who listens to my hopes, my fears, my aims, my despair; who rejoices in my successes; who does not despise me in my misfortunes.

Passing Judgment on Ourselves

We are in a better position to form a judgment of ourselves than of others, though less apt to express it.

Fortress of Chillon Is Popular in Switzerland

The Swiss town of Villeneuve at the eastern end of Lake Lemman always welcomes visitors, for in spite of its name, "New City," it is a very ancient town, known in the time of the Romans as Penniloci. But as in years past, it yielded to the attractions of the Castle of Chillon, the best known castle in all Switzerland, with whose story, first celebrated by Lord Byron in 1816, few castles in all Europe can compete.

The fortress of Chillon stands a mile from Villeneuve, on an isolated rock about twenty yards from the bank of the lake. It is connected with the shore by a bridge, which in medieval days was a drawbridge. How old the castle may be none can tell, but Bronze Age tombs, nearly 4,000 years old, discovered at its entrance, give one some key to its antiquity. The earliest mention of Chillon Castle in any document is 1005 A. D., when it belonged to the bishops of Sion, but from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth century it was held by the Dukes of Savoy, during whose reign most of the tortures in it took place.

Although in the Sixteenth century Francois Bonivard, the subject of Byron's poem, was imprisoned there when he with other Swiss patriots rebelled against the Duke of Savoy, his two years fettered in the dungeon which bears his name was but slight suffering compared to the tortures of most who were thrown into the dark, damp chambers there. The post, erected in 1256, near where the torture by fire was perpetrated shows the scorings and burns made by the executioners in their testings of the heated irons.

Some of the Best Things in the Program of Life

- The best law—The Golden Rule.
- The best education—Self-knowledge.
- The best philosophy—A contented mind.
- The best theology—A pure and beneficent life.
- The best war—To war against one's weakness.
- The best medicine—Cheerfulness and temperance.
- The best music—The laughter of an innocent child.
- The best science—Extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.
- The best journalism—Printing the true and beautiful on memory's tablet.
- The best telegraphing—Flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.
- The best biography—That life which doubles the joy and divides the most sorrows.
- The best navigation—Steering clear of the lacerating rocks of personal contention.
- The best diplomacy—Effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience.
- The best engineering—Building a bridge of faith over the river of death. — Pennsylvania School Journal.

The Lapps of Finland

The Lapps of Finland wear a long blue blouse gathered at the waist with a belt and slashed with red and yellow, tight blue trousers and caps on which they wear huge red pompons. Their shoes are a moccasin of reindeer hide, bound at the ankle with red and yellow woolen bands and turned up at the toes. Lapps sometimes place a certain type of grass, which they call shoe grass, in their moccasins and so protected, their feet go unharmed on the roughest ground and keep warm in the coldest weather. Just as they have for centuries, the Lapps still depend on their reindeer herds for both food and shelter. The milk of the deer is made into cheese, the flesh used for meat, the skins for clothing, tents and cooking utensils. Even the bones are utilized for needles in sewing and for the hondo which prevents the knot of a lasso from pulling too tight.

Offer Daily Sacrifices

Every Brahman family in India possesses and offers daily sacrifices to its sacred Salagrama Stone, a little pebble which is found in countless numbers in the rivers of Nepal. The great reverence for these stones is illustrated by the annual festival given by the Maharaja of Orcha for his Salagrama. In some years the procession has included, among other things, 1,200 camels, 4,000 horses and more than 100,000 guests.—Collier's Weekly.

Raise, Rise, Increase

The form, "a raise in salary," is well established, and since 1728 has been accepted as good English. It is found in good literature on both sides of the Atlantic. "An increase," as of pay for services rendered, is as common in England as it is in the United States. Rise with the meaning, "an advance in wages," is colloquial English and dates from 1836.—Literary Digest.

"Bruin" Means "Brown"

The name "bruin" comes from the Danish language, and means "brown." It was first used in Europe, because of the big brown bears found there, according to an authority. The brown bears of Europe are of very good size, the full-grown males being about six feet long.

American Duels Set Pace for Savagery, Writer Says

Dueling reached its most savage lengths in America. One year after the landing of the Pilgrims two of them fought. During the Revolution there were some notable duels. Gen. Charles Lee and Col. John Laurens fought, as did Generals Cadwalader and Conway. Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was killed in a duel with General McIntosh. Virginia and Georgia were hotbeds of dueling, writes Frederick T. Haskins in the Washington Star.

The duels of Hamilton and Burr are history, as are those of General Jackson and Major Wilkinson, Capt. Barron and Decatur, Henry Clay and John Randolph of Roanoke. Richard Somers, an officer of the Intrepid, is reputed to have fought three duels in a single day. Not so much the number, but the savagery of American duels set them apart. There were duels in which the adversaries stood with a handkerchief on the ground between them. The only possible chance of escape was the misfiring of one of the pistols. A frequently used form called for the duellists to stand back to back. At a word they would walk six or a dozen paces, as arranged, whirl and fire. Then there were the fiendish knife duels, especially after James Bowie had invented the Bowie knife. The men fought in some cases with their left wrists handcuffed to each other. Often both duellists died. If one survived he would have to be unlocked from the corpse of his opponent.

Termites Are Not Ants; Related to Cockroaches

Termites are not white, but a neutral grayish color. They are not ants, but are related to cockroaches. The relationship is fairly distant and is based on anatomical resemblances. The termite is free from the cockroach's filthy habits and deplorable morals. On the other hand, according to Dr. Thomas M. Beck, in the Chicago Tribune, the termite has evolved a social organization quite similar to that of ants. The colonies of most species of termites are divided into five castes which differ greatly from each other in appearance. First there are those of the winged type, which periodically swarm out into the open and fly away to establish new colonies. These are the largest, being about a half inch long. A second and larger group consists of individuals with only rudimentary wings, and then there is a third group whose members are wingless. Each of the three groups consists of males and females and apparently is capable of reproducing any or all of the five termite types. Finally there are the two most numerous groups, the soldiers and the workers, which are sexless. The worker resembles one of the wingless type mentioned above and does most of the hard work around the colony. Such being the case, he is the one most responsible for the damage done to buildings.

