

The Fable of Adding Up Another Year

By GEORGE ADE

ONCE there was a prominent Citizen who put in a good Part of the Time telling himself that he was a Regular Feller. Just a grown-up Boy Scout, a Dispenser of Sunshine, carrying about 120 Pounds Pressure of Civic Pride, and the life of almost any Party. What you might call, if choosing to coin a new description, a red-blooded American.

He always took off his Hat when the Flag went by in a parade organized by the Foreign Element and he could Ta-Ta his Way through "The Star-Spangled Banner" and he had read enough history to know that the Revolutionary War was fought in the Eastern Section of our own Fair, or at least Fair to Middling Land and the Home Team won by a single Touchdown.

It befell that one Day, as 1931 was getting ready to take the Count and make way for the delightful Uncertainties of 1932, this same Ornament to Society was seated at his Desk, gazing at a new Date Pad presented by an Insurance Company, and reflecting sentimentally upon the widely advertised Fact that another Year was petering out.

He found himself reviewing the Period which had oozed by so rapidly since the preceding January First, and in doing so he could not refrain from hurling a few Bouquets.

"Family Ignorance is Bliss. Not so worse, everything considered," he said to himself. "A few more gilt-edge Securities planted in the sheet-iron Box, I traded in the Old Car just at the Right Time. In another Week it would have fallen in two. The Preparation which was guaranteed to arrest Baldness did not work. I lost the Third Flight because the new Shaft in my Mashie was not the same as the Old One, and I am Eight Pounds Overweight and I have a little higher Blood Pressure than Doc says is good for me, but I can still eat Mince Pie for Lunch and smoke six Cigars a Day, so I should fret."

"No one can say that I ain't been good to my family. I have given Emma and the two girls and Harold everything they needed and about \$6,000 worth of Junk that no sane Individual ever could possibly need. Yes, sir, the Old Boy has been a dandy Husband and Father and as long as they don't know about the little Bust-Over at Atlantic City during the Convention, the whole Thing is just the same as if it never happened. Besides, I didn't fall. I was shoved. And, as far as that's concerned, what I pulled wasn't any rougher than what the other Boys were doing while under the influence of the Salt Air. So my Conscience isn't troubling me—much."

"As nearly as I can recall them, having no copy at hand, there are several of the Ten Commandments that I have not shattered. That's more than some Birds can say. I'll admit that I haven't punched the Clock over at the Church any too often, but I've got an Alibi. I found out all about those Letters that Saint Paul wrote to the Corinthians and Thessalonians a good many years ago when I had to go to Sunday School. Furthermore, that Preacher has a convulsive Adam's Apple and makes me nervous. I sent the usual Check and I am certain that when the Funerary Sermon is preached it will be discovered that I am in Good Standing, even if I have carried most of my Religion in my Wife's Name."

"At all Times I have kept in Mind the good old Golden Rule which says that One should never put off until Tomorrow what might be done this Afternoon. Come to think of it, I may be mixed in my Dates. Possibly the Golden Rule has something to do with giving the Opposition a split of Fifty-Fifty. Well, I never figured that I could get very far unless I held out for about Seventy-Thirty, and I could name a lot of highly respected Guys who make it Ninety-Ten. At least, I stack up better than the Average. When you are sitting in with a Bunch of Hard-Boiled Comanches who deal from the Bottom of the Deck and have all of the Aces marked, I never can see the Sense of trying to get no better than an Even Break."

"It is easy to bear up under Criticism while there is plenty of Velvet. A Coving Dove With an Eagle's Crest in sight. I never cut a Throat unless I am sure that the victim has his own knife all sharpened up for Me. The Idea is to be a Good Sport but not to lose anything. Observe the Regulations but don't let your Rivals always interpret them for you. I think I am a Square Shooter, considering what I have been up against in the way of Overhand and a Fluctuating Market and the Necessity of dealing with so many Crooks."

"Taking all the Facts into Consideration, I have been a darn Good Citizen. If I have violated very many Laws it is because a Busy Man can't keep Tab on all of the new Statutes—Federal, State and Municipal. In regard to the Trouble I had over the Income Tax, it seemed to me that I had a Right to all of those Exemptions. It has always been my Idea to pay about the Same as the Neighbors were handing over and it wasn't my Fault if they tried to hold out. I will admit that I put up a moderate Howler when that fresh Special Agent

Doing the Unusual With Color

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SO FAR as color is concerned, most startling things are happening in the realm of fashion these days. It would seem as if designers were going almost revolutionary in their ideas on the color question, in that they are quite ignoring time-honored rules as to which color should go with which, creating as it were, a new order of things all their own.

Since doing the unusual is made to count for chic in present-day costume design, our leading style creators are working most unexpected tones and tints and vivid hues together—a gesture which is accomplishing wonders in the way of achieving a newness for winter fashions which is as refreshing as it is fascinating.

The styles illustrated give some idea of the interesting things that are being done with color this season. There is, for example, the charming dress which the pretty blond, seated to the left in the picture, has on. This unusual gown for theater and restaurant wear combines black crepe with geranium and purple aster velvet, the latter crossed demurely over the shoulders and brought very low at the back of the bodice. Velvet trimming touches on crepe or satin frocks are quite the rage this season.

A most gracious afternoon gown is shown to the right. Its color combination is regarded as a forecast for spring. The body of the frock is done in pale blue velvet with dark brown velvet for the sleeves. The combining of velvet in two or more colors is an outstanding feature of current styling.

Centered in the group is one of the

now-so-fashionable gumpe dresses such as are front page news in style reports. The frock which is of black broadcloth is enlivened with a scarlet blouse of dusty pink shark-skin satin. French couturiers are expressing a special fondness for black with pink this season.

There is no lack on this winter's style parade of even more striking exponents of new-thought coloring such as, for instance, a Paris model which tops an evening gown of pale blue crepe with draped bodice section of gray red embroidered in silver dots. Another party frock, the skirt of which is finely pleated, is fashioned of chiffon in tones of flesh, peach and orange with a scarf of the bright orange.

Sometimes it is the sleeves which furnish contrast, then again it is the little cape or jacket, and the most recent approach to color effect is gained via the waist and skirt which differ in color as well as in material. One creator evolves a two-piece of wine colored velvet for the skirt with pink velvet for the waist-length bodice. A purple crepe dress takes unto itself a brown velvet jacket. Then there is the Paris frock of rough purple crepe which is topped with a jacket in bright fuchsia.

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Point for Horse Raisers to Study

All Needs Met by Breeding Associations.

BY PROF. E. W. HARPER, New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service. A group of farmers, self-organized to buy a breeding stallion adapted to the horse needs of the community, and who buy a stallion direct from a breeder, is a horse-breeding association.

The horse-breeding association is similar to the old-time horse company, but lacks the outside promoter who has a horse to sell and who has to be paid for his sales-promotion activities. The old horse company, which made horse breeding too expensive in New York state, was usually organized by an agent who sold about twenty-five farmers each a hundred-dollar share of stock, and then sold the company a horse.

It is unnecessary for farmers to pay the added expense, when the horse-breeding association is both cheap and workable. When in need of a stallion, the association may send a committee of its members to horse-breeding sections, where they not only buy a stallion at a fair price, but see good breeding establishments, learn to know the better breeders, and make contacts with prospective buyers. The cost of a stallion under the breeding association plan is usually about half the cost in a horse company.

Repellent Washes That Cause Injury to Trees

Many repellent washes, such as whitewash, diluted lime-sulphur, soap suds, coal tar, gas tar, axle grease, paint, various oils, and other substances, are often recommended as washes or paints for fruit trees to prevent injury by rabbits and field mice. During mild winters all of these materials may work very well. If snow has been on the ground, however, for a week or more and rabbits and mice need food badly, serious injury may be done to the trees where washes of the above substances have been applied.

