

Attending K. L. M. U. Game
Charles L. Smith and his daughter, Miss Betty Grubbs, attended the football game at Lawrence, Kansas today.

Miss Smith and Miss Louise accompanied them as far as Kansas City and are spending the day with Miss Madeline Smith.

Food Sale and Bazaar
The women of the Christian church here have been busy for several days preparing for a food sale and bazaar to be held at the church on Saturday next. The proceeds will be used for the purchase of food for the needy.

Miss Betty Grubbs Ill
Miss Betty Grubbs, daughter of Charles L. Smith, is recovering from an illness which she contracted while attending the football game at Lawrence, Kansas.

Will Rogers Last Request
No. 35
Kearney Mo., Thursday, November 28, 1935.



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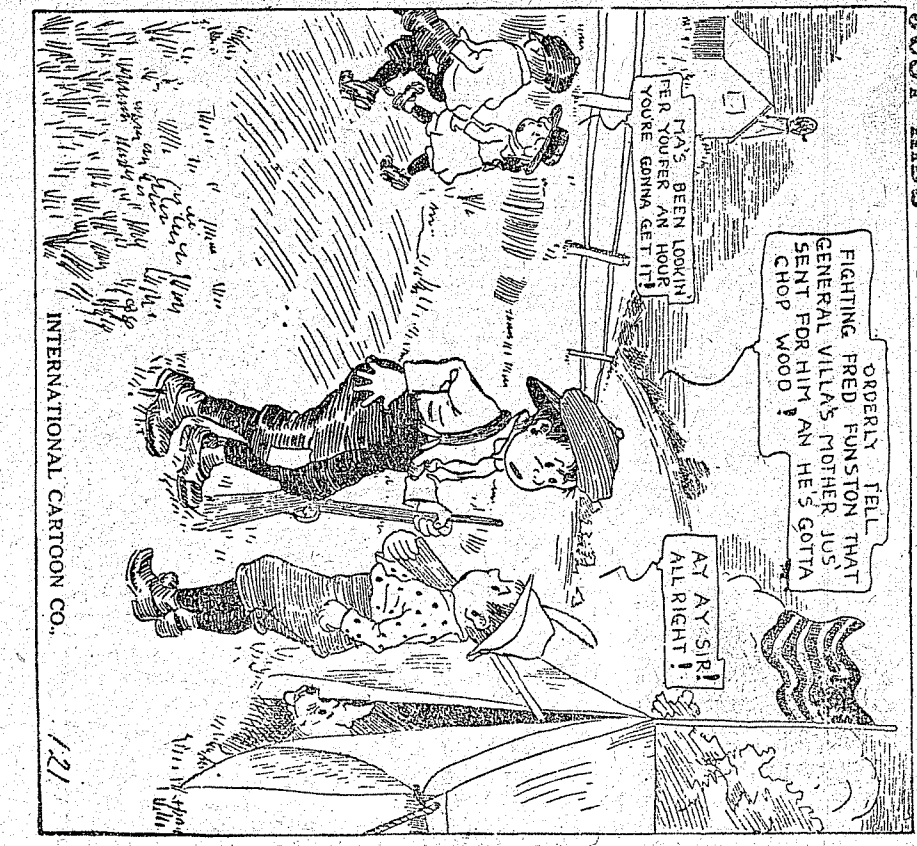
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By Ad Carter

INTERNATIONAL CARTOON CO.

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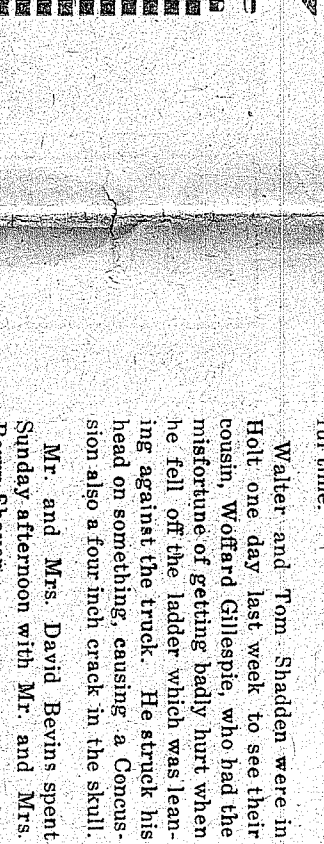
The Kearney Courier

Martha's Shop
Kearney, Missouri

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English Walnuts per lb. .20

Vanilla 8 oz. .15

Apples Jonathan 3 lbs. .25

Buck Raisins 3 lbs. .25

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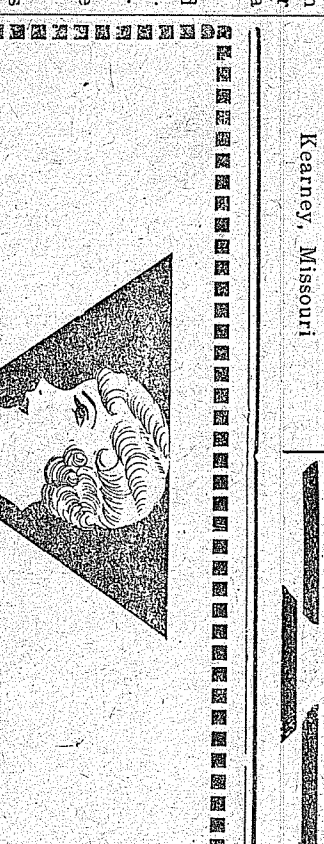
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Recalling Some Forgotten "Civil Wars"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