Britain's Worst Storm

What is said to have been the worst storm Great Britain ever experienced occurred on November 27th, 1703, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly. It was attended by flashes of lightning which unroofed many houses and churches. The wind blew down the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment. Many vessels were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy, which had just returned from the Mediterranean, suffered the greatest damage and lost over a dozen ships. Over 1,500 seamen were lost beside those that were drowned in London. The damage was estimated at a million pounds.

Travel Through Treetops

The only people who do most of their traveling through the tops of trees are the Ilongots, a tribe of Luzon in the Philippines. With a heavy knife they cut off the branch of one tree, slide the loop end of a 50-foot rope over it, then cast and catch the hook end of the rope over a branch of an adjoining tree. And with great agility, they travel across it in monkey fashion.—Collier's Weekly.

Largest Date-Palm Grove

Elche in Spain boasts one of the largest date palm groves in the world, variously estimated at from 80,000 to 110,000 trees. The fruit-bearing palms are pollinated by hand, men scaling the trunks by hoisting themselves with a rope tied loosely around the tree and their waists. Many of the leaves are blanched and sold throughout Spain for Palm Sunday, and as protection against lightning.

Brine Production Methods

Brine used in alkali manufacture and for the production of table salt is frequently obtained by circulating water through wells drilled down to beds of salt. Such beds, formed in past ages by evaporation of sea water, are found as much as 300 feet thick, in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, says Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering.

PRACTICAL COOKERY

DENTON, Nov. 12. — Studies of food purchases of families in various parts of the country show that the causes of malnutrition are not always due to lack of income, but more over to wrong ideas about the nutritive value of foods and to preference for "what we like." Our bodies require a wide variety of foods to nourish a variety of tissues, and much of their real value is lost in the manufacture of our so-called "refined foods." They are, therefore, robbed of nature's endowment. Milk, whole grain cereals, green leaves and fruits are protective foods, and should be included in the diet.

Whole Wheat Muffins: 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 1 cup whole wheat flour, 3 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. sugar, half tsp salt, 2 tsp. shortening. Beat eggs until light and add milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients together and add to the first mixture. Beat just enough to blend thoroughly. Add melted shortening. Turn into greased muffin pans and bake in a hot oven 400 degrees F.

Cheese Muffins: Add half cup grated cheese to the whole wheat recipe.

Apricot Blanc Mince: 3 cups milk, 5 tsp. cornstarch, fourth cup sugar, pinch salt, 1 tsp. flavoring, 1 cup strained apricots. Scald two and one-half cups of milk. Mix cornstarch, sugar, and salt and moisten with the remaining milk. Add to the hot liquid and cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add strained apricots and lemon flavor and turn into molds which have been rinsed in cold water. Serve with cream.

Floating Island: 3 eggs, fourth cup sugar, pinch salt, 3 cups milk, 1 tsp. flavoring. Beat yolks slightly and add sugar and salt. Pour on gradually the milk, which has been scalded, and cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and coats the spoon. Add the flavoring and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Remove from the fire and cool. Serve six.

Orange Snow Pudding: 3 tsp. gelatin, 4 tsp. cold water, 1 cup boiling water, half cup sugar (or more) one-sixteenth tsp salt, half cup orange juice, 2 tsp. lemon juice. Grated rind of one orange may be used. 2 egg whites.

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add boiling water and stir till dissolved. Add remaining ingredients. When jelly is soft and quivery, beat with a rotary beater until light and fluffy. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites then, and pile into molds which have been rinsed in cold water. The two egg yolks may be used to make a soft custard to serve around the unmolded pudding or the pudding may be served alone. Serves six.

Sambo: (the porter): "Boss, de ladies has finally given in, ain't dey?" Boss: "Given in? what do you mean?"

Sambo: "Well, I jes' now seed a sign down de street what says, 'Ladies-Ready-to-Wear clothes.'"

While attempting to sew a button on his tunic, a Scotchman swallowed a needle. Twenty-seven years later a doctor removed the needle from his foot.

"Hmmm," remarked our Angus, thoughtfully pocketing it, as though it was a treasure—"Now I can finish sewing on that button."

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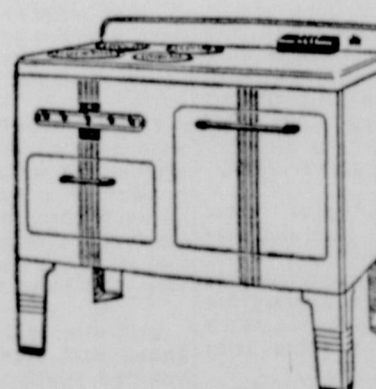
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Patent Law Was Enacted When Ideas Were Needed

There were patents before 1836. Some of the colonies granted them, and so did the federal government from 1790 on. What set the law of 1836 apart was the provision that patents were to be granted only to first inventors, meaning that priority of invention had to be established by historical research in publications. Before 1836 patents were granted virtually for the asking—and the payment of a government fee of \$30, according to a writer in the New York Times.

With the act of 1836, the Patent Office was established, headed by a Commissioner of Patents. It was the principal factor in encouraging the American inventor.

The law of 1836 could hardly have been enacted at a more propitious time. Railroads were being constructed, and the country needed locomotives different from those which had proved useful in England—locomotives which burned wood instead of English coke and which could haul heavy loads on flimsy tracks. West of the Alleghenias a new country had been opened by pioneers.

