

BIG ROCKET POISED FOR SKYWARD TRIP

Inventor Hopes Eventually to Reach Moon.

Ayer, Mass.—The big brother of the sky rocket with which you used to celebrate Fourth of July is poised here for one of the most extraordinary flights in history.

Some time in the not far distant future, if all goes well, this 12-foot steel projectile will rise with incredible speed from a tower at Camp Devens on the outskirts of this quiet little town and nose its way skyward, seeking the secrets of altitudes never reached by a man-made device.

The rocket's noisy zoom into space will mark the latest step in a series of unusual experiments started twenty years ago by Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Clark university scientist.

Popular fancy has drawn a seemingly indelible halo of romance around Professor Goddard's rocket during the years that he has busied himself with his work in the rather prosaic atmosphere of a laboratory.

To Record Air Data.

Even his insistent declarations that he has no lunar aspirations have failed to destroy the general belief that he hopes eventually to send his strange contraption to the moon.

Those who toy most fervently with this fascinating theory like to think that there will be a man inside the huge steel tube as it speeds over the 220,000 or more miles to its fanciful destination. No one appears to have given much thought to the rather knotty problem of how the man would get back to earth, once he had completed his journey.

But Professor Goddard protests that the paramount object of his experimentation at present is to obtain accurate data on meteorological conditions at various altitudes.

His big rocket is equipped with numerous devices for recording such information—devices which are intended to return to earth with the aid of a parachute attachment.

Test Rocket Noisy.

Doctor Goddard has kept secret the exact method by which his projectile is propelled. It is understood, however, that the general idea is for a series of timed explosions to speed the rocket on its way, with a fresh blast expediting its flight as the power begins to wane.

At Auburn, near Worcester, several months ago, Doctor Goddard shot a rocket skyward. The scientist appeared well pleased with the outcome of the test flight but the attendant explosions alarmed residents of the countryside.

It was suggested by the fearful that recording devices carried by the rocket, in returning to earth, might smite a native. Doctor Goddard argued that the object which returned to the ground invariably landed only a short distance from the point from which the rocket had been loosed. Finally he compromised by transferring his experimental station to Camp Devens.

Company Plans to Get Lands for English Lads

Sydney, N. S. W.—A company is being formed to provide a scheme of land settlement for lads coming from England.

It will have the title, Little Brother Farm Settlement Ltd., and the prospectus has been issued. The company will acquire land within a reasonable distance of markets, suitable as a group settlement for intense culture, upon which Little Brothers who have been in the Commonwealth for not less than three years, and are in possession of a banking credit of not less than £200, may be settled under conditions to be determined by the board of management.

The scheme provides for the marketing of vegetables, poultry, pigs, etc. Land acquired by gift or purchase will be divided into suitable farms up to 10 acres. No dividends exceeding 6 per cent will be paid.

Seattle Stores Insects on Ice During Winter

Seattle, Wash.—Putting insects away on ice is a new use of the municipal cold storage plant here. To combat grasshoppers, caterpillars, crickets and moths, which annually cause heavy losses to farmers and orchards in the Northwest, mantis, giant grasshoppers from Interior China, have been imported and are held dormant until spring, when they may be shipped and distributed in infected areas.

The mantis increases in size during its eating period of life until the normal growth of about four inches long is attained. Then it lays eggs and dies.