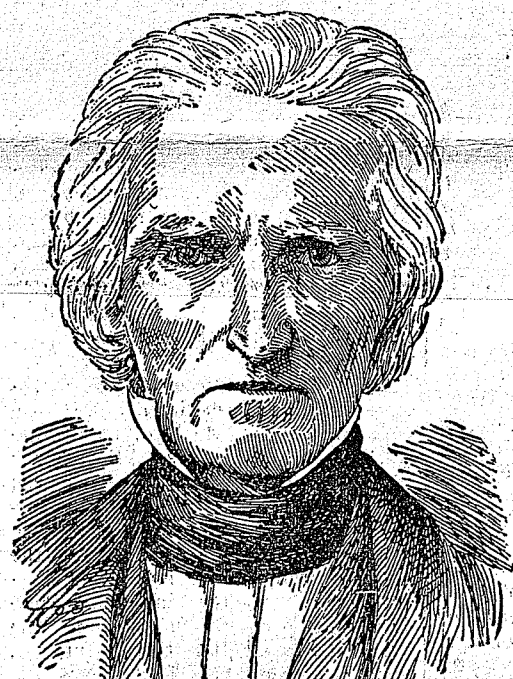
PEAK of a civil war in the United States and the average American immediately thinks of the battles fought between the men in blue and the men in gray from 1861 to 1865. But this great conflict, which found 19 northern commonwealths pitting their man-power and their wealth against that of 11 southern states, was not the only "war between the states" in our history.

Just a hundred years ago two northern states were having a lively little civil war all of their own in which there were "raids" and "invasions" by armed forces and in which bloodshed was averted only by the intervention of the President of the United States. That was the "Toledo war" of 1835 between Michigan and Ohio.

This "war" had its origin away back in 1755 when John Mitchell, an English physician and scientist, published in London a great map of America in eight large sheets. This map was accepted as the basis for determining the boundaries from that time until after the treaty of peace which ended the Revolution. Mitchell's idea of the lay of the land in the Old Northwest was rather hazy, so there were a number of errors in his map. Some of these were fortunate for the United States, for they enabled the new nation to lay claim to more land than it would have obtained if the map had been correct. But it was one of these errors which led eventually to the "Toledo war."

Mitchell made the mistake of charting the foot of Lake Michigan in latitude 41 degrees, 20 minutes, instead of 41 degrees, 37 minutes. His map was used as a guide in 1787 when congress adopted an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, including the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The ordinance provided that two of the five states should lie "north of an east and west line drawn through the southern bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." The preamble of the ordinance also stated that its articles should "forever remain unalterable unless by common consent."

In 1802 congress authorized the people of Ohio to form a state government for entrance into the Union. Accordingly a convention was held to draw up a constitution. A trapper told the dele-



GOV. ROBERT LUCAS

gates that the actual foot of Lake Michigan was some distance south of the point shown on Mitchell's map. So the canny Buckeyes, determined to get all that was coming to them, stipulated that if the east and west line laid down by congress should fall so far south as to miss Lake Erie, Ohio would then claim all territory to the northernmost cape of Miami bay.

In 1805 congress created the territory of Michigan and fixed its southern boundary as provided by the Ordinance of 1787. The result was that the new territory claimed a strip of land some five or six miles wide across the entire southern side of Lake Erie, including the port of Toledo. "But," retorted the Buckeyes, "that's our land. We laid claim to it three years ago and we intend to have it." So there was an acrid dispute which dragged along unsettled for 30 years.

In 1835 Michigan was about to become a state and sought to enforce its claim on the Lake Erie strip. By that time Ohio had its Miami and Erie canal system under construction and wanted an outlet for it in Toledo. Stevens T. Mason, territorial governor of Michigan, denounced this "Ohio steal" and the people of his state backed him up in his determination to assert Michigan's claim to the Lake Erie strip. In March, 1835, he rushed a thousand Michigan militiamen into Toledo, resolved to hold it against the Buckeyes at all costs.

At the same time Gov. Robert Lucas of Ohio called out his militia and marched to Perrysburg with 600 of them to protect the Ohio surveyors who were running a northern boundary line—far enough north to include Toledo. Moreover, the Ohio legislature formed a county out of the disputed territory, including Toledo, and gave it the name of Lucas in honor of their governor.

When the Michigan militia forcibly ejected the Ohio surveyors, it was up to Lucas to assert not only military but judicial sovereignty over this region. He began issuing commissions to county officers and at midnight one night, while the Michigan defenders of Toledo slept, a group of Buckeyes stole into the town with law books and judicial papers and hurriedly went through the formalities of "holding court." Having done this, they raced their horses back to the protection of the Ohio troops.