Morse gave up portrait painting and invented a telegraph—just what a country of vast open spaces needed. Howe patented his sewing machine and transferred the making of clothes from the home to the factory. Shoemaking machines were devised by McKay just when a huge army drafted for the Civil war had to be shoe.

But the dramatic figure of all was that of Edison. He literally swamped the Patent Office with scores of applications for telegraphs to send several messages over the same wire at the same time, phonographs, telephones, dynamos and his incredible electric lamp.

Ostrich Bolts Pebbles, Glass for His Digestion

As an aid to his digestion (which isn't all it's cracked up to be), the ostrich goes about bolting pebbles and broken bottles, if he can find any, notes W. H. Shippen, Jr., in the Washington Star.

An ostrich swallows crushed rock and other flinty whatnots with as much enthusiasm as a dyspeptic devouring soda-mint tablets.

Gravel in judicious doses, however, is quite a contribution to his well-being. Like the chicken, he uses gravel to grind his food. In addition to his eccentric diet, the ostrich has a peculiar home life.

He is a polygamist whose several wives deposit 50 or 60 eggs in a rude earthen nest. He incubates the eggs at night and his wives share the day shift.

The male ostrich is not above cracking an egg now and then for his own nourishment, or eating the chicks which hatch out first.

Most of the ostriches on display in the United States have been raised on farms in Florida or California. The domesticated ostrich is usually plucked as fast as his plumes mature.

The ostrich is native to Africa and Arabia. He inhabits open country and can run 60 miles an hour. Natives of Arabia sometimes hunt ostriches on their splendid horses. With his long legs, the big bird is able to wind a whole relay of horses.

"Behind the 8-Ball"

The National Billiard Association of America says: "It is generally conceded that the 8-ball is the most difficult for the player to see clearly in the execution of his shot. This, because it is black, naturally, the edges of the ball, or in fact any part of the ball, do not stand out as clearly as colored. Therefore, professional players, if possible, avoid being forced to play the 8-ball, because it is more difficult to see clearly. In reality, this fact was what started the now common saying, 'behind the 8-ball,' used in the player's vernacular in the sense that being in any kind of a difficult point on the table, many times calls for the remark that one is 'behind the 8-ball.' In other words, they use this to explain any difficult situation which may confront them in the game."

Vowel Sounds

Prof. R. G. Kent, secretary of the Linguistic Society of America, says: "All languages have vowel sounds. Some forms of writing do not indicate the vowel sounds, but in actual speech the vowels are necessary to support the consonants. The Egyptian hieroglyphics did not indicate the vowels; and neither did the written form of Hebrew until the invention of the so-called masoretic points. The relation of speech to writing is a very complex one which cannot be answered in a few sentences."

Everyone Can Be Hypnotized

Practically everyone can be hypnotized, although some succumb much more readily than others, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times. Because a person can be easily hypnotized does not imply that he is of low mentality, or has a weak will. Instead, he seems to have the ability to fix, to concentrate the attention upon a particular point. "Scatter-brained" persons whose minds are wandering, or jumping from problem to another, are hard to hypnotize.

Upside-Down Sloth's Coat Blends With the Foliage

The upside-down, slow-motion sloth is about 10 times as conspicuous in a zoo as he would be back in his native South American jungles, writes W. H. Shippen, Jr., in the Washington Star.

In his usual haunts his coat is a bright, living green to match the foliage into which he blends.

Natural coloration is the strange little creature's only protection from his enemies.

Back in the damp jungles, the sloth's coarse hair is covered with a green parasite plant called alga of the same primitive type which colors the shells of sea turtles. The alga dies when the sloth leaves the steaming climate of the tropics.

The sloth's hair grows the wrong way, he lives upside down, creeps along limbs at night in search of fruit and tender shoots, hangs motionless all day and never descends voluntarily to the ground.

Instead of toes he has strong, permanently flexed hooks, and on the ground he cannot walk, but must hitch himself along like a man with a broken leg. Another strange feature of the sloth is the fact that he has one more or one less bone in his neck than any other mammal.

His slothful lazy ways won him his name with the coming of the white man. The sloth is a distant relative of the huge ground sloths which were larger than elephants and which disappeared from South America millions of years ago.

The anteater seems to have descended from this huge prehistoric creature also.

Carpets and Rugs Play Part in Some Countries

In Turkey, Anatolia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Turkestan, carpets not only play a great part in social life, but also in the great political and religious ceremonies. Every year, states a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine, a special carpet is carried from Cairo to Mecca where it covers the Kaaba, a building in the Mohammedan mosque; openings in this cover are made to show two sacred stones.

This covering is used only once, and afterwards it is cut up and sold to the pilgrims. It is made of a black brocade and on this are inscriptions woven in silk. These convey the following ideas: Good Luck, Health, Happiness, Dominion, Craft, Fire, Water, Royalty, Divine Wisdom and the Glory of God.

Color has its various meanings: trouble, white mourning, white and green joy, yellow honor and distinction, while dignity is represented by red and purple. It can be said that from the splendor of the carpets displayed the dignity of the occasion may be judged.

France was the first to develop carpet-making in 1607. In 1685 several French craftsmen crossed the Channel and settled in Bristol and Axminster and other towns in the southwest of England where an industry soon spread north to Glasgow, Kidderminster, and Yorkshire towns, which explains the names given to many carpets.

"Point" in Market Reports

"Point," as employed in market reports, means a recognized unit of variation in price and is used in quoting the prices of stocks as well as various commodities. In the United States stock market one point ordinarily means one dollar a share. The value of a point, however, varies according to the commodity in question. Therefore in order to understand the market reports one must be acquainted with the value of a point in reference to any given commodity. In the coffee and cotton markets, for instance, a point is the hundredth part of a cent; in oil, grain, sugar and pork it is 1 cent. When cotton goes up 200 points it goes up 2 cents; when grain goes up 5 points it goes up 5 cents.