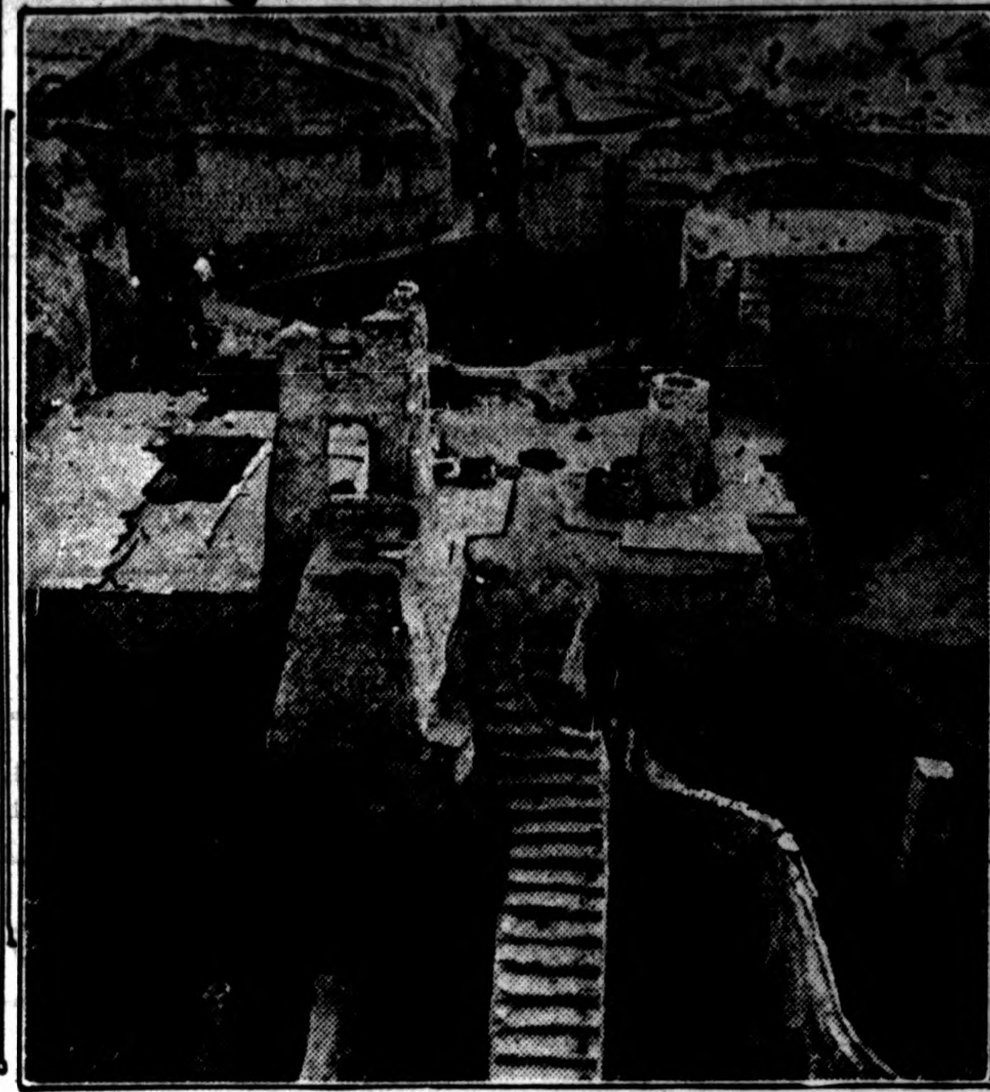
Police to Use Dictaphone to Block Cruelty Plea

Budapest.—In order to forestall claims of ill treatment by prisoners who, on being brought to trial after confessing their crimes to the police, claim that confessions were extorted from them, the examination rooms of a number of Hungarian jails are to be equipped with dictaphones.

Cause of Motor Accidents

London.—"He looks at her, taken his eyes off the road, and then comes the crash," a London magistrate said in commenting on the prevalence of motor accidents.

Iraq Discoveries



Uncovered Portion of a Temple at Nippur.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

SELDOM does a month pass without the announcement of a new discovery in the Near East that pushes farther back knowledge of man's activities on the earth: the uncovering of a tomb, a forgotten city, or a hidden inscription. One of the richest regions in hidden lore of the past is the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is now known as Iraq. It is there that some of the most far-reaching discoveries have been made.

A little over a half a century ago what was known concerning the ancient peoples of the nearer East, besides that which is contained in the Old Testament, could be written in a very brief form. Israel was then regarded as one of the great nations of antiquity. Abraham belonged to the dawn of civilization. The references to other peoples in the Old Testament had little meaning, for few appreciated the fact that the history of many pre-Israelitish nations had practically faded from the knowledge of man.

The pick and spade of the explorer, however, and the patient toil of the decipherer have thrown a flood of light upon the situation; ruins-hills of the past have been opened up to the light of day, out of which emerge marvelous revelations in the form of written records and other remains.

These, although written in languages and scripts the very existence of which was unknown to man for two thousand years and more, are now forced to reveal their story of the religion, politics, science and life of not a few of the ancient and forgotten peoples.