Michigan's retort to such actions was to catch and imprison every inhabitant of the disputed territory who accepted a commission from Gov-

ernor Lucas or otherwise indicated allegiance to Ohio. One of them was a frontier notable, Maj. B. F. Stickney, a venerable and wealthy citizen who had been Indian agent at Fort Wayne, Ind., during the War of 1812. In order to annoy him and force him to give bonds for his release, thus acknowledging the jurisdiction of Michigan, they threw him into the same cell with a dirty, ragged old Frenchman who had been imprisoned for debt. But Stickney outguessed them. He gave the Frenchman enough money to pay his debt and thus secured the freedom of the vermin-infested debtor and gained the sole occupancy of the cell.

Next the Ohio legislature in special session appropriated \$300,000 and authorized its fighting governor to borrow \$300,000 more to maintain Ohio's jurisdiction over the Lake Erie strip. The Ohio adjutant general reported to Lucas that 10,000 militia were ready to march and drive the Michiganders out of Lucas county where fights between the rival factions were occurring almost daily. Although there had been no fatalities as yet, the situation became so serious that President Andrew Jackson felt it advisable to step in and have both states declare a truce until congress could settle the dispute.

In congress Illinois and Indiana lined up solidly behind Ohio and its cause was further aided in August, 1835, when Governor Mason was removed from office for displaying too much war-



like temperament. The final congressional compromise which was accepted by both states, thus bringing the "war" to an end, recognized Ohio's boundary claims, including her right to the city of Toledo. To compensate Michigan for the loss of this important lake port, congress gave her what is now known as the Upper Peninsula.

Michigan didn't think much of her new territory at first but when rich deposits of copper and iron ore were discovered in the Upper Peninsula, she was glad enough to have the land containing all this natural wealth. Years later, because of the acquisition of the region, Michigan became involved with another state in another boundary dispute.

In 1921 a resolution was offered in the Wisconsin legislature inviting the people of the Upper Peninsula to secede from Michigan, from which it is separated by water, and become a part of the Badger state, to which it is joined by land. The resolution was rejected but representatives from the peninsula followed it up with a proposal that they be permitted to form a separate state to be called Superior.

Next the Michigan legislature appointed a committee to investigate the question of the boundary line between Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula, and appropriated \$10,000 for its expenses. It was asserted that surveyors chose the wrong fork of the Montreal river when they ran their lines and that 360 square miles of territory, including the town of Hurley, Wis., "the richest village in the world," really belonged to Michigan. When Gov. John J. Blaine of Wisconsin declined to arbitrate the question, the committee recommended to Governor Sleeper of Michigan that he bring suit to recover these 360 square miles for the Wolverine state. However, nothing came of this proposed "civil war" which was to have been fought out by lawyers instead of armed men.

The same error in the Mitchell map which caused the "Toledo war" was destined to affect also the boundary relationships between Wisconsin and Illinois, although it never precipitated a crisis as it did in the case of Michigan and Ohio. Back in 1818, when Illinois was about to become a state, Nathaniel Pope, her delegate in congress, argued for a northern boundary, where the Englishman's map showed the foot of Lake



PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON

Michigan to be, instead of the bend where it actually is. He declared that the direction of the new state's commerce would be determined by its waterways and, if Illinois were shut off from the lake, that commerce would follow the streams which flowed into the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, thus affiliating its interests with those of the South. Foreseeing the possibility of "an attempted dismemberment of the Union," he predicted that "Illinois will cast her lot with the southern states. On the other hand, to fix the northern boundary of Illinois upon such a parallel of latitude as would give to the state territorial jurisdiction over the southwestern shores of Lake Michigan, would be to unite the incipient commonwealth to the states of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York in a bond of

common interest well-nigh indissoluble. By the adoption of such a line Illinois may become at some future time the keystone to the perpetuity of the Union."

Pope's prophecy was more accurate than he could possibly have realized at the time. For congress heeded his plea and gave the new state the site of the future city of Chicago and a strip of territory running 61 miles north from the foot of the lake and west to the Mississippi. And this did result in making Illinois a "keystone to the perpetuity of the Union."

Had the original boundary, as established by the ordinance of 1787, prevailed, Chicago would have been in Wisconsin. In that case it is a question if the city would have become so great as it has. For the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Illinois Central railroad, both of which contributed so much to Chicago's early growth, were due wholly to the enterprise of the state and probably would not have been built to a city in an adjoining state.

Having a port on the Great Lakes bound the commercial interests of Illinois with those of the North and, despite a large immigration from the South throughout most of her territory, made her a "Northern state" in the coming struggle of 1861-65. Moreover, the votes of 14 counties, formed from the strip of land given to Illinois by this decision, made Illinois a Republican state and assured the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln for President. It also gave her the city of Galena, the home of a man named Ulysses S. Grant.