Conifers and Evergreens

Persons who are accustomed to thinking of conifers and evergreens as synonymous terms for a certain group of trees may be interested to learn that there are conifers that shed their leaves annually and, conversely, there are true evergreen trees that do not bear cones. The larch, or tamarack, is one example given by an eastern forestry authority of a coniferous tree that fails to qualify also as an evergreen, because it sheds its leaves each year.

An "Eighth Wonder"

Stretching for a thousand miles off the northeastern coast of Australia is the Great Barrier Reef, claimed by many as the eighth wonder of the world. It is a chain of coral reefs and islands built up from the sea floor by billions of the microscopic creatures known as polyps, using as building material limestone absorbed from their food. The reef varies from 10 miles to 150 in width and is as solid as marble.

Kites Form Letters

The Chinese are much given to the pastime of kite flying and some of the constructions are marvelous to behold. The Chinese kites often have two strings and these enable the operator to make the kite do some wonderful things. It becomes an aerial messenger as it is possible to make the kite from letters and characters by which messages may be exchanged.

International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

General Theme: The Heroism of Christian Faith—Paul and a Furious Mob.

Scripture Lesson: Acts 21:12, 13, 27-34. Time: A. D. 57. Place: The City of Jerusalem.

12. And when we heard these things, both we and they of that place besought him not to go up to Jerusalem.

13. Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.

27. And when the seven days were almost ended, the Jews which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him.

28. Crying out, Men of Israel, help! This is the man, that teacheth all men every where against the people, and the law, and this place; and further brought Greeks also into the temple, and hath polluted this holy place.

29. (For they had seen before him in the city Trophimus an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.)

30. And all the city was moved, and the people ran together; and they took Paul, and drew him out of the temple; and forthwith the doors were shut.

31. And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar.

32. Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them; and when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul.

33. Then the chief captain came near, and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains; and demanded who he was, and what he had done.

34. And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitude; and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into the castle.

Golden Text: Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends—John 15:13.

Introduction

This lesson brings the apostle Paul to the end of the third missionary journey; for the last time in his life he is to see the city of Jerusalem; the days of his freedom will terminate in the Holy City, and, from then on, more or less continually, Paul will be a prisoner under the care of the Roman government. The Lord Jesus once was said to have "set his face to go to Jerusalem" (Luke 9:51), which ultimately terminated in his death; so the apostle Paul now also, determining to visit the same city, sets his face toward martyrdom. Our lesson opens with Paul in the city of Caesarea, on the coast of Palestine, about thirty miles north of the city of Jaffa. While in this city, there came down from Judea a prophet, Agabus, who announced that the Holy spirit had told him that the Jews of Jerusalem would bind the apostle and deliver him unto the hands of Gentiles. Acts 21:16.

Paul Ready to Die for the Lord Jesus

"For I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." Luther cried out when his friends would keep him from going to the city of Worms: "Were there as many devils in Worms as tiles on the roofs, I would go in." The distance from Caesarea to Jerusalem was about 70 miles. Paul was now about 60 years of age. "His body had been worn with disease and mangled with punishments and abuses, and his hair must have been whitened and his face furrowed with the lines of age," James Stalker.

Paul Follows the Advice of the Jewish Christian—Acts 21:20-26

The day after their arrival Paul went into consultation with Jesus and the elders of the Jerusalem church, and, upon recounting the wonderful things God had done among the Gentiles through his ministry, praise went up to God. But there was trouble in the hearts of these Jewish Christians. After all, the city of Jerusalem had never been very kind toward the apostle. The church had always looked upon him with more or less suspicion. "There were 'myriads' among the Christian Jews, who were 'Zealous for the law,' and who had heard that Paul was teaching the Jews living in Gentile countries to forsake Moses and to cease the practice of circumcision. They suggested that he join four other Christian Jews who had taken a Nazirite vow, and pay their expenses, and then 'all shall know that there is no truth in the things whereof they have been informed concerning thee.' Paul followed their advice.

Paul Seized By A Mob—Verses 27-30

"And when the seven days were almost completed, the Jews from Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the multitude and laid hands on him." The temple was divided into two great areas, the outer court of the Gentiles, where any one had the right to walk, and the inner court, where only a Jew was allowed. A Gentile entered here at the risk of his life. These Jews from Asia were, no doubt, some of those who had caused uprisings against Paul in some of the chief cities of Asia Minor. "For they had before seen with him in the city of Trophimus the Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple." The charge that Paul had brought Greek into the inner court of the temple was a falsehood. From the fact that they had seen him walking in Jerusalem with a Gentile citizen of Ephesus by the name of Trophimus, and now saw Paul himself walking in the outer court of the temple, they "supposed"

that, if Paul was there, Trophimus was there also. He wasn't. Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull once truly said: "A large share of all the misrepresentation and all the injustice in the world comes from people 'supposing.'" "And all the city was moved, and the people ran together; and they laid hold on Paul, and dragged him out of the temple." They wanted to get Paul out of the temple so that, the temple would not be polluted with human blood, for they certainly were set on killing him.

Paul Rescued by the Chief Captain Verses 31-32

The Roman garrison in the city could not allow such a riot as this to continue. The commanding officer arrived in time to save Paul's life and to avoid a disgraceful lynching. With several soldiers he rescued Paul from the mob. As Paul was being dragged away from the howling mob he made a request of Lysias that he be allowed to speak to the Jews. Lysias was greatly surprised to know that he could speak Greek. Standing on the stairs Paul faced these Jews who looked on him as a deserter, a renegade Jew, and a turncoat. In his address he used the Hebrew language and made such a profound impression on this group that for a long while they listened attentively. He began by telling them the story of his zeal for Judaism in the days when he persecuted Christians. He followed this with a brief summary of his missionary activities throughout Asia and Europe. When he revealed to them that God had chosen him as a special messenger to the Gentiles they could stand it no longer. Another demonstration followed which was more disorderly and disgraceful than the former.