Such substances as paint, coal tar, gas tar, axle grease, concentrated oils, and combinations of such materials may do serious injury to the tree trunks and even cause the trees to die. To be on the safe side, the grower should not use such substances, as there are others which may be used with as good results without danger of harm.

If repellent or poisonous wash is desired, use whitewash, soap suds, or dormant strength lime-sulphur and add lead arsenate at the rate of about two pounds to 50 gallons. These washes may be applied with a sprayer, which will facilitate the work. Greater concentrations may be made and the repellents applied by means of an ordinary paint brush. There is little or no danger of these washes doing injury to tree trunks no matter when or how applied.—Exchange.

Best Pig Management

If at all possible, the farrowing places for pigs should be out in clean pastures. These pigs should be left in these clean pastures as long as there is any green feed available. There are three reasons why this kind of pig management is advisable: It prevents the pigs becoming infested with worms; it reduces the possible losses from anemia; and it helps to give the pigs a good start before winter weather necessitates their being more closely confined in central hog houses and under dry lot feeding conditions. As a rule, winter rations are more or less deficient in nutritive values. It is not quite fair to young pigs to put them on rations of this kind in addition to their already having a poor start.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Move for "Better Stock"

The basic idea of the "Better Stock—Better Stock" campaign is that the pure-bred sires will "grade up" and improve the flocks and herds. Give them time, and they will. But reports from the more than 17,500 stock owners who have enrolled show that many of them want to hasten the improvement. They know they can do so by acquiring pure-bred females. The latest figures showing improvement of live stock, as reported to the Department of Agriculture, reveal that on these 17,500 farms where there are no scrub or grade sires there are, on an average, for every pure-bred sire—including cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and goats—six pure-bred females, two cross-bred females, nine grade females, and less than half a scrub female.

Agricultural Hints

Apply mulch around perennial plants and not directly on the tops of them. Hogs do better on spuds which are cooked, but other live stock obtain more food value from the potatoes which are fed raw. Addition of cottonseed meal to the ration increased gains and improved the finish of the lambs. With 31,005,000 bushels of the 1931 corn crop still remaining on Illinois farms on November 1 this year, the carryover of old corn is the largest since 1920.

Pure breeds or scrubs? A survey in nearly every state of the Union shows that registered animals mature earlier, give a quicker turn-over on investment, make gains on less feed.

New Wheat Holds Out High Promise

"Yogo" Hailed by Department of Agriculture for Many Reasons.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service. A new winter wheat, "Yogo," has been released by the Department of Agriculture and the Montana agricultural experiment station for limited trial in Montana under farm conditions.

Yogo is thought to be the best hard red winter wheat yet produced for this northern area by the wheat breeders of the department. It survives the severe winters of Montana, yields well, and is resistant to bunt or stinking smut. These three qualities, difficult to combine in one wheat, furnish the basis for distributing Yogo and for believing that it will be successful in northern areas.

At present there is no seed available for distribution. Last year a limited quantity was distributed to farmers in Montana for fall seeding. If the variety continues to show outstanding performance general distribution of seed will follow.

Yogo has been developed and thoroughly tested by the department for yield, winter hardiness, smut resistance, and milling and baking qualities. In 1932, it was one of 50 varieties tested for smut resistance. After the seed had been inoculated with smut it was grown at eight experiment stations in the Great Plains area. Yogo ranked eighth, averaging only 1.7 per cent of infection, whereas Karmot, a hard red winter wheat grown extensively in Montana, averaged 47.6 per cent.

Yogo combines the hardy characteristics of all leading winter wheat varieties. In it are Beloglina, recognized in its original home in Russia as one of the most hardy red winter wheats known; Minuturk, which itself was a cross of Odessa and turkey wheats originating in the Black Sea region; and Buffum No. 17, a hardy selection from Turkey developed in Wyoming about 20 years ago.

Yogo is one of many new varieties that are being tested in the comprehensive winter wheat breeding and improvement program of the department in co-operation with the state experiment stations in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana.

Good Idea Is to Unite Two Weak Bee Colonies

The uniting of bee colonies for winter requires some judgment and care. There may be in the yard a fairly strong colony with plenty of brood and little honey, and alongside it a queenless hive with plenty of honey and a decreasing force. The uniting of these two will result in a strong colony with all that is needed for winter. Queenless colonies, as a rule, should be united with colonies that have a good queen. It is useless to try to winter over a queenless colony. To unite two or more colonies, remove the cover of one hive, spread a sheet of newspaper having a few small holes punched through it over the frames then lift the other hive from the bottom board and set it directly on the newspaper. If a third colony is to be united with this, take off the cover of the second hive and set on the third hive as before. The bees will gnaw away the newspaper and thus unite without fighting. If the queens are equally good, the job of killing the extra queen can be left to the bees, but if one of the queens is old or otherwise inferior, she should be hunted out and killed beforehand.

Get Pig-Raising Pointers

The farmer whose spring pigs are uneven, unthrifty, and undersized at that time of year should visit the nearest farmer he can find in his community who is practicing sanitary management for the prevention of diseases and parasites. He should look at this farmer's pigs, comparing them with his own. This comparison will indicate to him that there is a better method of producing pork than the one he is using. He should talk with the owner of these uniform, thrifty, well-grown pigs and find out how he can eliminate the hazards of diseases and parasites, and how he can get more pork from less feed.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Seed Wheat Smut

An application of copper carbonate dust at the rate of two ounces to each bushel of seed grain will prevent smut in seed wheat. Use a tight barrel or metal drum for mixing, however, as the dust is poisonous and will irritate the eyes and nose. The grain thus treated must not be used for any purpose other than planting, as the carbonate dust is highly poisonous to men and animals.

Thin Forest for Fuel

Persons living near the Nebraska national forest are getting fuel wood from the thinnings of the older plantings of pine, where only barren sand hills existed 30 years ago. They receive the wood in exchange for the cutting. The equivalent of \$33.00 worth of work per acre was done by the applicants for wood on an 84-acre tract in the winter of 1931-32. Forest officers marked trees to be cut. The cost of supervision and marketing was less than \$4 per acre.

"PORK PIE" HATS NOT FOR SNIFFLERS

Those saucy little "pork pie" hats which perched drolingly upon the heads of beauties of the naughty 90s are back again.

Turned up all around and often trimmed with tufts of fur, or feathers, these little hats are worn well forward, leaving the forehead and aft of the head exposed to the cruel winds of winter. Those smart women, who do not fear the cold, probably will wear "pork pies," but for those who sniffle there are other models.

There is one in particular which covers quite a bit of scalp. It really is a combination of two smaller skull-caps, such as women have been wearing. One fits over the front of the head and the other overlaps and covers the back of the head. One nice feature of winter is that no woman will be forced to wear a hat because her neighbor does. There will be fashions for all.

Lace Gowns for Evening Wear Are the Mode Again

There has not been much to say about laces in evening frocks this season, but now they come again. Black and filmy describe the laces that at present are seen.

Chapel, a die-hard when it comes to lace for evening, does win you over with an occasional heavy lace, but there are other models from her that are as frothy as those from August-bernard and Vionnet. Whether they are ruffy or flowing, they are the only real diaphanous dress type presented this winter. More than that, they have the feminine quality of period style influence.

Contrasting Tints Smart for Dress Combinations

As this is a year of vigorous contrasts in almost everything, colors go in for contrast, too. The smartest 1932 dresses show combinations of shades, frequently ones that have never been used together before. There are strange reds and blues in exotic purplish shades. There are yellows and browns, purples and whites, oranges and browns. Any number of startling and amusing new combines are being promoted.