In later years this strip figured in a dispute between Illinois and Wisconsin because of an error made by the surveyors in running the boundary line. A wedge-shaped piece of Illinois is actually in Wisconsin at one end of the line and a part of Wisconsin is in Illinois at the other. Some citizens of Illinois believe that Beloit, Wis., is in reality in Illinois and during an Illinois constitutional convention in 1920 it was proposed to demand a new survey in order to justify that claim. Thereupon Wisconsin retorted that she would lay claim to Chicago and all the rich suburbs to the north under the "forever unalterable" provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. So the matter was hastily dropped.

The errors of the English map-maker and the mistakes of surveyors, resulting in disputed boundary lines in the Old Northwest, have not been the only ones, however, which have caused trouble between states. There have been other potential "civil wars," but, unlike the "Toledo war," they have been waged in the courts rather than in the field. One of them began in Colonial times—in 1651, when King Charles of England granted William Penn the 29,000,000 acres that later became the state of Pennsylvania. Immediately Penn became involved in a dispute with Lord Baltimore of Maryland, his neighbor to the south, when it was discovered that the



GOV. STEVENS T. MASON

line originally set between the two colonies passed north of Philadelphia and placed that city in Maryland, besides excluding Pennsylvania from Delaware bay. Negotiations to correct this mistake covered nearly a century before an agreement was finally reached and during that time there was a long period of litigation in the English courts.

The Penns won a legal victory there in 1750 and both sides were directed to proceed within 90 days to lay out and mark the boundary line. Accordingly commissioners were appointed and met in New Castle, Del., that fall. But again a dispute arose and the wrangling of the commissioners prevented the surveyors from accomplishing any work. Finally the Penns decided to go ahead anyway and engaged surveyors who set to work in December. Before they could complete their work they lost their shelter and supplies by fire and almost perished in the wilderness. The next year the commissioners met again and accepted the work of the surveyors, incomplete though it was, and placed stone markers where they had set their stakes.

Nothing more was done about completing the survey until 1760 when a new agreement was signed by the proprietors of the two colonies. But the surveyors had done such a poor job that the Penns and the Calverts sent to England for two famous mathematicians, Charles Dixon and Jeremiah Mason, to come over here and run the boundary line.

Mason and Dixon started in 1763 and did not finish until 1767. But they did their job well, for when a resurvey was made 130 years later with modern instruments and modern methods, the position found for the northeast corner of Maryland differed only 180 feet from the position which they had established. The original stones for the five-mile marks on this line were carved in England from limestone with Lord Baltimore's coat of arms on one side and the Penn arms on the other. The boundary which they established later became famous as the "Mason and Dixon Line," a mythical dividing line between the North and the South in the dispute over slavery, one of the main issues in the greatest civil war in all history.

This boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania was not unique in American history, however. For almost every English colony, at one time or another, was at odds with her neighbor over their dividing line. Some of the disputes persisted after they became states and had to be settled in the Supreme court.

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The Rogues' Gallery



Of a Winter's Night the Boys at the Grocery Store Down to the Center Will Be Sitting Not Around the Old Stove, but Around the Electric Pad.

THE MISSISSIPPI IN MODERN DRESS

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM

SOMEbody down in Washington seems to have got hold of the idea that one of the things everybody is entitled to, the same as air and water and that much advertised place in the sun, is electric light. It's no secret that the government, having practically nothing else to attend to, has decided to build a few electric light plants, harness up a flock of rivers, including, some say, the Mississippi, and so generally attempt to make the sun feel cheap and dated. Quite an Illuminating Thought.

As far as city lighting goes, I must say I don't give much of a darn to whom I don't pay my electric light bills. When I have the dough and the collector catches me, I pay last month's bill. It's over two years since I paid the current bill for the current, if you absorb my meaning. So far the privately owned company has done nothing about shutting off anything except my apologies. And so, aside from a mild impersonal curiosity about what will be done for the stockholders of the old outfit, I'm not taking sides, one way or another.

All I wonder about this "public" (ha! ha!) ownership of my electric curling iron, is what the government will do if the day comes when I can't even pay last month's bill? Will they actually cut off the juice, or will they appropriate enough public funds to take care of such unpaid bills? Dunt ask. Manana por la manana, as the Spanish say; meaning ish kabibble. In other words, who am I, to ask what appropriations are appropriate and which are not? I'll start criticizing along that line as soon as I can set my mind off of earning enough money again to take care of tomorrow's hamburger. Along in 1942 maybe.

Meanwhile, let the government worry. Don't worry, they will!

But, being public spirited so long as no campaign contributions are demanded of me, I take an interest in these things even if I have no capital. Public affairs are about the only thing you can draw interest on free. Sometimes you draw more than interest, you draw a fight. But before you strike, remember I am a woman and I am not your wife's mother.

But to get back to the other Bright electric project we were talking about, I mean harnessing the Mississippi or whatever they intend doing to electrify the Miss—oh heck, you finish spelling it, I'm all worn out! But you know what I mean, it's the electrifying of the valley it runs through. If they are really going to harness those rushing waters, well all I can say is, boy that's one mule of a river to harness. They've been trying to do it by sand-bagging for a number of years, without result. No matter how loud you yelled whom at her, she jest naturally wouldn't behave or stand still. And if the government is now really going to Moses that ornery body of water, part her with a rod and make her go to work—in other words, if the Mississippi intends Muscling in on Muscle Shoals, all I can say is, hurray, hurray, and hurrah, whichever is the correct spelling.