Paul Comforted By A Heavenly Vision—Acts 23:11

In some ways this must have been the saddest hour of Paul's life. "The uppermost thought of his mind would inevitably be that of the disaster of the day. I believe there settled upon his spirit that night the sense of utter dejection. I believe he was overwhelmed with the sense of his failure, in Jerusalem."—C. Campbell Morgan. But that very night Paul had one of the sweetest experiences of all his life, for the Lord came and stood by him and said: "Be of good cheer; for as thou hast testified concerning me at Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome."—Acts 23:11.

Jones: "How much did it cost you to see the opera?"

Dobbs: "Eighteen dollars."

Jones: "I didn't know the tickets were so expensive."

Dobbs: "They weren't. It was my wife's now hat that was so expensive."

What! No Chaperons?



Miss Margaret Chapman of Havana, Cuba, who recently enrolled in Texas State College for Women (Cla.), was both amused and surprised when Miss Chaney Miller, senior journalism student, pointed out that girls at the college are permitted to have dates without chaperons. "In Cuba," she says "your mother or brother must chaperon you at night."

Although there are 56 plants in the United States making poultry feed and agricultural lime from oyster shells only two of the plants are in Texas, a state with a coast line of 624 miles, according to data compiled by the Texas Planning Board.

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TAX NOTICE

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Those who wish to take advantage of the Split Tax payment plan for 1936 State and County Taxes must make their first payment on or before

November 30th, 1936

the second half will become due on or before June 30, 1937.

All 1936 taxes are due and payable on or before January 31, 1937, unless the split payment plan is used. Property owners may make their payment of taxes in full at any time after October 1.

Information regarding your 1936 taxes will be given promptly.

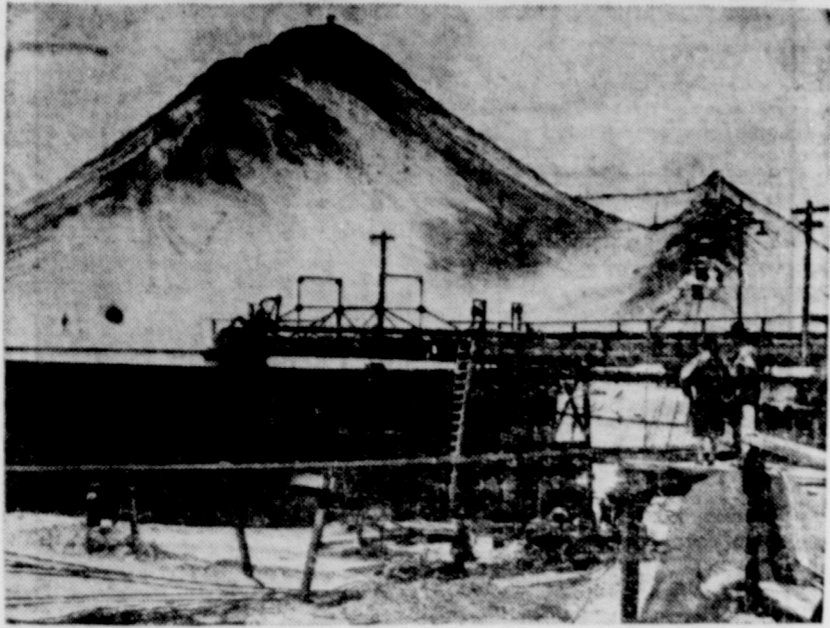
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Golden Johannesburg



Pyramids of Dross at Johannesburg.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society
 Washington, D. C.—WNSD Service.

The Golden Jubilee of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, is marked by the opening of the Empire Exhibition of South Africa. Two million visitors are expected as a minimum during the four months' duration of this, the first exhibition outside the British Isles purporting to reflect activities of the entire British Empire, which embraces about one-fourth of the entire earth's land area.

The Jubilee for Johannesburg is "golden" in more ways than one. In claiming a place among the world's most prosperous, this city needs only to mention that it is the center for the ten-billion-dollar gold industry of the Witwatersrand, discovered in 1886.

Thus Johannesburg is the city that gold built. Just fifty years ago George Walker, out for a stroll, accidentally stubbed his toe and kicked into a gold-bearing outcrop of what proved to be the main reef of the Witwatersrand. Here, shaped like a vast bowl imbedded face-upward, was a 70-mile stretch of gold-impregnated rock, now familiarly known as the Rand and surely one of the richest gold fields in the world.

Immediately upon that treeless uninhabited no-man's-land there appeared a tawdry mining village of tents and covered wagons. Telegraph wires hummed and the village became a raw tin-shack town of 3,000 people.

The prevailing crude process of mining and treatment of ore lost half the gold worked. Yet who cared, since the Reef seemed inexhaustible? Supplies were teamed from 300 miles away. Yet who minded fancy prices? And, as to the water shortage, "All right; let's bring in champagne!"

Thus began the babyhood of Johannesburg, which is to-day, though a mere youth of fifty years, a giant in achievement. The largest African town south of Cairo and chief commercial plexus of the South African Union's hinterland, "Jo'burg" has a municipal area of nearly 82 square miles and some 300,000 people, or about half the population of the Reef, upon which rises this city built on gold.