WOOLLY TIMES



Now is the time when children's clothes take on a woolly aspect. Woolliest of the woolly are the rough-surface coatings, the tweeds, the chin-chillas, fleeces and Irish frieze, variously patterned and particularly good in the diagonal, writes Carolyn T. Radnor-Lewis in Child Life Magazine. For the little girls there's no smarter coat than the straight from the shoulder type. Even their older sisters are all for the swagger coats, and the fitted model with the higher waistlines, emphasized by seamings and occasionally by a belt, are the exception that proves the fashion rule. The one-sided effects are accentuated by bandings and buttons; braiddings and cordings form decorative motifs; and the wider shoulder effects are gained by drop yokes and raglan sleeves.

In the above picture the side details, wide shoulders affected by the raglan sleeve, stamp this a 1932 coat which may be worn with or without the belt. An unusual yoke gives a new look to the little dress appropriate for all fabrics. Separate one-piece panties.

Jacket Blouse

A black crepe dress with a gumpe of pleated white marquisette is charming for late afternoon and informal dinner. A jacket with three-quarter puff sleeves is made to go over it and button up the back, transforming it into a perfect daytime costume.

Best in the Master Snap Contest



LITTLE Donald Frank Queen is far too busy brushing his teeth to care about the fact that he is posing for the picture that won the first prize of \$500 in the recent Master snap-photo contest sponsored by the Master Photo Finishers of America. The photograph was submitted by Mrs. F. P. Crawford of Columbus, Ohio.

Hollywood Dogs Must Be Nose-Printed



HOLLYWOOD has a new ordinance providing that the nose prints of all dogs there must be taken as an aid to the police in recovering them when they are lost or stolen. Our photograph shows the pet of a screen actress being subjected to the process by E. E. Crumplar of the bureau of identification.

THE CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE SURPRISING SECRET OF STICKYTOES

FOR a long time after Stickytoes the Tree Toad had left him Johnny Chuck sat perfectly still. He actually forgot to eat. "I never!" he exclaimed over and over again. "I never! I believe he really meant it, but I never before heard of such a thing in all my life!"

You see Stickytoes had just told Johnny Chuck a secret and it was this secret that so astonished Johnny Chuck. It was the secret of where Stickytoes had spent the last winter and where he intended to spend the coming winter. In fact, he was on his way there when he happened along where Johnny Chuck was stuffing himself to pass the winter in comfort, and



"There Were a Number of Plants About Me, but They Were All in Those Queer Pots."

he had told the secret to Johnny in a whisper when Johnny had asked him where he would spend the winter.

"You will have hard work believing it, but it is every word true." Stickytoes had said. "Last fall I happened to be over close to Farmer Brown's house and I discovered some very nice plants right on the doorstep of the

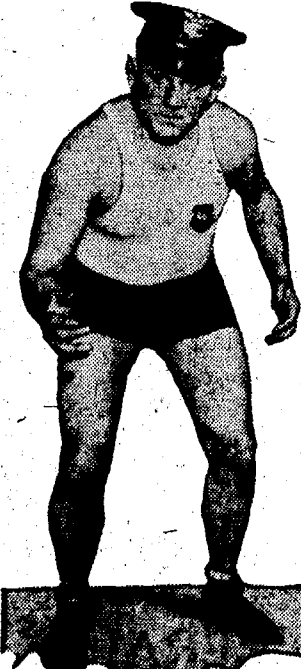
house. One day when no one was around I visited them and I found a lot of bugs on them which, of course, meant plenty to eat, so I decided to stay there for a while. I knew it was about time for me to be looking up a place to spend the winter, but I just couldn't leave those nice plants. They were growing in queer red things, which I believe are called pots. The earth in these pots was very fine and easy to dig in and always was damp, because every day Farmer Brown's wife watered the plants. She seemed very fond of those plants. Whenever I heard her coming I would hide under the leaves and keep perfectly still, and she didn't see me at all. So I stayed on and on after I knew that I should have hunted up a place to sleep for the winter.

"Then the weather became cool and I grew so sleepy that I just had to find a place to go to sleep. So I dug myself out of sight in the earth in one of those pots. You see, it was just the kind of a place I like to sleep in. I don't know how long I slept, but the next thing I knew the earth was so warm that I thought it must be that Mistress Spring had arrived, so I dug my way up to the surface. For a little while I was so surprised that I couldn't even think. There were a number of plants around me, but they were all in those queer pots. The leaves were green and there were flowers on some of the plants and the air was just as warm as in summer, but when I looked up I couldn't see any sky. I could hear a bird singing but it was a different song from any I ever had heard before, and when I finally saw the singer he was all yellow and was in a queer thing, all made of wires so that he couldn't get out."

"The Jolly Little Sunbeams were creeping in under the leaves of the plants and when I looked in the direction from which they came I saw the most surprising thing. I was looking out of what looked like a great doorway, only it was covered with something hard that I could look right through and outside everything was all white. I found out afterward that that was snow, the first snow I ever had seen."

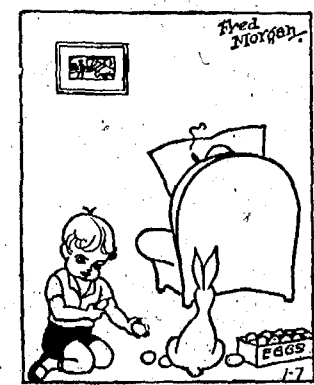
"It took me days and days to find out all about it. It seemed to me that the whole world was topsy-turvy. Now, where do you suppose I was? I was in Farmer Brown's house! Yes, sir, that is just where I was. Farmer Brown's wife had taken these plants into the house and me with them. She discovered me that very first day. Then Farmer Brown's Boy and Farmer Brown came to see me, and they were all very good to me, so that I grew quite fond of them. It is summer all the time in their house. Of course, I went back to sleep again, but every

Grapples Crime Now



Here is Charley Fox, new police chief of Euclid, Ohio, a Cleveland suburb. Charley is a well-known professional heavyweight wrestler. He thinks the knowledge he acquired in that line will help in the quelling of criminals and boisterous characters.

DADA KNOWS



"Pop, what is a fraternity?" "An intellectual huddle." © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

THE OLD WAY

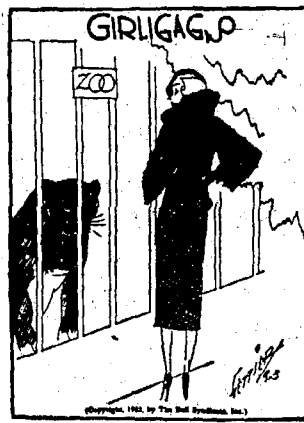
By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

EACH day it's another boy. Each night it's another place. A search for a later joy. A smile from a newer face. She says it's a better way. She says, and she ought to know; I think of an older day. The days of the long ago.

Each day it's another girl. It's not like it used to be; One look, and a heart awhirl. And only one girl for me. It's not like it used to seem: A look, and a heart astring. A walk, and a maiden's dream. And only one boy for her.

Each day 'twas the same old boy. Each day 'twas the same girl still. No search for another joy. No quest for a greater thrill. It may be it tied her down. Her chances, perhaps, were few; She married right here in town. A fellow she really knew. © 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

once in a while I would wake up and come out. "When Mistress Spring really did come back the plants were put out of doors again and I left them for the trees. Now I'm going back to spend this coming winter in Farmer Brown's house. It's the finest place in the world to spend a winter. You ought to try it, Johnny Chuck." "This was the surprising secret of Stickytoes which Johnny Chuck was having such hard work to believe. I don't wonder, do you? But it was true, every word of it. I wonder if Stickytoes will spend the winter there this year." © 1932, by T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.