The first benefit will be the abolition of song-writers who have been telling that river to roll along for quite long enough. I don't suppose we can expect any such good luck as finding that the government will discover a way of forcing those reggs to go down to some CCC camp and get their feet wet in Mississippi waters so's they'll catch cold and die. But perhaps when modern engineering has taken some of the backwoods romance out of the valley, the song writers will give another river a Publicity Break and we will be turning the radio off because it is playing "My Collar, the Colorado, and You" for the sixth millionth time. Nor that we really give a Boulder Dam.

The only tune about the Mississippi valley which will be sung from now on, will be an Old English Folk Dance, and the singers will be performing just where you suppose when I remind you that the words begin:

"Here we go, Lobby, Lobby, Lobby. Here we go, Lobby, Lobby, Light."

The second benefit the valley would reap from the government quitting haywire and switching to electric wire, is that the farmer could have a big sigh of farm relief. Maybe we will discover that it takes an electric iron to iron out the farmers' troubles in this region, anyhow. Can you feel that there is anything re-volting in the idea? Ouch. Stop that, you're hurting me!

However that may be, this new project will certainly get the lightning-rod salesmen at their wits end, that is, if they haven't come to the end of their wits long before this, I mean, if they ever had any. While the farmers wanted to keep electricity out of their houses, lightning rods were hot. And now that they want it in their houses, lightning rods are as cold as last year's asparagus and about as useful. But what fun the boys who sell coffee pots with hitching ropes to 'em, milking machines with cold water mixer attachments, dating machines for hens to punch, and so forth, are going to have!

Of a winter's night the boys at the grocery store down to the center will be sitting not around the old stove, but around the electric pad. We hope the salesmen put across a few electric washing machines with the wires before the boys get their socks on that steam generator.

Better take along a few permanent wave machines in the sample cases, boys, you might run into an ostrich-feather farm.

And how about some electric fans? The valley will soon be so sophisticated they'll probably start a few night clubs with fan dancers, and naturally they will use electric fans, since the power will be so cheap. The other kind of fan dance requires power, too, but it's not the kind everybody can furnish.

Oh well, never mind! Even the young folks discuss these things nowadays, and Live Wires don't always shock one. Also, a lot of the farmers I've met know what it's all about to the point where it would take more than Sally Rand to fill them with rural electrification.

I suppose when the TVA and the other big rural errors, or eras, or aereas, or whatever one should call the layout, are completed, a lot of the old charm of the backwoods will be gone. Every housewife will have an electric stove instead of a backache from hauling up coal for the old type cooker. The old oaken bucket will have kicked itself and an electric pump will have taken the vacant job. With no trouble about hauling water, every night may be Saturday in the sweet bye and bye. Considerably sweeter, if you ask me, which you'd probably better not, on account of it's a rather delicate subject.

But when the horse has turned to horse-power, the old farm won't be the same. I suppose it's okay to put the rescue in picturesque, but when the hay goes hey all I can say is, it'll take an electrically woven straw hat to show which way the wind is blowing.

Cheap power is a swell idea. But the cheap use of power is a mighty dangerous thing. I'll hold my breath while you figure that one out. After all I guess we can only hope for the best, no matter what happens.

The real question about the whole project down there is, will the farmers have any farms left by the time the job is finished? And will their children be "Sweet Land of Liberty" or "Old Man Ribber?"

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Knitting Together That Crazy Quilt Called India

Mixture of Many Languages, Races and Religions.

Washington.—One-sixth of all the people on the globe, divided among many races, speaking 200 languages, and devotees of a dozen different religions, are gathered under a single unified government for the first time by the new Indian constitution, recently approved by King George V.

"Perhaps the most complicated conglomerate of states anywhere, India through its new constitution becomes the world's largest population unit under a single government, with the possible exception of China," says the National Geographic society.

"India accounts for more than two-thirds of the population of the British empire, and has nearly three times as many people as the United States, although its area is only a little more than half as large.

"But the 351,399,880 Indians crowded into the triangular peninsula that juts out from the bottom of Asia probably are the least unified culturally, religiously, and politically of any group of similar size in the world.

A Crazy Quilt.

"India is a veritable crazy quilt of presidencies, native states, provinces, protectorates, tribal areas and even a few foreign-owned patches. Some parts have been governed by modern British law, others by native princes ruling with Arabian Nights' splendor, holding power over life and death, maintaining their own armies, and subject indirectly to the British king-emperor. All now will be more closely united under the new constitution.

"India is usually thought of as entirely British in its allegiance, but France and Portugal still keep tiny toe holds on the edges of the huge British domain. Of these remnants of the days when all three powers were competing for Indian trade and riches, France has about 200 square miles of colonies along the east and west coasts, while there are 1,461 square miles of Portuguese territory on the western side of the peninsula.

