

FORECAST WEATHER MONTH IN ADVANCE

Scientist Says It Will Come in Our Lifetime.

Chicago.—Cold waves such as the nation recently recovered from will be accurately forecast by science more than a month in advance in the not distant future, according to Dr. Oliver Justin Lee, head of the Dearborn Astronomical observatory.

He declared this would undoubtedly be accomplished by science within our lifetime as a result of a world-wide study of solar radiation now being made under the direction of the leading scientific minds.

Completion of this gigantic task will mean the fulfillment of a dream long cherished by science to make possible "long distance" weather forecasting. It will mean the saving of untold millions of dollars from crop losses throughout the world, and a tremendous advance to aviation.

"Since solar radiation is the basis of all life, science has been concentrating on it to give us the answers, to many problems that now confront us," Doctor Lee said.

"Many observations have been established throughout the world, particularly for the purpose of studying solar radiation, until now virtually a world-wide network exists in which scientists for many nations are represented.

"Specific instruments have been devised especially for this study of the changing intensity of the sun's radiation, and recordings are taken each day all over the world where the sun shines."

While sun spots have "a tremendous connection" with the earth's weather, Doctor Lee said they cannot yet be held responsible for such rapid changes in temperature as noted during the recent cold wave, because "nobody has yet found any direct connection."

The sun is now going into the minimum stage of its eleven-year-sun spot cycle, Doctor Lee explained, and this leads to the belief sometimes that intense cold weather is due in such a period. This does not hold true, he said, despite the fact that at times solar heat varies from 2 to 3 per cent at the minimum sun spot stage.

Only Diamond Mines in U. S. Are in Arkansas

Murfreesboro, Ark.—Arkansas is the only state that can boast of a diamond mine or diamond deposits—yet, little is known of this industry, even by residents.

There are diamonds in Pike county, Arkansas, that blind the eye with their brilliance and beauty and are as fine as those mined from the Kimberlys in Africa.

The largest stone to be taken from Arkansas soil weighed 8 carats. Thousands of the finest quality have been sold.

As early as 1889 the geological survey of Arkansas published an article on the peridotite of Pike county. It was not taken seriously. In fact, the matter was laughed at.

However, in 1906 when John Hudleston picked up two glittering pebbles from his farm near here and took them to Little Rock, where they were examined by jewelers who pronounced them genuine diamonds, the doubting Thomases began to dig, too.

Later these stones were sent to New York, where they were cut and polished. They weighed approximately three carats.

One company alone has marketed over 5,000 diamonds. They range as large in size as 20 1/2 carats.

Indian Dances Menace Farms, Canada Decides

Ottawa, Ont.—After grave argument the Canadian house of commons has decided that Canadian Indians may not don aboriginal costume and attend pageants or dances without special permission from the nearest Indian agent. The amusement and entertainment with which they have provided the white man has been the ruin of many an Indian farm, wrecked through neglect, it was stated by the government.

Book "Lost" 17 Years Is Returned to Library

Birmingham, Ala.—A campaign for the return of overdue books at the Birmingham public library recently brought back a volume that had been missing since 1917. The campaign lasted three weeks, during which period no overdue fines were assessed. There were 6,207 books returned during the drive.

Squatters Use Home in Owner's Absence

Loveland, Colo.—When Carl Gooch and his wife went to California, "squatters" moved into the Gooch residence and made themselves at home.

Upon his return to Loveland Gooch discovered that the uninvited guests had moved out with some of the furniture, linen, towels and clothing. They had used a quantity of coal and wood and had depleted the pantry shelves.

The only satisfaction Gooch was able to get out of the visit was the knowledge that the "squatters" were clean. They had taken a bath and left the water in the bathtub as evidence.

Francois Villon First Great Poet of Nation

Few are unfamiliar with the more dominant aspects of the career of Francois Villon, student brawler, tavern knight, tosspot, rowdy burglar and homicide who became the first great poet of the united French nation. But outside of France it is not always understood that, transcending the ballad singer who was at once an immortal figure and a miracle of disorder, Villon stands out as the first of the great national singers of a united France.

Before him there had been Burgundians and Armagnacs, poets of Pottiers and poets of Normandy, but it needed the sacrifice of Joan of Arc in the year of Villon's birth to reconcile the warring factions that constituted the French state, and to restore the loyalty of the nobles and the trust of the people to the French crown. It was this new and united France which Villon sang in his blazingly patriotic poems.