"And the clerk that sold me the fur," says disillusioned Doris, "swore I would never see one like it." © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

BENEFICIAL BRAN FOODS

THE roughage which raw bran adds to the soft foods, which is the large per cent of foods taken, is most important. The bran which is tasteless may be added to cooked cereal, stirring it in until well mixed. A tablespoonful is a good amount to use in a dish of cereal. If one cares to take it in the water when drinking, stir in a spoonful and it goes down very easily. For constipation of long standing there is nothing better. Take a glass of water with two tablespoonfuls of bran before retiring. We may add bran to all our food—bread, confections as well as cake—which makes it very agreeable to take.

Bran Muffins. Take two cupfuls each of flour and raw bran. Sift three and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one egg, one-third of a cupful of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening. Sift the flour and baking powder, mix as usual, adding the melted shortening at the last. Bake in heated muffin tins thirty minutes. Bran Bread. Take two cupfuls of bran, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cup-

BONERS



Cassius was a vile selfish man who was always doing his best to make his own ends meet.

BONERS are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

Gareth rode along a high cliff and fell into the jaws of a yawning abyss.

A sphere is two hemispheres stuck together.

An agrarian is a meat eater.

Three times when animals spoke in the Bible are when the snake spoke to Eve in the garden, when the ass spoke to Balaam, and when the whale spoke to Jonah and said, "Al-most thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

Bacon said that where there is no love, talk is but a twinkling of symbols.

What is heredity? It means if your grandfather didn't have any children, then your father probably wouldn't have had any, and neither would you, probably.

An important invention of the Renaissance was the circulation of the blood.

fuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one egg, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and two tablespoonfuls of shortening. Sift dry ingredients, except bran, add bran, milk and beaten egg. Add molasses and the shortening melted. Beat well and bake one hour. This makes one loaf; add three-fourths of a cupful of nuts and you will have a most delicious nut loaf.

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Skating Costume



Among the timely suggestions of the season is this divided skirt of brown velveteen, most practical of skating fashions. It is shown with a soft yellow suede jacket, a suede beret and Norwegian knitted mittens.

DAIRY

HOME TEST COSTS MORE THAN GROUP

New York Dairyman Tells of His Experience.

By C. G. BRADT, New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

"Let the dairy record club keep your milk records for you," is the advice of George Heibler of Chatham, N. Y., a farmer member of the dairy record club. "The record club can test the milk samples cheaper than it can be done at home, and then, the club records are more complete and mean more." Mr. Heibler says.

Mr. Heibler was formerly a member of the dairy record club in Columbia county. He was in the club three months and then discontinued. He decided to keep the records on his cows himself at home and save the money which he was paying the dairy record club each month to keep and figure these records for him.

While doing his milk testing and record keeping at home, Mr. Heibler decided to find out what it was costing him. He figured the cost of his acid and other testing supplies. He charged up the time which was required. After a few months of this home testing and record keeping, he concluded that he could get his records through the dairy record club for less than he could afford to keep them himself. Mr. Heibler told his farm bureau agent he expected to go back in the club.

Dairy farmers can keep their own production records, but which they figure the time it takes from other farm work, they will find it does not pay.

Effect of White Clover in Producing Bloating

According to Prof. Andrew C. McCandlish, formerly of the Iowa agricultural experiment station and now of the West of Scotland agricultural college, white clover not only has a varying content of cyanoglucoside, but the possibility of hydrocyanic acid content having a distinctly harmful effect has also to be considered. It would also appear probable that a saponin in clover forage may act as a preventive of normal belching of gas from the paunch and so help to cause serious bloating of that organ. It is this saponin that is supposed to cause frothing of feed in the paunch, and that frothing tends to cause bloating. These subjects are being studied, and there is need of more experimental work on the question in America.

Meanwhile it may be stated that the heroic four-ounce dose of pure turpentine and four-ounce dose of aromatic spirits of ammonia, administered in a quart of new milk, still proves remedial in a severe case of bloating, while many owners pin their faith to a large dose of formaldehyde solution, similarly diluted with milk, and others get good results from kerosene in milk.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Production Cost Figures

The feed necessary to produce a pound of butterfat may vary from 7 to more than 17 cents, even in tested herds, according to figures tabulated on 22 herds in the White-Carroll association by Tester Dale Hasbely. One cow which produced less than 200 pounds of fat annually consumed \$32.68 worth of feed, or 17.8 cents for each pound of butter. Four cows in the 200-to-300-pound fat class required \$33.78 in feed, or 13.8 cents per pound of fat. The feed for nine cows in the 300-to-400-pound group cost \$37.95 per cow, but averaged only 10.8 cents per pound; while six cows producing between 400 and 500 pounds consumed only \$40.34 worth of feed, or 8.3 cents per pound. The two cows in the 500-to-600-pound class were fed \$42.73 worth of grain and roughage at a cost of 7.7 cents per pound of fat produced. Although it cost more for feed for the higher-producing cows, they were far more efficient in production.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

DAIRY HINTS

Through the record club a dairyman knows that he will get a full year's record on his cows. That is what counts in dairy record keeping work.

Cows producing under eight quarts of milk a day need no grain at this time, but the high-producers should have at least about a half feeding of concentrates.

Fresh skimmilk is a good protein feed for dairy cows, and will be eaten readily if mixed with grain. Eight pounds of skimmilk will equal one pound of linseed meal.

It is undeniably true that the low-producing cows are the cows that create surpluses of dairy products.

Well water may be pumped through a milk-cooling tank and if the milk is stirred occasionally, it is cooled quickly so that bacteria do not increase rapidly.

In a milk house the chief consideration is that of cooling. The cooling equipment does more work than should be required of it unless the cooling house is thoroughly insulated.

EDDIE, THE AD MAN

GEORGE APPLEBOB HAS BEEN WATCHING OUR WANT ADS BECAUSE THEY NEVER FOUND TH' KISS HE LOST A MONTH AGO—YESTERDAY HE LOCATED 'EM IN AN OLD PAIR OF PANTS—WHEN OUR BIZZY LIT' ADS DON'T DO THEIR DUTY, THERE'S A REASON



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TREE IS MONUMENT TO INNOCENT MAN

A man hanged long ago for a crime he did not commit has as his monument the old tree under which he met his death. All of the tree which stands near Fayette, Mo., is dead except the limb from which the man was hanged.

According to musty records, in June, 1857, a man was killed in a field, and John Chapman, a neighbor, was charged with the crime. Despite his protests of innocence he was found guilty and sentenced to death.

After the noose had been fastened around his neck and the rope thrown over the limb Sheriff Boyd McHenry asked the condemned man if he wished to make a statement.

"Gentlemen, you are hanging an innocent man," replied Chapman. As he predicted, years afterward another man confessed the slaying, clearing Chapman's name.—Grit.

Doctors Give Creosote For Dangerous Coughs

For many years our best doctors have prescribed creosote in some form for coughs, colds and bronchitis, knowing how dangerous it is to let them hang on. Creosolmulsion with creosote and six other highly important medicinal elements, quickly and effectively stops all coughs and colds that otherwise might lead to serious trouble. Creosolmulsion is powerful in the treatment of all colds and coughs no matter how long standing; yet it is absolutely harmless and is pleasant and easy to take. Your own druggist guarantees Creosolmulsion by refunding your money if you are not relieved after taking Creosolmulsion as directed. Beware the cough or cold that hangs on. Always keep Creosolmulsion on hand for instant use. (adv.)