These researches have resulted in astounding revelations. Israel, instead of being one of the foremost nations of antiquity, is now found to have been a small power which had thrived in the late pre-Christian centuries, and had occupied a comparatively insignificant position among the great nations of its age. Instead of the patriarch Abraham belonging to the beginning of time, it is now found that he occupies a middle chapter in the history of mankind.

Early Peoples Were Cultured.

But, above all else, one of the greatest surprises is that the earliest peoples, instead of being barbarous or uncultured, were civilized and possessed a culture of a high order. In fact, the greatest creations of the Babylonians in literature and art belong to the third and fourth, and perhaps earlier, millenniums before Christ.

Political and religious institutions were already ancient in the days of the patriarchs. What may be regarded as primitive is found, but it points to a still greater antiquity than the earliest periods now known.

Not only did the builders use brick instead of stone at Babel, but they also used clay for their writing material. Annual inundations deposited sand and clay of a fine quality in the valley, which was used for this purpose. The well-kneaded, but unbaked, inscription, lying perchance beneath the disintegrated abodes of the ruined building, though yearly and for millenniums saturated thoroughly by the winter rains or inundations, when carefully extracted from its resting place of from two to six thousand years and allowed to dry, often appears as if it had been written yesterday. The original plasticity or adhesiveness of the sun-dried tablet returns. The baked tablets, as would be naturally expected, on the whole are better preserved.

The well-kneaded clay, which had been washed to free it from grit and sand, while in a plastic condition was shaped into the form and size desired. As the style of paper used at the present time is frequently an indication of the character of the writing, the same is true, in a general way, of an ancient Babylonian clay tablet or cylinder. In most instances the trained Assyriologist at a glance can determine the character, in a general way, of an inscription by its shape or appearance.

Written in Remote Antiquity. The date of the earliest known inscription is still undetermined. The chronology prior to 3000 B. C. is

in a chaotic state, and yet the recent discovery of a tablet giving several new dynasties, besides many other facts which have been ascertained, offer sufficient indications of a much greater antiquity for the earliest known inscriptions than have been credited them.

The Hoffman tablet, in the general theological seminary, New York city, bears one of the few known archaic inscriptions. To assign it the date 5000 B. C. would be a modest reckoning. And yet the characters are so far removed from the original pictures that in most instances it is only by the help of the values they possess that the original pictures can be surmised. It describes a tract of land.

While in all known periods clay was the writing material, important royal documents, votive and historical inscriptions, etc., are found on stone, and in some instances on bronze. In cutting such inscriptions the scribe imitated the characters made in clay with the stylus.

Not unlike other scripts, the cuneiform was originally pictorial; but, as in Egypt, the hieroglyphs became more and more simplified and conventionalized.

The cuneiform inscriptions in clay, stone and metal that now repose in museums and in private collections number hundreds of thousands.

Several ancient libraries and immense archives have been found. Years ago the literary library of Ashurbanipal was discovered at Nineveh. It appeared to the excavators that the library had been deposited in the upper chambers of the palace, and that when the building was destroyed they fell through to the lower floors, where they were found in masses.

The inscriptions showed that they had been arranged according to their subject in different positions in the library. Each series had a title, being composed generally of the first words of the first tablet. Usually at the end of each tablet its number in the series was given.

Tell of Life of the People.

In more recent years temple and school libraries have been found at Nippur, Sipar, Larsa, Babylon and Erech. Besides these libraries immense archives of temple administrative documents belonging to all periods have been found in practically all sites where excavations have been conducted by the Occidental or by the illicit diggings of the Oriental.

These tablets record the payment into the temple of stores of tithes or offerings of drink, vegetables, or animals, of taxes, rents, loans, and also the disbursement of this property.

There are dowry and marriage contracts, partnership agreements, records of debts, promissory notes, leases of lands, houses, or slaves, deeds of transfer of all kinds of property, mortgages, documents granting the power of attorney, tablets dealing with the adoption of children, divorce, bankruptcy, inheritance; in fact, almost every imaginable kind of deed or contract is found among them.