"Broadly speaking, India is divided into two classes for purposes of government—British India, governed directly by the British crown, and the native states under their own rulers who are subject to British influence.

Five Hundred Native States.

"Great Britain came into possession of the territory that makes up British India in various ways. The nucleus was taken over from the British East India company. To this has been added territory gained by force of arms, by purchase and by cession.

"There are more than 500 feudatory native states in which every shade of

sovereignty exists. Britain interferes little with the local government of the most powerful of these, and is represented at their courts only by residents who are little more than diplomatic envoys.

"The British government has treaty arrangements with the rulers of the states whereby they agree not to send representatives to each other or to enter into alliances (except with Great Britain) in or out of India. They carry on all foreign affairs through Great Britain. There is a greater measure of control over some of the less important states, and some pay an annual cash tribute to the central government.

"To complexities that arise in Indian life from its intricate governmental fabric are added still more bewildering tangles of religion and caste. For example, in some of the provinces, representatives are elected to the legislatures in proportion to the numbers of various religious groups.

"With some 77,000,000 Moslems, In-

U. S. Survey Shows Gain in Employment

New York.—The national industrial conference board estimated that unemployment during September decreased 3.9 per cent from August and 8.9 per cent from September of 1934. The total for September was estimated at 9,446,000 persons.

"Compared with September, 1934," the board stated, "unemployment in September, 1935, decreased 26.1 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 7.3 per cent in domestic and personal service, 4 per cent in transportation, and 7 per cent in miscellaneous industries. Unemployment increased 2.4 per cent in mining.

Aggregate estimates placed unemployment at 10,393,000 in September, 1934, 9,852,000 in 1935, and 9,466,000 in September, 1936.

dia has more followers of Mohammed than Turkey ever ruled, and ranks as the leading Moslem nation. Overwhelming in number, however, are the Hindus, who total approximately 240,000,000.

Honorable Discharge Long Delayed



Harold J. Vanness, an officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is shown as he handed George H. Meyer, eighty-six, his honorable discharge papers declaring him eligible for pension, after Meyer waited years for the official release. Meyer joined the Union army at the age of fifteen, saw considerable action and was wounded in the Battle of Lookout Mountain. He celebrated his obtaining his discharge by staging a big party at his home in Omaha, Neb.

New Device Will Save Babes From Idiocy

Drains Skull of Fluid Pressing on Brain.

Boston.—Salvation for babies hitherto hopelessly doomed to idiocy and ultimate early death because of hydrocephalus is the latest contribution to surgical science of Dr. Tracy J. Putnam, member of the department of surgery and of neurology at Harvard Medical school, and child brain specialist at Boston Children's hospital.

Hydrocephalus is a condition found in some infants whereby spinal fluid generated by tissues on the underside of the brain fail to drain properly and thus "back up" in the skull, causing it to swell. This swelling then produces pressure on the thinking part of the brain and destroys the brain tissue in this area, causing idiocy. Normally, the fluid generated is drained through the spinal column and absorbed by the blood.

Doctor Putnam designed an instrument which bores under the brain to the base of the skull and burns out all but a small amount of the tissue which generates the fluid.

He calls his brain-boring device a "coagulating ventriculoscope." It consists of a thin glass tube with a polished tip containing a tiny electric light and two tiny wire electric current terminals, or electrodes, similar to

the lower bar of an automobile spark plug.

The tube containing the tiny electric light and the delicate electrodes is pushed through a hole in the skull toward the center of the brain. When the surgeon can see the fluid-producing tissue is directly at the tip of the instrument, the electric current is turned on and the tissue burned away. There is a comparatively slight shock despite the "heroic" nature of the operation.

Doctor Putnam has already operated on seven cases, and has been successful in six. Two died, but from other causes. The other four are now in good health.

Boston Counts 6 Houses Built Before Year 1776

Boston.—Only six dwellings built before the Revolutionary war remain standing here.

They are: Willis house, at Sun court and North street. Built about 1680. Only overhang house left in Boston except Paul Revere's.

Old corner bookstore at Washington and School streets. Built in 1713. Marshall house, on Marshall lane, off Hanover street. Built in 1713. Langdon house, on Unity street. Built in 1713.

Brick house, at Tileston and Hanover streets. Built in Eighteenth century.

Daniel Pierce house, next to Paul Revere's house, in North square. Built in 1711.

Most of them need immediate repairs if they are to be preserved for future generations.

Intelligence of Dogs

Overrated, Says Artist

New York.—Diana Thorne, who has drawn more than 5,000 dogs since she became a famous portrayer of these animals for magazine covers, says most dogs are not as clever as they are given credit for being. At least a good many of her models have been pretty dumb. Beautiful, but dumb, she insists.

Pat, for instance, Pat had so much "it" that people stopped to look at him in the street but he liked all the wrong people, had a perfect passion for tramps and bums, suspected the milkman, barked at the gas inspector and chewed holes in the postman's trousers.

One day when he had been left to keep an eye on things, Miss Thorne came home to find that her studio had been broken into and thoroughly robbed.