Liability in Cheating "There is little profit in a cheating bargain," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "since the enemy created may be a perpetual liability."—Washington Star.

WHISPERED Great Complexion Secret!

TO her friend she confessed that her skin was anything but the smooth and clear complexion of a queen. She had been told that no cosmetic would hide blotches, pimples or yellowness. She learned the secret of real complexion beauty in the Tablets (Quaker's Secret). They cleared and cleared the eliminative tract—corrected sluggish bowel action—drove out the poisonous waste, she felt better, her complexion cleared with vitality. Try this mild, safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective tonight. See your complexion improve, see headaches, dullness vanish. At all druggists—only 25c.

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.

Needed Their Help "I've just come from the beauty parlor." "Too bad they were closed."—Answers.

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE USE Mistal

NIGHT AND MORNING AND PUT ESSENCE OF MISTAL ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW IT'S NEW

SORES AND LUMPS—My Specialty

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

ASTHMA OR DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

W. N. U., DETROIT, MICH., NO. 53-1982.

A Toast to the New Year



FROM AROUND MICHIGAN

Alpena—Alpena County, which lost its Court House by fire, will rebuild next year on the same site. The destroyed building was put up in 1881.

Carleton—The new high school here, will be dedicated Tuesday, Jan. 2. The building cost approximately \$80,000. The old building was destroyed by fire on the morning of Oct. 25.

Mt. Clemens—A concerted move is being made here to interest the United States Veterans' Bureau in erecting a Government hospital here similar to the one at Hot Springs, Ark.

Marquette—A young timber wolf was shot by Bob Hume, caretaker of Presque Isle, Marquette City's natural park. The wolf, the first seen in the park in three years, was discovered near the coyote cage in the park zoo.

Bay City—By a 4 to 1 vote the City Commission decided to transfer \$87,641.23 from the electric light sinking fund to the electric light general fund for immediate welfare relief. By the same vote \$10,000 was transferred to the general fund and half of that to the charity fund.

Stanton—The estate of unestimated value of Fred Session, 76 years old, who committed suicide here because of despondency over the death of his wife, is left to the Montcalm County Poor Commission. This was revealed when the will was filed for probate. Session had no children.

Dowagiac—A fire which started in the crude rubber cargo of a United States Rubber Co. truck, four miles north of Dowagiac, blazed fiercely for five hours, sending great clouds of black smoke skyward. The fire department was not called because the driver realized that the blaze could not be controlled.

Pontiac—A toy balloon filled with illuminating gas and released here has come down near Silver Creek, N. Y., nearly 600 miles from Pontiac. The balloon was one of several bearing the name and address of two Pontiac boys, Fred Obgers and James Briney. They believe they now hold the record for toy balloon flying.

Albion—Four Detroit students of Albion College are listed among those whose mothers and fathers once attended the college. They are Harry C. Matthews, William A. Miller, Virginia Littlefield, and Robert Lacey. The student body includes 84 who are children of Albion alumni. Both the fathers and mothers of 25 are former students.

Sault Ste. Marie—Only 20,480,873 tons of freight, less than half of last year's total, and the lowest since 1898, passed through the St. Mary's Falls Canal this year. The biggest drop, 85 per cent was in iron ore. Only wheat and oil showed an increase. Total wheat shipments amounted to 207,224,044 bushels, a 10 per cent gain, while oil shipments reached 489,584 tons for a gain of 47 per cent.

Charlotte—The state is to assume maintenance, temporarily, of the county road between Eaton Rapids and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Home, on January 1, it was announced here, with prospects of paving and ultimate rerouting of the main Eaton Rapids-Jackson highway within a short distance of the home. The Grand Ledge-Pottersville road in Eaton County also is to be taken over by the state.

Saginaw—Objections of postal authorities have caused John Baum, city commissioner of light, water and sewers to return to the system of sending water bills through the mails. For several months persons delinquent in their payments for water have been working off their obligations by delivering the water bills throughout the city. Postal authorities questioned the City's right to infringe on Government right to carry mail.

Lansing—Secretary of State Frank D. Fitzgerald urged all automobile owners who are able to buy 1933 license plates to do so at once. He announced that the time limit for using 1932 plates has been extended to Feb. 1 and may be advanced to March 1, "if the next few weeks show thousands of owners will be unable to purchase plates by the first of February." He pointed out, however, that the highway department has an acute need for funds.

Owosso—Making doubly sure of death, Wella Warren, 48 years old, a carpenter of Hazelton Township, hanged and shot himself. He threw a rope over a joist in his garage, and tied it around his neck. He then stood on the running board of his car, shot himself in the temple with a rifle and fell off, the nose tightening on him. The body was found by his wife when she returned from church and found a note telling her not to go to the garage until she got someone to accompany her.

Royal Oak—A Royal Oak man was killed in Berkeley while walking to the Oakland County Welfare station to obtain a week's supply of food for his family. The man, Frank Elbeby, 28 years old, was killed by an automobile driven by J. B. Mahaffey, Dearborn, a coal dealer. Mahaffey said he did not see Elbeby, who was drawing a small wagon to carry the groceries from the station to his home, a distance of two and one-half miles. Elbeby leaves a wife, Alice Jane, and a son, Jack, 2. He had been out of work 1 year.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
(By REV. F. S. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for January 1 JOHN PREPARES THE WAY FOR JESUS

Mark 1:1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.
Mark 1:3.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Faithful Messenger.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The King's Messenger.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Heralds of the King.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Preparing the Way for the Christ.

Since the lessons for the first six months of 1933 are mainly taken from the Gospel according to Mark, it is necessary to grasp the central purpose of this Gospel. In the Old Testament is set forth an august portrait of the Messiah. He is the Branch, the King (Jer. 23:5); the Branch, the Servant (Zech. 3:8); the Branch, the Man (Zech. 6:12); the Branch of the Lord (Isa. 4:2).

The fourfold account contained in the Gospels, placed alongside the Old Testament predictions, fits exactly. Matthew presents him as the King; Mark, the Servant of the Lord; Luke as the Kinsman-Redeemer, and John as the Son of God. The central theme of Mark is the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God (1:1). The key verse is Mark 10:45. "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." The key words are "straightway," "forthwith," "immediately." The picture of the divine Servant energetically doing the Father's work is most beautiful, for the graded one is as beautiful as the arrayed one.

I. Who is This Servant (v. 1)?
This servant who so fully and energetically executed the divine will is the very Son of God.

II. The Forerunner of the Divine Servant (vv. 2-8).
1. Who he was (vv. 2, 3). He was John the Baptist who was prophesied of more than five hundred years before (Isa. 40:3).

2. His mission (v. 2). It was to prepare the way for Christ's coming. He represented himself as but a voice of one crying in the wilderness. He was therefore God's voice proclaiming the divine will and purpose. He was content to be but a voice.

3. His message (vv. 3-8).
a. Prepare ye the way of the Lord (v. 3). It was customary for servants to go before distinguished personages and prepare the way over which they were to travel. In this preparation there was to be a removal of stones, the leveling of the surface, etc. John's message meant therefore that the people should remove from their hearts everything which hindered the incoming of the Lord. He called upon them to humble themselves, to bring down the high places of pride and straighten out the crooked places and confess their sins.

b. The baptism of repentance (v. 4). In preparation for the coming of Christ, people were to repent of their sins. Those who repented were to be baptized. Baptism was to be administered to those who repented as an expression of penitence which led to forgiveness of sin.
c. The coming of the Messiah (vv. 7, 8). The coming one was to be much greater than himself, so great that John was unworthy to loose the latchet of his shoes. The superior dignity of Christ was not only in his person but in the work he was to perform. John merely baptized with water but Jesus with the Holy Ghost.