It is to Villon, too, that a latter time owes its most vivid accounts of life in the Paris of the Fifteenth century. From the unlighted streets, wolf ridden and unguarded in the cruelest storms of winter, from the foul slinks of vice where half the brigands and beggars of Europe foregathered, from the Rive Gauche, ruled over by Jenat de Halnonville and Aristotle, from the shrine of the Church of the Celestines and the innumerable bellfries of the city, from dungeon and brothel, gallows place and kennel, from wherever there was life, movement and vital impulse, Villon drew material for his documents of perverid realism, the dry point etchings of a half forgotten age.—Boston Herald.

Many Gave Thought to Making Artificial Ice

There is much uncertainty as to who first made ice by artificial means. Experiments for making artificial ice were started by the Italians in the Sixteenth century. The first machine used was invented by Dr. William Cullen (1710-1790), a Scotch physicist and physician, whose machine was based on the vacuum principle, the atmospheric pressure being reduced by means of an air pump. In 1834 Jacob Perkins, an American engineer living in London, obtained a patent for a machine generally credited with being the forerunner of the modern compressor machine. Many experiments were later made by French and German inventors. Prof. A. C. Twining of New Haven, Conn., made many improvements on ice-making apparatus in 1850, 1853 and 1855. In 1857 Dr. John Gorrie of Apalachicola, Fla., patented an ice-making machine and as a tribute to his inventive genius the state selected him as one of her two distinguished sons to represent her in the Capitol at Washington. The modern ammonia absorption process of making ice was discovered in 1858.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Genius Died in Poverty

Friedrich Wilhelm Goebel, recognized in Germany as the inventor of the military tank, died without collecting the 10,000,000 marks he demanded as compensation from the ministry of defense for his invention. His widow was left penniless. Goebel, old and poor at his death, first exhibited his tank in 1913, when it climbed a 50 per cent grade amid the applause of high imperial officers. He maintained to the last that failure of the Kaiser's officers to recognize the importance of the tank caused Germany's defeat in the war. The tank was one of a long list of Goebel's inventions, ranging over the fields of aviation, shipping, electricity and warfare.

Salt Meat for Longevity

An item taken from the London Observer of 1831, dealing with the death of Patrick Gibson at the age of one hundred and eleven, gives an interesting reason for his longevity and intelligence. It says: "Until the last few years of his life he walked daily two of three miles. His diet consisted of pickled pork and salt beef. If he dined on fresh meat he felt oppressed, heated, and feverish, and could not take his glass of porter, which he always did at meals. He was a Catholic, and lived on milk and potatoes on Fridays. He seemed to die without any bodily disease. He gradually became exhausted and simply ceased to live."

"Blooding" a Building

A strange pagan belief still exists in England, in the superstition that any new building will be unsafe or unlucky unless human or animal blood be spilt on it before completion. Not long ago a workman fell from the top of Stratford-on-Avon's lofty new Shakespeare theater, and was killed, whereupon one of his fellow-workmen remarked: "That will save blooding the new building." Being questioned, he explained that if no one met with an accident, shedding blood during the erection, it was customary to kill some small animal on the site, to ensure the building's future safety.

All Aunts

Little Billy was making his debut at the home of his northern relatives. "This is Aunt Sue, Billy, and here are Aunt Ruth and Aunt Ann. And this is Auntie Helen, dear." Billy was much impressed, but especially by Aunt Helen's big coffee, Spot. At home a few days later Billy became solemn and apparently much disturbed. "Mother," he said, "do you think Aunt Spot'll miss me much?"

Greek Myth of Flood Is Similar to Noah and Ark

The mythology of the Greeks contains a story of a great flood which bears considerable resemblance to the flood-story of the Christian Bible. It centers about a character known as Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha. Deucalion, a son of Prometheus, was favored of Zeus and was chosen by the god to repopulate the earth after the Greek race should be destroyed by a great flood.

Forewarned by Zeus of the impending flood, Deucalion constructed a large boat or ark upon which he and his wife rode to safety during the days of the flood. The Greek flood, however, lasted but nine days, although during that period it covered the land and wiped out the entire population. After the water had subsided, so the myth goes, the ark landed on Mount Parnassus.

Deucalion and Pyrrha were then instructed by the Goddess Themis to repopulate the earth by casting behind them the bones of their mother. This they did symbolically by casting behind them the stone of mother earth. From those cast by Deucalion sprang up men and from those cast by Pyrrha sprang up women.—Washington Star.