Pat, looking thoroughly pleased with

himself, was guarding a pile of articles that the burglar had left behind as not important enough to take. When the robber was caught, he related that Pat had followed him about from room to room, sniffing delightfully and begging to be petted.

TURK HELPS HAILE



Wehbi Pasha, who was one of the outstanding military leaders of the Turkish empire during the World war, is now in command of the trained warriors of Ethiopia on the Somaliland frontier. He is a master of tactics and strategy.

Rescues Starving Cat, but Contracts Lockjaw

Munich.—Because he loved animals and climbed into a house to rescue a starving cat, a chauffeur at Bad Toelz, southern Bavaria, has contracted lockjaw. He is Joseph Hohendahl, and knowing that the cat had been locked up for two days without food or water he entered the house through a window and tried to make friends with the cat. But the crazed animal turned and scratched him painfully in the hand. Infection set in.

Hotel Awakes Non-Residents

Boston.—Alarm clocks are a thing of the past among modern thinking persons here. One who can't be bothered to set or wind the clock just has to call Hotel Statler and request that he be awakened in his home by telephone at a certain time in the morning.

Memorial Trees Felled

Chillicothe, Mo.—Old-timers recalled that three maple trees cut down here recently were planted by Amos Baggdall, pioneer resident, on the day President Lincoln was assassinated.

Who Are You?

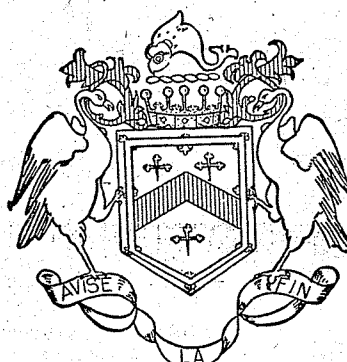
The Romance of Your Name

By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS

A Kennedy?

THE origin of the name Kennedy is found in the Celtic word "Ceunathigue," meaning the head of a sept or clan. The first Kennedys to assume the name as a surname were undoubtedly of Carrick, in Scotland. Prior to the year 1256, Neil, earl of Carrick, granted a charter to Roland of Carrick, who is proved to be the ancestor of the Kennedys. The family afterward bore the name of Kennedy and, according to Scottish custom, the sons of Kennedy were called McKennedy or McKenane, spelled variously.

The story of how one McKenane with his sons and great following of kinsmen overthrew the Danes in Carrick and obtained the stronghold from King Alexander is a thrilling one. It was this stronghold which became their fair castle where the "Chief of the



Kennedy

Lowland Kennedys took their stifle of for long space and were called Lairs of Donour," because of the Don of the hill above the house.

Gilbert Kennedy was the forebear of two lines of Kennedys in America.

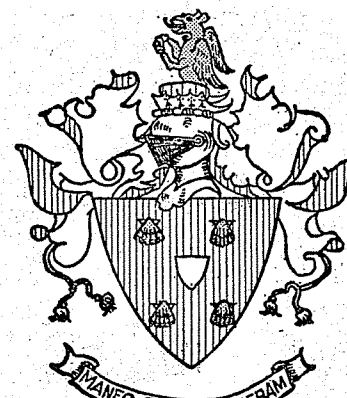
Kennedys began migration with Rev. Thomas, who located in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1642. His son, John, also a Presbyterian minister, of County Donegal, Ireland, was the father of Andrew, who was born in 1747. He came to America and located in Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution. It is recorded that he was a man of property which he used to advance the cause of the American colonies during the struggle for independence. His large estate in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was long in possession of his descendants. He purchased the house on Market street which had been the temporary presidential mansion in Philadelphia.

There were early Kennedy emigrants to Virginia and Maryland, a great many of them were relatives of the Pennsylvania family. They were among the most successful and distinguished families of the southern colonies and became allied with many notable houses.

A Pendleton?

THE name, so distinguished in America, originated in England and is derived from the two Gaelic words pendle and dun, meaning summit and hill. It is easy to imagine that the old town in Lancashire of this name, only three miles from Manchester, which graced the crest of a hill handed the name down to the Pendleton family, which lived there.

Over the door of one of the inns in this town swings the coat of arms of the Pendleton family, exactly the same as brought to this country by the emi-



Pendleton

grant, Philip Pendleton. Some little distance away is the manor house, still owned by Pendletons. In this old family seat are found the records of glowing achievement of different members of the family and that of the ancestor whose bravery in the Crusades won him the right to place upon his shield the Scollon shells, which are a distinctive feature of the arms.

The Pendletons belonged, no doubt, to the English gentry, in many instances a purer and prouder heritage than many of those of titled fame, whose name and title have changed many times as they came down through the ages.

Philip Pendleton established the southern family of this name in America, in New Kent county, Virginia. This family has produced a great many prominent sons and daughters. Among those of whom the state of Virginia is just proud was Judge Edmund Pendleton, an important influence during Revolutionary days.