4. His success (v. 5). People from all over Judea and Jerusalem went out and were baptized. John's dress and demeanor were in keeping with his stern mission. He was clothed with camel's hair and had on a girdle of skin. Locusts and wild honey constituted his food. His food and dress indicated that he had withdrawn from the world as a protest against its follies and sins.

III. The Divine Servant Baptized (vv. 9-11).
Jesus was not baptized because he sinned and therefore needed repentance, but because he had taken the sinner's place and was about to accomplish his work which would constitute the basis of all righteousness. He was now dedicating himself to the task of bringing in righteousness through his sacrificed death. Observe in connection with his baptism:

1. The opened heavens (v. 10). This indicated his connection with heaven.
2. The descent of the Spirit upon him (v. 10). This was the divine seal to his work.
3. The voice of approval from heaven (v. 11). This made clear to John the fact that Jesus was the Messiah.

Be Busy
When you are very busy, your beliefs like your clothes will wear out rapidly, and you will provide yourself with new ones. But keep very busy. Religion is not what men believe. Religion is what men do with their beliefs.

A Divine Man
God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. It needs a divine man to exhibit anything divine.—Emerson.

RESOLUTIONS BROKEN

BY MARIE MARSH

BOB JUDSON went down to breakfast New Year's morning with his shirt cuffs dangling. He had watched the old year out and the new year in at his young sister's party and had promised to go skating with the "crowd" by nine in the morning.

"What in thunder do you mean by swiping my cuff buttons, Peggy?" he said to his sister.
"Only this," cooed Peggy, who was eighteen and uncommonly pretty. She held up her hands, showing the cuffs of a blouse of masculine cut. "I needed them, dearie, so before you were awake I came in and got them. Don't be huffy, sweetheart, it's New Year's day."
"Well, you needn't be so absurdly good-natured," growled Bob.
"No, dearest," said Peggy. "But it's New Year's day and I've made some resolutions. One's to be very good-natured. And I'm beginning on you. I have made out some for you, too," she added.

Tom read in small, rather childish writing, these resolutions thought by



Tom and Madge at No. 26 Bedford Street.

asked some of the girls to come in this evening to practice a new dance step. We're a man short. That is we are a girl extra. Sally's bringing her cousin," she continued.
Bob's social engagements in his own and his sister's set kept him until darkness had begun to settle. But, as he reflected, it was only half past five, and with half an hour to get home and dinner at half past six, he would be in good time. He could boast to Peggy that he had kept all his resolutions at least for the day.
He was aware of the fact that there was a young woman walking hurriedly beside a man on the opposite side of the street. Then he saw the young woman quickly cross the street. She waved her hand and fairly pounced upon him with a "Why, Marmaduke, dear, how glad I am to see you!"
Tom remembered the first resolution given by Peggy. "Not to flirt." "I thought it was you, Marmaduke," said the girl, walking beside him and laughing gaily. "Of course, you were on your way to our house. We half expected you, but I didn't know you would come this way." It seemed to Tom that the girl was talking very loudly. And then in an aside she said, "Marmaduke Butler's your name."
Then Tom realized that the man who had been talking to the girl had caught up with them.
"Say, who are you?" said the young man, well dressed, but with his hat drawn over his eyes.
"Why, I'm Marmaduke Butler," stammered Tom.
"I don't believe it," snarled the stranger. "We don't neither of us know her. And I came along first."
Tom did not wait to know what was coming next. He shook off the girl's hold, his fists clenched and his muscles tightened without volition. The next minute he had struck out toward the annoying stranger, and with the third blow the stranger was prone on the path.
"Take me home," whispered the girl, hoarsely. "It's 26 Bedford street. Can you find it?" They hurried on. The man was soon following them again as they proceeded.
Tom stood with her on the porch of the house marked 26 until a servant came to the door. "May I see you again?"
"Oh, no," said the girl. "It would seem as if I had been very impudent if I ever met again. But I shall always be grateful." Then the door closed and Tom in much confusion traced his steps homeward. It was a quarter to seven when he reached home.
"Tom, you have broken one of your resolutions the first thing," chirped Peggy.
"I've broken more than one," said Tom dismally. "I've flirted with a girl, knocked a man over, I've felt as if I wanted something all to myself, and if I get half a chance I'll be engaged before next year. Say, Peggy, Sally lives somewhere in Bedford street, doesn't she?"
"Twenty-six," said Peggy. "And I shouldn't wonder if you'd better remember that, because you'll have to

RING OUT, WILD BELLS

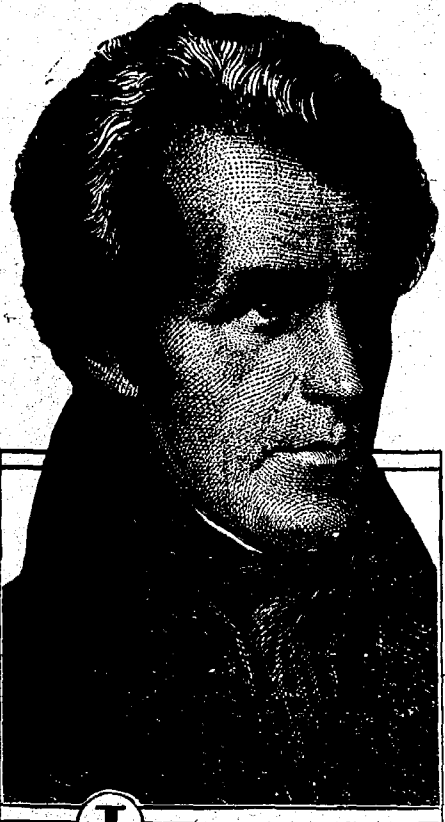
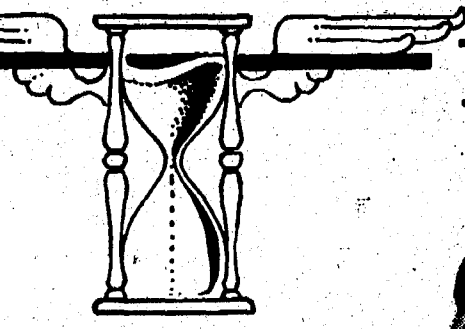
Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see go no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.
Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.
Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.
Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.—LORD TENNYSON

see Sally's cousin home. You see, she's the extra girl tonight."
Then the telephone bell rang and Peggy was absorbed for many minutes. She burst in upon Tom in the dining room, where he was finishing dinner alone. "Tom, hurry. I am afraid you'll have to get Sally and her cousin. Burton James was going to meet them here and they were coming alone, but the cousin—Madge is her name—had the most awful experience, perfectly awful. A man followed her. They walked along and then he took her arm, wanted to make a date with her and everything. Madge didn't know what to do, it was so dark and lonely. But she says the nicest man came along and saw her difficulty and knocked the man down and took her home, then left without letting her know who he was. Wasn't that splendid? Now the girls are afraid to come alone for fear that other man will meet them."

Of course, Tom hastened to 26 Bedford street, and of course the affair ripened into a romance, and long before the year was out announcements were made of the engagement of Madge and Tom.

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(WNU Service)

1833 1933



1

1. Andrew Jackson, the first Democratic President, who was occupying the White House in 1833. (Author's Note: To forestall those who say, "But wasn't Thomas Jefferson the first Democratic President?" it may be pointed out that Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams were known as "Republicans" or "Democratic-Republicans" and that Jackson was truly the first Democratic President.)