Now a Cosmopolitan City

A town of such spectacular beginnings needs time to settle down to life's quieter realities. Today, 50 years young and quite used to having an annual \$225,000,000 worth of gold dug up, so to speak, in its back yard, the City of the Reef presents the aspects of a well-rounded cosmopolitanism.

One might expect such fine public buildings as the Town Hall, the Law Courts, and the Stock Exchange. Few visitors, however, would anticipate the planned beauty of some of Johannesburg's suburbs, or the spaciousness of its parks and recreation fields, or its support of art, medical research, and of so impressive an academic seat as the Witwatersrand University.

It is reported that growth even within the past few years has accelerated, to keep time with the amazing boom in the value of gold. Tall buildings are taller and more frequent on the skyline of this South African metropolis—and still going up!

As for the city's play-hour aspects, one might mention innumerable clubs, race meets, sporting events, motor cars like peas in a pod, and as for motorcycles—watch your step! In off hours the City Built on Gold forgets its world-important mining interests in such relaxations as quiet game of bowls on swards as smooth as golf greens. For Johannesburgers are one with Drake in their love of bowling greens and the very same game which tradition says the great Elizabethan was playing with the captains of his fleet when couriers brought news of the sighting of the Armada.

Mines of the Rand

Strangely impressive, as one approaches Johannesburg, are these miles upon miles of mine dumps surrounding the Witwatersrand gold fields and stretching across the vast plain like avenues of mammoth monuments. Indeed, South Africa also has its pyramids—pyramids of waste material, running into millions of tons of fine white sands, left from the gold-extracting processes. Their sloping sand-hued massifs suggest military fortifications on a

scale the world has never known. The Witwatersrand mines present a unique sight. Above ground is a confusing mass of vats, trolleys, bins, trestles supporting pipes and machinery, dumps, headgear topped by cables and whirling wheels, and various structures of wood and iron. Workmen, who are "underground commuters," descend by "skip" (lift) into the interior at the speed of an express elevator for well over a mile into the depths of the earth.

Johannesburgers dig holes as grandiosely as Americans rear skyscrapers—more grandiosely. The shafts of the deepest mine on the Rand at present descend over 3,000 feet, approximately a mile and a half. Plans are under way for mining to the depth of 10,000 feet, nearly two miles.

A trip below the surface reveals to you a subterranean electric-lit town, with avenues and cross streets, where thousands of men are drilling and loading the gold-bearing conglomerate. It gives you the impression of cleanliness, neatness, and—thanks to the giant elevators—of a not-too-uncomfortable warmth.

You stay long enough to watch a surface hoist start off with a load weighing over nine tons which it will lift up that mile or more of shaft to the crushing and reduction plant in about two minutes. Then you too may ascend once more to what, measuring shafts by skyscrapers, the elevator operator might conceivably announce as "Two hundredth floor, last stop!"

What you have glimpsed is but a tiny corner of what is, in effect, a vast underground city, whose axis measures 70 miles, whose workers number over 300,000 and whose shafts, avenues, and streets exceed 4,000 miles, or approximately the length of the African continent.

Sports of the Natives

How to handle that grand total of 212,000 men, 90 per cent of them Bantu, who, either above ground or under it, work on the Rand?

Recreation—whether golf, tennis, bowls, swimming, or native dances—is universal, with inter-mine sport as a corollary. As to health and safety, each man regularly undergoes medical examination, first aid is taught to many thousands, while that cheery organ, The Reef, advises you on everything, from keeping fit to giving accident-prevention tips to American visitors in what is thought to be Americanese.

As to native recreation, the "boys" weekly war dance rivals a circus, a rodeo, and a football match combined. Here is a native compound disgorging its thousands of black Shangaans who are welcoming other thousands of black M'Chopis, the former tribe's invited guests. A pell-mell pageant of savage magnificence! All are superb in leopard skins, beads, head plumes, oxtail knee adornments.

Iron and Diamonds, Too

How explain the Reef? How was this treasure house built? In order to comprehend, we must imagine successive geologic cataclysms—molten rock being ejected from the interior of the earth; long-vanished seas rushing in to lay sediments thereon; then the sea's retirement, and in its place some great, prehistoric river sweeping through aridiferous regions to deposit its granular gold among that three-mile depth of marine sediment.

But the Transvaal, like South Africa in general, is as varied in respect to treasure houses as was ancient Delphi, with its "treasuries." In the Pretoria region, and also near Rustenburg and in the "Bushveld Complex," there are apparently unlimited iron resources, while the last-named region promises to yield one of the greatest platinum deposits in the world.

And then there are the ever-cropping-up diamonds—one might almost say, those irrepressible South African diamonds. Really, one never knows where they will turn up next.

And, just to illustrate how South African diamonds keep cropping up, here is a glimpse of the Lichtenburg alluvial diggings west of Johannesburg. Not ten years ago Lichtenburg was a tiny, willow-shaded Sleepy Hollow of a dorp—sleepy, perhaps dreaming, but certainly not of diamonds. But suddenly one day appeared some 25,000 men, who lined up for the official pistol shot, then rushed pell-mell to peg their claims on what had proved to be a diamond field fifteen miles long by five miles wide.

Two Species of Mountain Sheep, Investigator Says

In North America there are two species of mountain sheep, the Rocky Mountain bighorn and the Alaska white sheep, states a writer in the Washington Star. The desert bighorn is one of the sub-species of the Rocky Mountain bighorn, distinguished by its small size and pale color. Its natural range includes the arid mountainous regions of the southwestern states and parts of Mexico.

Desert vegetation eaten by these bighorns includes cactuses and other thorny plants. The tender leaves of the spiny, polelike ocotillo cactus are a favorite food. In times of food shortage old rams often butt their way through the thorny armament of barrel cactus to eat the juicy pulp inside the plant.