Trope of Yahgans at Tip of World Dwindling Out

The Yahgans, the southernmost inhabitants of the world, are described by an American explorer as nearing extinction.

The explorer was the first to cross the heart of the island in which they live as head of a scientific expedition in 1907-1908.

Though the tribe had fought a successful fight against nature, he told the Royal Geographical society, contact with civilization has reduced the people in the last sixty years from about twenty-five hundred to less than fifty.

They inhabit the southern island of the Tierra Del Fuego archipelago, which lies at the southern extremity of South America.

Though Charles Darwin at one time pointed to them as the lowest order of humanity, Colonel Furlong said they had a vocabulary of 40,000 words. They have, however, he said, no numeral above three.

The "Devil's Shoestring"

The "devil's shoestring" weed, whose roots and blossoms are said to contain rotenone, used in making insecticides, belongs to the pea family, other English names being wild sweet pea, Turkey pea, goat's rue, catgut. It blooms from June to July and its range is from Ontario to Florida and Texas. It prefers dry upland meadows, pastures and woodland borders. It has a long slender and very tough rootstock, erect woody stems, one to two feet high; the whole plant is covered with soft, silky, whitish hairs, making the foliage ashen-gray. The blossom is about an inch long, with yellowish white standard tinged with purple, a rosy pink keel and reddish purple wings. The leaves are compound, with 17 to 29 leaflets.

Wonders in Wales

For many centuries Wrexham steeple or tower has been accounted one of the "wonders of Wales." It was built in 1472, replacing one blown down in 1331. It rises to a height of 135 feet and wholly overpowers the body of the church itself, and it is ornamented with the figures of 30 saints. In the church many American tourists seek out the epitaph and in the churchyard, the grave of Elithu Yale, the founder of Yale college of New Haven, who was born in America, but died in London. He was a descendant of the Welsh family of Plas in Ial, pronounced "Yale." The epitaph of "Elithugh," too long to quote here, is one of the quaintest rhymes to be found on any learned man's grave.

The Redbird Family

Have you ever noticed that the female redbirds seem much less numerous than the males? The female is one of the most beautiful of all our birds. Not so splendid as the male, her colorings are nevertheless more glorious than those of the male birds of most species. Inasmuch as she resembles her brothers only in shape and in the possessing of a proud crest it is small wonder that many who see her for the first time mistake her for something altogether new in the bird line.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Venus Fly Trap

An interesting characteristic of the insect-eating plant, the Venus fly-trap, prevents it from capturing anything except the insects upon which it depends for food. The spines which control the portion of the leaf of this plant that acts as a trap do not respond to a single movement such as might be made if a twig or seed should fall upon it. But as soon as a second movement is felt, as would be the case if the object alighting upon it were an insect, the trap springs.

Fight Until Legs Are Gone

The stick insects, relatives of the mantis, frequently fight among themselves until both contestants are reduced to mere bodies without any legs. This is not necessarily fatal, however, for unless the insects are fully matured, having gone through their final molting, they will be able to grow new limbs to replace the ones that have been lost.



Scene in Graz, Styria. Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—N.Y.U. Service.

The Graz problem is not confined to America. Recently farmers of Styria, quiet, picturesque, Austrian valley, were unable to pay taxes and refused to allow auctioneers on their property. Tax collectors had hoped to satisfy the government's claims by selling farm stock and equipment.

Styria is both the Shenandoah valley and the Birmingham of Austria. In an Alpine country whose borders touch no salt water, Austria's city dwellers take to the grassy slopes of her tall mountains, or to rural villages tucked away in smiling valleys, when their annual playtime rolls around.

Hiking along winding mountain paths; wearing deerskin or chamol shorts, hobnailed boots, green-trimmed jackets, and hats plumed with a trophy of some other year's outing; hunting the cock-of-the-wood or other game; taking part in the rural festivals of the village, where young and old don the costume of their home town and join in the folk songs and dances; and mountain-climbing to dizzy heights on Austria's Alpine sentinels, are some of the attractions which crowd the spotless Styrian hosteries with city families holiday bent.

Hunting the chamol is the favorite sport for city dwelling Austrian and German visitors. Living in mountain fastnesses difficult of approach, the chamols are perhaps the most agile of all Europe's Alpine animals. Their pliant skin furnished the original leather of that name, and the stiff black hairs tipped with creamy yellow, which grow on the back of the animal's neck, are worn in the hat as a badge of hunting prowess. Quail, cock-of-the-wood, pheasant, partridge, and many other game birds are found in Styria and neighboring Tyrol. Tall feathers from the cock-of-the-wood also are valued as hat plumes to supplement Austrian costumes, and silver pins which hold the feathers in place are huntsmen's heirlooms, often handed down for generations.