2. Replica of the "Stourbridge Lion," the first practicable locomotive to run upon a permanent railroad track in America. The Lion's trial trip was made at Honesdale, Pa., on August 9, 1829, and it paved the way for other railroad ventures which by 1833 were proving the practicability of this form of transportation.

3. A stage station and a stage coach, which in 1833 was the principal means of transporting passengers and mail.

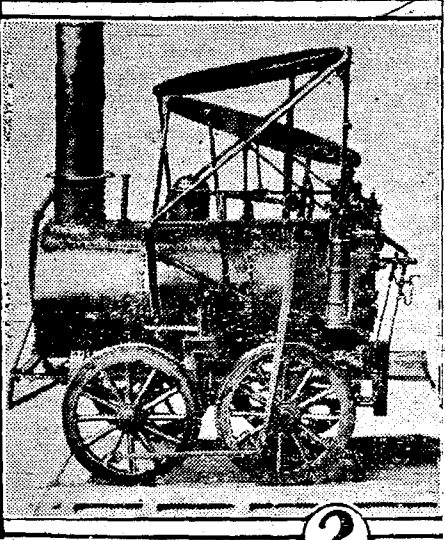
4. Chicago's "sky-line" in 1833.

5. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic President who will occupy the White House in 1933 after three Republican administrations.

6. The "railplane," an entirely new form of high speed transport which has now been developed to a practical working conclusion. It can be built over existing railways, making it a fast passenger service. The passenger cars, which are self-propelled and driven by air screws fore and aft, are stream-lined and suspended from a steel girder.

7. The very latest thing in airmail planes.

8. One of the main groups of exhibition buildings for the Chicago Century of Progress exposition which will open in 1933, with their modernistic set-backs, terraces and multi-levels for traffic.



2



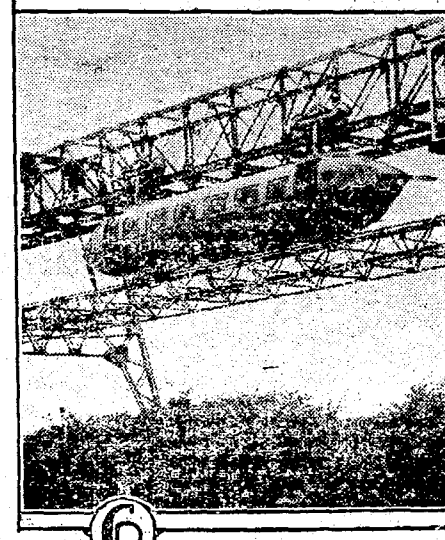
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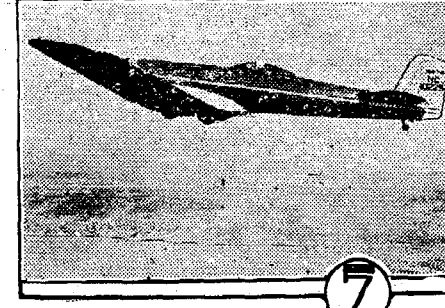
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7



8

Ezekiel Webster confessed, from a cold sense of duty.

"Jackson was, as no President before him, the choice of the masses. His popular vote in 1824 revealed not only his personal popularity, but the growing power of the democratic elements in the nation, and his defeat in the house of representatives only strengthened his own and the people's determination to be finally victorious. The untrained, self-willed, passionate frontier soldier came to power in 1828 as the standard bearer of a mighty democratic uprising which was destined before it ran its course to break down oligarchical party organizations, to liberalize state and local governments, and to turn the stream of national politics into wholly new channels. It was futile for men of the old school to protest and to prophesy misfortune for the country under its new rulers. The people had spoken, and this time the people's will was not to be denied."

In 1833, there will be another Democratic President in the White House. Obviously it would be futile to attempt to demonstrate any similarity between Andrew Jackson and Franklin D. Roosevelt for both the heredity and the environment which produced the two men were so different as to make any logical correlation impossible. But since the forces which work to place men in positions of power and responsibility are invariably more important than the men themselves, isn't it more important that there is a plausible similarity between the forces which placed these two Democratic Presidents in the White House? A century ago there was a political revolution after four decades of rule by the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans (into which the Federalists had gradually merged). The election of last November had all the aspects of a political revolution after twelve years of Republican rule and these is something singularly appropriate to that election in Professor Ogg's words about the election of Jackson: "It was futile for men of the old school to protest and prophesy misfortune for the country under its new rulers. The people had spoken and this time the people's will was not to be denied."

So in 1933 the American people face the future under a new administration not only in their National Capital but in many state capitals as well. They have been promised a "new deal," for such was the slogan of the winning Presidential candidate. Whether or not he will be able to carry out that promise, with all its implications, to their satisfaction remains to be seen. For, granting him the utmost in sincerity and honesty of purpose, the fact remains that factors over which he will have no control will shape the destiny of the nation during the next third of the century and those factors, rather than the actions of one man or group of men, will make the "new deal" whatever it turns out to be.

There can be no doubt that the principles of which Andrew Jackson was the exponent profoundly influenced the history of the United States during the third of the century which followed 1833. But they were merely political principles and their influence on our history was negligible compared to the influence of the social and economic forces which were set in motion during that time.

It was this decade which saw a new social consciousness being aroused in the nation. For the first time men were beginning to question actively the right of one race to hold in bondage another race. New Year's day, 1831, saw the publication of the first number of William Lloyd Garrison's Liberator and within two years there had been organized the American Anti-Slavery Society. More than that, the common man was beginning to become more conscious of his rights as a man and a citizen. Many of the states had rid themselves of the old property and tax qualifications for voters, the property qualifications for officers had been diminished or had disappeared and nearly all the state officers, including judges, were being elected by popular vote instead of being chosen by the legislature or governor, as had been the case formerly.

Coincidentally with these social movements were economic movements which were to revolutionize the life of the American people. It was an era of industrial progress, of internal improvements and of national development in a number of material ways. Albert Bushnell Hart, the historian, has declared that "In the 20 years

from 1820 to 1840 more labor-saving inventions were brought forward than in the whole history of mankind before. The American manufacture of edge tools began; the invention of planing machines revolutionized wood-working; platform scales were introduced; the Nasmyth steam hammer was patented in 1842; the iron cook stove was put on the market about 1840; friction matches (invented in England in 1827) slowly began to take the place of the old flint and steel; the first crude Colt's revolver was patented in 1835. To furnish power for cotton and woolen mills, paper mills and other industries, dams were built on the falls of the rivers in the eastern, middle and southern states. The methods of farming were changed by farm machinery. In 1834 McCormick patented the first horse reaper, the basis of the present elaborate mowers and reapers."

Transportation began to undergo a change. The steamboat made the sailing vessel obsolete and it pointed the way to the necessity for internal improvements such as canals. But almost overnight there came the railroads to cheapen transportation, stimulate travel and built up new states and cities. Then began the opening of public lands, the rush into the West (its population increasing from 2,600,000 to 7,000,000 from 1820 to 1840) and the demand for more laborers bringing a strong current of immigration from abroad.

So the young giant of the New world, Uncle Sam, got away to a flying start on the road of progress, a race which has continued to the present time. The year 1833 is as good a year as any other from which to date this progress.

What of the year 1933? Will the historians of the future write it down as another beginning of a new era of progress—social, political, economic and spiritual progress? We who live in this year cannot answer that question. But if we learn anything by the lessons of the past, we can at least recognize some of the stirrings beneath the surface of everyday life which may give a hint of the changes that are to be.

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French Colonies



Native Musicians of French Morocco.