Again and again are we forced to exclaim as we become acquainted with the doings of the ancients from these sources that our boasted civilization has developed very little in the essentials of life.

These documents are so numerous that we will know individuals of certain periods more intimately than we know of some of the centuries of our Christian era. When the tablets, for example, of the first dynasty of Babylon, about 2000 B. C., have been published, the history and genealogies of many families covering several generations will be known. In the late period several old families of Babylon and Erech can be traced for centuries, notably to Egibi of Babylon and such families of Ekur-Zakur, Akhuta, etc., of Erech.

The number of official and personal letters of most periods that have been found is also quite large. From the royal letters, such as those of Hammurabi to one of his governors, or those found in the library of Ashurbanipal, considerable information is gained dealing with the civil affairs in the land and with foreign affairs of other lands, especially Armenia and Elam.

Bedouins Prize Camel

Above All Possessions

A camel is considered worth more than a wife to Bedouins. Their incomes, sometimes their lives, depend upon their camels. A camel which can travel without food or water for ten or twelve days is valuable indeed. But some will do so for fifteen or even twenty days. The saddles for these prized beasts are the finest that money can buy. A man who has four or five camels is considered well-to-do. One who has fifty is considered wealthy. He has many servants, and lives on the income of his camels.

The rivalry between chieftains who have 500 or 600 camels is just as intense as it often was among the cattle barons of the West. Sometimes one of the sheiks will hire Bedouin bandits to steal another's camels and start a feud that lasts for years.

Camels eat a thorny weed called gavan. The weed is so dry that it is used to start fires. The root is filled with a resinous fluid that yields almost pure glue. Some of the best glue in the world is made from it.

Years' Passing Brings

Interest in Obituaries

"One thing more reminds me that I am growing old," the gray-haired man remarked. "It is the class of news that interests me in the papers. There was a time when I never thought of looking at the death notices and the obituary columns. I was too busy with other topics. Then, slowly, almost imperceptibly, I began glancing at the obituaries in the home newspaper which I had been receiving for years. There was scarcely a week went by without an article about the passing of some one I had known when I was a boy. Then just as gradually the necrological news took on a more intimate aspect. I found myself reading of those with whom I played when a youngster, or with whom I was associated as a youth. These somber items were at first few and far between, but as the years drifted by they became more frequent, and I suddenly found myself reading obituaries before I did the personals."—Detroit News.

Concerning Trade Marks

The courts have said that a person entering a field of endeavor already occupied by another should, in the selection of a trade name or trade mark, keep far enough away to avoid all possible confusion. Whether there is an infringement of a trade mark does not depend upon the use of identical words, nor on the question as to whether they are so similar that a person looking at one would be deceived into the belief that it was the other. The courts incline to hold that infringement occurs if one adopts a trade name or a trade mark so like another in form, spelling or sound that a person with a not very definite or clear recollection as to the real trade mark, is likely to become confused or misled.

No Giants 200 Years Ago

They were little men in the Eighteenth century. They were not dreamers. They called themselves practical, and considered themselves enlightened; they sneered at visions. Such things as they did were done in bits; their schemes were carried out, if at all, an inch at a time. Pettiness was habitual to them, originality almost unknown. Dean Swift, who knew his generation, once wrote of the kings of the Lilliputians that he was "taller by almost the breadth of my nail than any of his court, which alone is enough to strike an awe to the beholders." Whales had there been earlier, and later were to be, but in the beginning of the Eighteenth century the pool was filled with pretty goldfish.—Donald Barr Chidsey in "Marlborough."

Barbed-Wire Industry

The practical beginning of the barbed-wire industry was in the patent issued to Joseph F. Glidden of De Kalb, Ill., in 1874. This patent was issued for barbed fence wire. During the same year a patent was issued to Mr. Glidden and Phineas W. Vaughan having a machine to manufacture it. The development of the barbed-wire industry was accelerated by the introduction of the mild steel. The approximate production in the United States, showing figures of the years indicated, is as follows: 1874, 5 tons; 1880, 40,000 tons; 1890, 200,000 tons; 1924, 200,000 tons; 1927, 180,000 tons.