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Evening Silhouette Goes Classic

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



AS THE exquisite and lovely evening gowns which our creators of fashion have designed for the coming winter social season, go on parade, one is forcibly reminded of art and sculpture, of the paintings of old masters or of figures in classic drapes and pleats sculptured in marble or colorfully frescoed ancient palaces and cathedrals of ancient Rome.

It is in these new fashions for formal occasion which are to grace opera and ballroom and smart functions galore, as if Italian saints were descending from old-master paintings, in flowing robes of rich velvets that are graced and jeweled in dazzling splendor. Then again it would seem as if Greek goddesses were stepping down from their marble pedestals in garments that are draped and pleated along sculptural lines of grace and beauty.

And again oriental princesses clad in harem-skirted costumes with softly draped and richly bejeweled blouses seem to have come to life in array of gorgeous splendor. Verily "art in dress" holds sway this season.

The soft crepes, the supple superb velvets, the tissue-like, glamorous gold and silver cloths, the diaphanous chiffons and dainty silk sheers, all lend themselves beguilingly to the present movement in costume design which calls for floating scarfs, huge wing sleeves, and fluttering side pleatings that go all the way around the skirt or are captured in cascades of exceeding grace.

At all times in these classic gowns the feeling of simplicity is maintained, even though a resplendent note be sounded in richly jeweled girdles or golden sandals or sumptuous costume jewelry. See the group of evening gowns that are herewith illustrated and be convinced that the very loveliest after-dark fashions are playing up sophisticated yet classic simplicity.

ity to the nth degree of perfection. The eye-impelling gown to the left which so unmistakably bespeaks inspiration of the Italian renaissance is a Jeanne Lanvin creation. This glamorous robe is of magenta crepe, its rich beautiful tone matching up to the dark vibrant coloring in old master paintings. It is full, falling in generous folds starting from massed shirrings. The wide girde and armlets are of cutout gold kid. The rich magenta coloring of this dress speaks eloquently of the present color trend, which stresses the rarely beautiful dark reds and purples and green that have come down to us through the ages via Italian art.

Hammered silver cloth fashions the adorable gown centered in the group. The glittering fabric falls with exquisite grace from the gathered waistline and is draped in a harem hemline. The wide belt worked in multi-colored jewels is a climaxing touch of artistry. Silver sandals are worn. The graceful wrap which this silver-gowned lady has in her hand is of royal blue velvet. It is fashioned with a surplice that ties at the back.

To the right in the picture, sculpture-like draping distinguishes a Grecian gown of classic beauty and simplicity. Sheer gray silk that looks like wool is edged with embroidered bands worked in coral, gold and turquoise beads.

Style notes which tune in to the classic trend tell of low-heeled Grecian sandals such as the smart Parisienne takes delight in wearing. The sari scarf is another item of interest. It is of tissue metal-shot weaves and sometimes it is richly embroidered with sparkling sequins.

© Western Newspaper Union.

METAL CLOTH

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



FUR BLOUSE IS NEW WRINKLE IN STYLE

The fur blouse is a new wrinkle in the fashion picture.

They've used fur for everything else this season, from coat sleeves to hats, and now the fur blouse emerges as a swish accessory for the velvet cocktail suit.

It's done in white galyak, with a black velvet ascot and belt. The blouse is a brief peplum style, with short sleeves and a yoke.

Matching it is a white galyak topcoat, with breast pockets and a belt, and a little Cossack turban of matching fur.

Nothing could be more effective for those in-between occasions when you can't wear formal evening clothes, but still want a slightly dressy costume.

The fur vest, of black galyak, also is seen with some of the season's newest suits. It's effective with suits in the new renaissance tones of wine and green, with matching black accessories.

And if you want to do the thing up brown, you may have a matching muff of galyak.

Small fur ascots, styled to match the fur turbans and muffs of the season, are seen about town.

Elaborate Trimmings Now

Feature Shoes for Evening

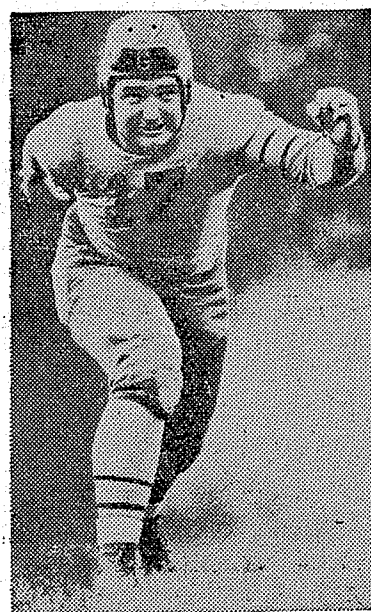
The trend in evening shoes is toward elaborate effects, according to a recent report from Paris. They not only show original shapes and graceful straps, inspired by Greek sandals, but are made of unusual materials.

One house is showing Salome shoes in a glass-like acetate fabric from Colcombet.

Velvets Hold Sway

For dresses, coats, suits and hats, noncrushable velvets will hold sway in all forms.

GOVERNOR'S SON



Leo Curley, son of Gov. James Curley, of Massachusetts, pictured in action in his role of star guard of the Georgetown university football team.