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

CLIPPERTON ROCK, which was recently awarded to France by the king of Italy, is a desolate spot of land 670 miles from the Mexican coast and is France's first possession off the Pacific coast of North America. King Victor Emmanuel was the arbiter to whom France and Mexico had submitted their claims of ownership.

Clipperton Rock is one of the loneliest and least visited islands on the globe. It is about the same distance from the nearest Mexican port of Acapulco as the Bermuda Islands are from New York. Like the Bermudas this lonely island rises sheer from the bed of the ocean. It is surrounded by dangerous coral reefs.

Mariners who have sailed near Clipperton Rock say that the island, which is about two miles in diameter and reaches a height of 60 feet, looks like a sail at a distance. Upon closer approach it presents the appearance of a castle rising from the waves.

Most ship captains give Clipperton Rock a wide berth. In fair weather it is easy enough to steer clear of its encircling reefs, but in times of fog a ship could be wrecked before the sounding lead could give any warning of land. Soundings less than a mile off shore give no bottom at 150 fathoms (400 feet).

The island, destitute of vegetation, has been inhabited only by a small Mexican garrison. It was annexed by France in 1857. A party of Americans next claimed it and attempted a settlement. When France protested to this country in 1897 the United States recognized French sovereignty. But the same year President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico claimed and seized the island. Later Diaz agreed to submit the matter to arbitration of the king of Italy and abide by his decision.

Some time ago the Mexican government leased Clipperton Rock to the Pacific Islands company, which expected to exploit the guano deposits of the bird breeding rocks. A wharf 400 feet long was built out to the edge of the reef, but, as the sea breaks beyond it, the wharf will have to be extended before ships can use it. The concession has not been operated since 1914.

French colonies lie in every inhabited continent except the North American mainland and Australia; and French owned islands, like Clipperton Rock, are but a short sail from these. A recent census show that the French flag flies over some 100,000,000 people about 23,000,000 less than the population of the United States, although France is the third largest national landholder in the world with aggregate holdings nearly double the area of this country.

Big African Colonies.

The largest slice of the Republic's domain covers almost half the area of Africa including nearly the whole western shoulder from Italian Libya and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the Atlantic and from the Mediterranean to the Belgian Congo. This area consists of the fertile agricultural lands and mountains of the north; the sandy, sparsely settled wastes of the Sahara; the French Sudan and Chad with their fertile plains, thick forests and swamps; and the jungle land of French Equatorial Africa. The 36,000,000 inhabitants of these regions run the gamut of human color from the white Berbers to the blackest Senegal and Congo negroes.

French Somaliland on Africa's opposite shoulder is about as large as Connecticut. Until recent years it was hot desert country but irrigation has made it habitable for more than 200,000 Arabs, Abyssinians and Frenchmen who maintain good trade and handle much of Abyssinia's commerce through its port, Jibuti. The Comoro Islands, Madagascar and Reunion off the east coast of Africa are also included in the French group of possessions. Their subtropical to tropical climate, fertile valleys and thickly wooded hills, make them island garden spots where 4,000,000 people live under the tricolor. Couped among the Reunion inhabitants is the famous Abd-el-Krim, the "Riffian thorn in Eu-

rope's side," who is spending an enforced lifelong "vacation" there.

Syria, the nearest Asiatic possession, has been French by mandate of the supreme council of allied powers since 1923. Three million Syrians, Jews and foreigners inhabit this area. Frequent uprisings have tested the success of French colonization in this region.

French India consists of five diminutive colonies; Mahe on the west coast a short distance north of Calcutta; Karikal, Pondicherry and Yanam on the east coast, Chandernagore lying north of Calcutta, is so surrounded on the map by British pink that a geography student could easily miss finding it without an apology.

Summing up French India, the five French "spots" if placed together would cover a space no larger than one and one-half times the area of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Rochester, N. Y., could more than house its population, most of which is Hindu.

French Indo-China which is almost mile for mile equal in area to Texas is perhaps the most progressive of all French possessions. While counting the nearly 20,000,000 natives and foreigners here, the census enumerator traveled through one of the world's great rice producing areas and thousands of acres of mulberry trees—food for silk worms, the basis of a large Indo-China silk industry.

Off the northeast coast of Australia lie the Loyalty Islands and many smaller groups, and the New Hebrides which are governed jointly by the French and British. Many of the 47,500 inhabitants of these islands are pagan natives. Cannibalism is not openly practiced but it is said the tribesmen eat the foes they kill in tribal warfare. With welts decorating their bodies, sticks of wood thrust through their nostrils, bushy hair and scanty clothing, some of the tribesmen would not be good subjects for collar ads. Some of the older natives have holes in their ears which once held wooden disks but now are used for pipe racks.

South Pacific Islands.

Tahiti is more interesting and alluring. It is the center of the Society Islands and not far off are the Marquesas, the Tubuai group, Tuamotu Archipelago, Gambier and Rapa Islands, where singing, dancing, feasting and all that suggest happiness and romance permeate the atmosphere.

It is a long journey from Tahiti to Gaudeloupe and Martinique of the Lesser Antilles with their half million white, mulatto, negro and oriental inhabitants. Martinique's people have not forgotten the eruption of Mt. Pele in 1902 when the city of St. Pierre was wiped out.

French Guiana, one of the "European triplets" of South America's north coast, has less than 50,000 Indians and blacks who live in the fever-infested coastal swamps and torrid forests of the hinterland. Although diamonds, silver, mercury, tin and copper have been found in the colony, it is yet to be extensively developed.

Devil's Isle, famous French penal island, lies off the coast of French Guiana. Napoleon III called Devil's Isle the "Dry Guillotine" and in recent decades writers of fantastic tales have painted terrifying word-pictures of the island.

With its neighbors, Isle Royale and St. Joseph's Island, Devil's Isle makes up the Isles du Salut (Isles of Salvation). Tier upon tier of prison buildings rise on Isle Royale to which incorrigibles from other French Guiana prisons are sent for discipline. On St. Joseph's are hospital and administration buildings.

Nearly the entire foreign population of French Guiana is made up of men and women who have been convicted of crimes in the French courts. In the coast towns and in the hinterland farming and mining regions are liberally convicts whose days of confinement have ended.

French North America, until the Clipperton Rock award, consisted of two rocky islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland which are peopled by about 4,000 sturdy fisherfolk of Breton and Norman stock.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HEAD of us lies a new year—1933.

Although it does not mark the "turn of the century" nor yet "reaching the half-way mark"—both of which furnish a logical excuse for pausing to take stock, to look back and to see what progress we have made socially, politically, economically and spiritually; yet there is ample reason for doing that very thing just now. For 1933 will round out the first third of the Twentieth century and if there is anything in history repeating itself, the next third will be filled with events of the greatest significance to the future of our nation. Certainly that was true during the corresponding period in the Nineteenth century and a comparison and contrast of 1833 and 1933 cannot fail to be of interest and, perhaps, of value to Americans as they face the new year.



In 1833 there was a new type of President in the White House, a Democratic President. Andrew Jackson was his name and his being there had come about through a veritable political revolution. Its significance has been well appraised by the historian, Frederic Austin Ogg, in his volume "The Reign of Andrew Jackson—A Chronicle of the Frontier in Politics" in the Yale University Press series "The Chronicles of America." He writes:

"Jackson's election to the Presidency in 1828 was correctly described by Senator Benton as 'a triumph of democratic principle, and an assertion of the people's right to govern themselves.' Jefferson in his day was a candidate of the masses, and his triumph over John Adams in 1800 was received with great public acclaim. Yet the Virginian was at best an aristocratic sort of democrat; he was never in the fullest sense a man of the people. Neither Madison nor Monroe inspired enthusiasm, and for John Quincy Adams even New-Englanders voted, as