In winter the hairy coat of these animals is dark brown, sometimes so dark that a band of sheep at a distance appears as a black spot moving across the light background of the desert sands. During spring and summer, however, their coats are bleached by the sun into a dull yellow. Many of the old rams have fine horns—long a cherished trophy of hunters—which are larger in proportion to the weight of their bodies than the horns of larger species. Predatory animals that attack mountain sheep usually make a hasty retreat after one or two well directed butts.

Lammergeyer Is Feared by Children of Europe

Mothers of Southern Europe often subdue their children with a threat of winged terror from the sky, writes W. H. Shippen, Jr., in the Washington Star.

The lammergeyer is supposed to swoop down upon runaway toddlers, bearing them off to devour them on some lofty mountain pinnacle.

Scientists, however, say the lammergeyer, or bearded vulture, likes turtles and marrow bones far better than he does bad boys and girls. He swings aloft with the turtle or bone and smashes his food open by dropping it on rocks far below.

The lammergeyer's ten-foot wing spread enables him to fly away with lambs, pigs or young calves. He has become rare in his native mountains of Southern Europe and is found mostly in North Africa or Southern Asia.

The lammergeyer rears its young on the highest, most inaccessible crags, laying a single egg in a huge nest rudely constructed of sticks. He is one of Europe's biggest birds of prey. The small tuft of hair, or "beard," under his chin is more pronounced than in related species. The lammergeyer feeds upon a meat, like the eagles.

Making Shrunken Heads

The shrunken heads of the Jivaro were generally the heads of enemies slain in battle. After having been severed from the body the heads are placed in hot sand, and the skin, flesh and muscles peeled off, leaving the skull clean and naked but for the eyes and teeth. They are then filled with sand and placed in specially prepared pots made of baked clay to which water is added. The water is allowed to heat and the heads removed just before it reaches the boiling point. When they are removed the heads have shrunken to about one-third their size. More hot sand is poured into them and they are ironed with hot stones, picked up with the aid of palm leaves. This process is continued for about 48 hours until the outside of the head is smooth and hard as leather and has gradually shrunk to the size of an orange. They are hung in the smoke of a fire to preserve them.

Atmosphere Is Dusty

Dustiness is one of the many characteristics of the atmosphere that science is not content merely to observe, but must also measure. The usual procedure is to count the number of dust particles per unit space. A generation or more ago the standard instrument for this purpose was the dust counter devised by John Aitken, the Scottish physicist, and the measurements obtained with this instrument were responsible for some rather startling statements still found in reference books; as, for example, that the air of a dusty room may contain upwards of 88,000,000 dust particles to the cubic inch and that a cigaret smoker sends 4,000,000,000 particles into the air at every puff.

Mango Trees

The mango (Mangifera indica) is a tree of the sumac family, sometimes 40 feet high, with large, shiny leaves and yellow or reddish flowers. The fruit varies in size from that of a plum to that of an apple, sometimes weighing a pound or more. Mangoes are grown in many tropical and subtropical countries, particularly in the West Indies and, to some extent, in southern California and Florida.

Lost Loin Cloth Set Style

In the most ancient Olympic games loin cloths were the uniforms worn by the boys. But in 720 B. C. Orsippus of Megara, who wasn't given a chance, lost his loin cloth and scampered "unimpeded" to victory in a race. For many years thereafter the boys dressed only in smiles and frowns.

Ft. Ticonderoga Figured in Indian, French Wars

Ft. Ticonderoga stands on a point of land at the lower end of Lake Champlain about 100 miles from Albany and seventy miles below Plattsburg. Long before the coming of the white man it was a common battleground for the Indian tribes of the region. It was there, notes a writer in Pathfinder Magazine, that Champlain fought the Iroquois and instilled in them hatred for the French. Thereafter they always fought on the side of the English.

The French built a fortification there to command the passage of the lake and called it Carillon, meaning "chime of bells," in allusion to the sound of the nearby waterfall which the Indians called Ticonderoga (sounding water). Later it was called Ft. Ticonderoga. It was greatly enlarged and strengthened by the British who took possession of it in 1759.

When the town of Ticonderoga in 1875 celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the American capture of the Fort, Ft. Ticonderoga bid fair to become little more than a memory. Mouldering walls were slowly crumbling away from the effects of the elements and the hands of man who found the old fort a convenient stone quarry. Many a doorstep and grave marker of the region were stones which had been carted away from the fort.

Tasmanian Devil Always Ill-Natured, Disagreeable

The Tasmanian devil is a pouched mammal peculiar to Tasmania, so called from its ugly and untamable disposition. Whether in a wild state or in captivity it always is the same ill-natured, disagreeable beast, whose blood is aroused at the slightest provocation, asserts a writer in the Indianapolis News. It never learns to know or to like the person who cares for it and gives it food, attacking him with the same blind ferocity as it does a stranger. It is about as large as a badger or small bear. It is powerfully built, with a very large head and a bushy, thick-haired tail, about twelve inches long. The fur, which is thick and close, is mainly black or blackish brown, with a white collar or patch on the throat and white spots on the neck, shoulders and rump. In its gait and movements it very much resembles a badger or small bear. It is nocturnal in habit, being nearly blinded by the sun's rays, and passes the day usually coiled up in a cleft in the rocks or in a hole excavated by its powerful claws under the roots of some tree. Its prey consists of living creatures which it is able to destroy. In the early days of European settlement it was the pest of sheep-breeders and poultry-raisers, but is nearly exterminated and is seen rarely even in the wildest regions.

The Little Brown Bear

The little brown bear is the descendant of a long line of European brown bears. Perhaps his ancestors did not come over on the Mayflower, but they once entertained Queen Elizabeth at a command performance. That was in 1575, says a writer in the Washington Star. Thirteen brown bears consented to be baited with bulldogs for the edification of her royal highness, and they made such a hit that the sport was continued for centuries, despite the Puritans and various uplift organizations. The hybrids obviously are of pioneer stock and have no family traditions. The little brown aristocrat's forbears were trained artists, dancing for the crowned heads of Europe, while the hybrids' parents were mooching fish from the Eskimos.