Iron and Water Power.

Steiermark, as the Austrians call this little province astride the Niedere Tauern, straggling eastern outpost of Europe's mighty Alpine range, supplies 99 per cent of the Republic's iron needs; and, by harnessing the latent water power in its mountain streams, it provides a substitute for the missing link in Austria's chain of raw materials—coal deposits which the latter lost after the reorganization of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

From the Vorderberg-Eiseners range, in the north of Styria, comes the bulk of the raw material for the iron works of Graz, Leoben, and Donawitz. Since the outcropping ore is of such high iron content, it is mined from the surface, not through deep shafts and chambers as is the general practice in other parts of the world. While the mines have been worked for more than twelve centuries and were once considered as the largest known deposits, their total production for all time is less than a third of the world's annual output today.

In the iron-mountain regions especially, where arsenic is a by-product of iron smelting, some peasants eat this virulent poison. It is taken in small doses, which are gradually increased as the system becomes used to it, until it may be taken daily, without visible ill effect, in a quantity sufficient to kill an average person. The arsenic is supposed to clear the complexion, increase the appetite, and improve breathing, especially for mountain climbers. Horse handlers sometimes put small quantities in a horse's food or in his mouth to make his coat sleek and glossy and improve his wind on mountain slopes. Nat-

urally this practice is frowned upon and discouraged by physicians. The murmuring Mur winds across the length and breadth of Styria. Its upper reaches, especially near the neck of Austria's "panhandle," where it is fed by glacial brooks, look on a map or to the high altitude alman like the backbone of some gigantic fish. Along its course and slender "fishbone" tributaries cluster the villages and principal cities, which seem to grow in size as the river widens, as in the case of Murau and Teufenbach, the industrial city of Leoben, and farther south, just before the river leaves Austria, Graz, the nation's second largest city and Styria's official seat of government.

A small French dirigible, the E-9, broke down Tuesday while on a test flight and was forced down in an emergency landing at St. Nazaire, because of the break down of a small engine. Two men were slightly hurt. The jury in the case of the state of Indiana against Rev. Lemuel G. Conway, charged with attempting to assault an 18-year-old Sunday school teacher, after a trial lasting about a week, returned a verdict of not guilty at Muncie, Ind.

Two English airplanes on Monday succeeded in flying over the top of Mount Everest, highest peak in the world, more than 29,000 feet high. It was the first time that man has ever looked upon the mountain from above its heights.

The Soperton, Ga., News was last week printed on paper made from Georgia pine pulp.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rin' to Go

If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine. For they can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason for your down-and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas blasts up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blotches. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned. It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get those two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely. But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Beware a substitute. 25c at all stores. © 1931 C. M. Co.

TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a one per cent penalty has been added to all 1932 state, county and school taxes left unpaid through January 1, 1933. And on unpaid taxes after February 1, 1933, an additional penalty of one per cent will be added to regular assessments.

S. W. HOGUE, Treasurer Kershaw County, S. C. Camden, S. C., January 25, 1933.

KERSHAW LODGE No. 29 A. F. M. Regular communication of this lodge is held on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting Brethren are welcomed. N. R. GOODALE, JR., J. W. WILSON, Secretary. 1-14-33

Advertisement for THE HOFFER COMPANY, Jewelers and Optometrists. Includes text: EYES EXAMINED and Glasses Fitted. THE HOFFER COMPANY Jewelers and Optometrists.

Advertisement for 666 LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE. Includes text: LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE. Checks Colds first day, Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, Malaria in 3 days. 666 SALVE for HEAD COLDS Most Speedy Remedies Known.



SPEED!

Time counts when you're in pain! Insist on genuine Bayer Aspirin, not only for its safety but for its speed.

The tablet that is stamped Bayer dissolves at once. It is many minutes faster than remedies that are offered in its stead.

If you saw Bayer Aspirin made, you would know why it has such uniform, dependable action. If you have ever timed it, you know that the tablet stamped Bayer dissolves and gets to work before a slower tablet has any effect.

Stick to genuine Bayer Aspirin. You know what you are taking. You know it is harmless; nothing in it to depress the heart. You know you will get results. For headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, the safe and certain relief is always the tablet stamped—