Original Jury Function

A well-known law writer has said, writes Judge Robert H. Day of the Ohio Supreme court, that originally juries were called in, not to hear, but give evidence. They were the neighbors of the parties and were presumed to know when they came into court the facts about which they were to testify. They were chosen by the sheriff to represent the neighborhood. The verdict was the sworn testimony of the countryside.—Detroit News.

Secrets

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.
"Push," said the Button.
"Never be lead," said the Pencil.
"Take pains," said the Window.
"Always keep cool," said the Ice.
"Be up to date," said the Calendar.
"Never lose your head," said the Match.
"Make light of your troubles," said the Fire.—Great Western Magazine.

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TREASURER'S TAX NOTICE

The County Treasurer's office will be open from September 15th, 1929, to May 1st, 1930, for collecting 1929 taxes, which include real and personal property, poll and road tax.

All taxes due and payable between September 15th and December 31st, 1929, will be collected without penalty. All taxes not paid as stated will be subject to penalties as provided by law:

January 1st to May 1st, 1930, one per cent. will be added.

Executions will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection after May 1st, 1930.

When writing for amount of taxes, be sure and give school district if property is in more than one school district.

All personal checks given for taxes will be subject to collection.

	State	Ordinary County	Road and Bridge Bonds	Past Ind. Bonds	Constitutional	6-0-1 School	Special Local	TOTAL
No. 24—Ashleigh	5	10	12	1	3	4	12	47
No. 23—Barbary Branch	5	10	12	1	3	4	30	65
No. 45—Barnwell	5	10	12	1	3	4	29	64
No. 4—Big Fork	5	10	12	1	3	4	18	53
No. 19—Blackville	5	10	12	1	3	4	31	66
No. 35—Cedar Grove	5	10	12	1	3	4	28	63
No. 50—Diamond	5	10	12	1	3	4	14	49
No. 20—Double Pond	5	10	12	1	3	4	19	54
No. 12—Dunbarton	5	10	12	1	3	4	27	62
No. 21—Edisto	5	10	12	1	3	4	9	44
No. 28—Elko	5	10	12	1	3	4	30	65
No. 53—Ellenton	5	10	12	1	3	4	11	46
No. 11—Four Mile	5	10	12	1	3	4	14	49
No. 39—Friendship	5	10	12	1	3	4	14	49
No. 16—Green's	5	10	12	1	3	4	20	55
No. 10—Healing Springs	5	10	12	1	3	4	20	55
No. 23—Hercules	5	10	12	1	3	4	27	62
No. 9—Hilda	5	10	12	1	3	4	35	70
No. 52—Joyce Branch	5	10	12	1	3	4	26	61
No. 34—Kline	5	10	12	1	3	4	18	53
No. 82—Lee's	5	10	12	1	3	4	10	45
No. 43—Long Branch	5	10	12	1	3	4	17	52
No. 54—Meyer's Mill	5	10	12	1	3	4	26	61
No. 42—Morris	5	10	12	1	3	4	14	49
No. 14—Mt. Calvary	5	10	12	1	3	4	28	63
No. 25—New Forest	5	10	12	1	3	4	28	63
No. 38—Oak Grove	5	10	12	1	3	4	19	54
No. 43—Old Columbia	5	10	12	1	3	4	26	61
No. 13—Pleasant Hill	5	10	12	1	3	4	15	50
No. 7—Red Oak	5	10	12	1	3	4	16	51
No. 15—Reedy Branch	5	10	12	1	3	4	21	56
No. 2—Seven Pines	5	10	12	1	3	4	12	47
No. 40—Tinker's Creek	5	10	12	1	3	4	17	52
No. 26—Upper Richland	5	10	12	1	3	4	26	61
No. 29—Williston	5	10	12	1	3	4	32	67

The commutation road tax of \$3.00 must be paid by all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 55 years. All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years are liable to poll tax of \$1.00.

Dog Taxes for 1929 can be paid at the same time other taxes are paid. It is the duty of each school trustee in each school district to see that this tax is collected or aid the Magistrate in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Checks will not be accepted for taxes under any circumstances except at the risk of the taxpayer.—(The County Treasurer reserves the right to hold all receipts paid by check until said checks have been paid.)

Tax receipts will be released only upon legal tender, postoffice money orders, or certified checks.

J. J. BELL, County Treasurer.

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