Pirates as Benefactors

In Seventeenth century England pirates sold the people such vast quantities of stolen merchandise at such low prices that these buccaneers came to be looked upon as public benefactors. Hence the courts could rarely find a jury that would convict them. Later, however, England virtually killed piracy on the high seas through a law which pardoned all freebooters who surrendered themselves by a certain date.—Collier's Weekly.

Tradition Is Observed

For embarrassing moments among royalty there is the story of a Persian Shah, calling on Queen Victoria at Windsor, who, when the doors opened, found himself faced by a green carpet, flecked with a pattern of pink roses—the Queen at the other end of it, seated on her throne. By religion, the Shah was forbidden to step on anything green, so picture him hopping from rose to rose until he reached the throne!

LET'S TALK ABOUT CLOTHES

DENTON, Nov. 12. — Nothing equals a button for a flippancy bit of amusement on an otherwise plain dress. Buttons have taken all honors for originality, and even zipper-conscious shoppers waver and use them in excess. They rate top position for a combine of practical purposes and decoration.

Wood buttons in every conceivable shape and color are especially good on your knitted outfits and sports clothes. There the wood bettons of letters in tiny discs of colored flat wood. Even miniature fir trees find themselves carved from dark and light colored brown wood to decorate milady's frock. Girls at Texas State College for Women (CIA) are especially fond of the amusing animal heads, including the head of mountain goat and others just as funny and as easy to use on knits and bright colored wool dresses.

Bow knot buttons in metals, flowers in metal, and leaves fashioned in either gold or silver studded with rubies, coral or emeralds, are other bright ideas for dark winter woools, velvets, or silks. Nearly all the buttons on the best collections are easily matched with belt buckles and clips, to satisfy their ensemble adicting with the splendor of coronation year, show crown buttons of silver or gold metal. They will add much to your shear woools, metallics, or satins. The filigree buttons in round, square and odd shapes, are particularly new and effective for dull silk crepes and afternoon velvets.

SUCCESS

By Elizabeth A. Thomas
 List of Accomplishments

Septic tank, enlarged yard and garden, transplanted trees for better view, Deleo, new Superflex, painted cabinet, walls, woodwork, and table, inlaid linoleum, step stool, garbage pail, towel rack, oil cloth for 3 shades, and curtains.

Materials On Hand
 Oil cook stove, coal range, hot-water tank, ice box, work table, sink, dishes, cooking utensils, tea towels, towels, and easy chair.

802 POSITIONS

802 calls for graduates and 238 unfilled positions this year. New catalogue describes training cost, and proved methods of securing positions. A few students may now earn part of expenses. Write nearest Draughman's College today. Box R, Lubbock, Wichita Falls, Abilene, or Dallas for full particulars.

ARMISTICE WEEK—THE FIGHTING IS OVER

And the Easy, Efficient and Economical Working Of The
HELPY-SELFY LAUNDRY
 Insures Your PEACE of Body and Mind. Give it a trial.
 E. E. Houlette, Proprietor

More than 100 non-metallic minerals have been tentatively located by the Texas Planning Board's mineral resources committee and effort now are being made to determine their size and value of the larger deposits. A preliminary report filed with the Texas Planning Board by the expert who are supplying the wool scouring industry of the nation indicates that wool scouring is feasible in Texas and that it can be made a paying venture.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable
 Parker County, Greeting:

You are Herby Commanded
 summon Mary Florence Hobert, at the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Florence Hobert whose names and residences are alleged to be unknown by making publication of this Citation one in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published, to appear at the regular term of the District Court Parker County to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Farwell, the Second Monday in January, A. D. 1937, the same being the 11th day of January, A. D. 1937, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1936, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 105 wherein Maple Wilson is Plaintiff and Mary Florence Hobert and her heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Florence Hobert, whose names and residences are alleged to be unknown, Defendants, and said petition alleging that on October 1, 1936, plaintiff was seized and possessed of and owning in fee simple that tract of land in Parker County Texas, being EAST half of section TSP 10 South, Range 2 EAST, part of Capitol League 528, 32 acres; That on the said date, defendants illegally entered onto said lands and dispossessed the plaintiff and continue to withhold from him unlawfully the said lands.

Herein Fail Not, you have you before said Court, to appear at the next regular term, this writ with you return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given Under My Hand and the Seal of said Court, at office in Farwell this 29th day of October, A. D. 1936.

(SEAL) E. V. RUSHING, Clerk
 District Court, Parker County,
 By DEALVA WHITE, Deputy
 (4-T)

Trades Day

Or No Trades Day—We are always making it worth
 Your While
 To Inspect Our Stock, Know Our Prices and Terms,
 And Try Our Service
 Whenever Contemplating Building or Repairing, Your
 Satisfaction is OUR Best Asset

ROCKWELL BROS. & CO.
LUMBER
 O. F. LANGE, Manager



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Mobilgas
 AMERICA'S FAVORITE GASOLINE AND MOTOR OIL

White West Affini

The White close affinity and is not as they are o as a writer in th Used to hun fashion as breeds, they land for many tracted much century. Wh Edinburgh, called Poltail of the distri came. Col. Falloch is the on record an perfected the strains of ve ties or impur Gradually their popular original nam and so the n ferrier was i forth objecti breeders unt the White V agreed upon official breed for everyday "Westie" is who love and Merry and these short-l from their co and size. Th be lighter th Westie neve white. In si to four poun being distrib Dogs will tip to nineteen thirteen to s

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