

1-2-1931

Fulton Advertiser, January 2, 1931

Fulton Advertiser

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/fa>

Recommended Citation

Fulton Advertiser, "Fulton Advertiser, January 2, 1931" (1931). *Fulton Advertiser*. 310.
<https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/fa/310>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Newspapers at Murray State's Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fulton Advertiser by an authorized administrator of Murray State's Digital Commons. For more information, please contact msu.digitalcommons@murraystate.edu.

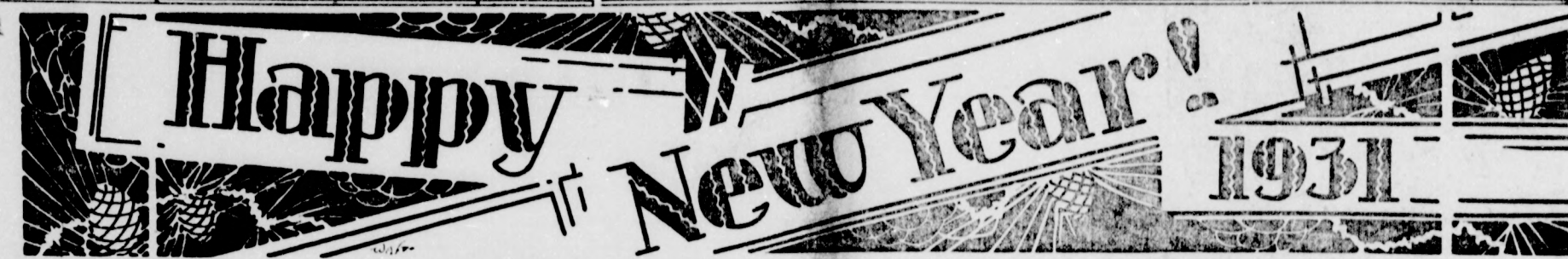
Trade With Your Home Industries and Make Fulton a Better Town

FULTON ADVERTISER

Vol. 7 No. 7

FULTON, KY. JAN. 2, 1931

R. S. Williams, Publisher



Renewed Hope Another Year

There wouldn't be much worth living for in this old world if we were deprived of hope. It is the one thing that sustains us no matter how discouraging things may become. It's the thing that keeps us living one day to another, and the only thing that keeps us feeling there is easier traveling just around the next turn in the road.

So we are leaning heavily on hope as we enter the new year 1931. We see 1930 written into history, and it cannot be called back. In many respects we would not care to do so, and yet we start on the new one strong in the hope that many blessings denied us in the past 12 months will come to us in the 12 months to come, along with a repetition of the ones we did enjoy. New conditions are always arising. This will be as true in 1931 as it has been in the past. As we labor to meet each new condition, just so will we prosper in proportion. It is going to be a good year for those who will strive to make it better. It is not going to be any more of a success for the knacker and critic than the other years in which their lives have registered failure.

Every citizen of Fulton and vicinity looks hopefully to the new year, and hopefully expects it to bring them still happier and better living and working conditions. They hope it will be favorable for agriculture, industry, commerce and finance. Hopefully they anticipate the blessing of good health and the physical power to do their part of the world's work. There are indications aplenty that it will be a good year. It is the sincere hope of all of our people that these indications do not fail. And here is hoping that they are not disappointed.

ESCAPED CONVICT OF ILLINOIS IS RETURNED

Sheriff Goulder Johnson of Fulton county, was in the city Saturday to turn over James Harvey, who escaped from an Illinois prison in August, to a warden of the Illinois institution. Harvey, who was serving a sentence of from 10 years to life, was captured on No. 8 Island and has been held in Hickman for the past two weeks. Sheriff Johnson received a reward for the capture.

FIREWORKS EXPLOSION DAMAGES FULTON STORE

Loss of more than \$25 worth of fireworks and a fifty-dollar plate-glass window, and damages to his fruitstand and restaurant, resulted late Christmas afternoon, when the little daughter of J. R. Bailey ignited his remaining unsold fireworks. The explosion blew out a plate-glass window in the front. The fire spread rapidly throughout the building, but was quickly extinguished.

Send the Advertiser to a friend one year—only \$1.00.

BE IT RESOLVED

Right now, at the start of a new year, everyone is wondering if it will find industrial and financial conditions improved. You want a full measure of prosperity, and so do we—your neighbors and your friends.

There is every reason to believe that we are at the turning point. But whether the change will be for the better depends solely on how YOU cooperate with other residents of the community.

THERE'S ONLY ONE WAY.

The one thing, and one thing only, that will restore a full measure of prosperity to this community is a more generous and a more general circulation of money. Every dollar put into circulation now does double duty, for it coaxes other dollars from their hiding place—and more people have an opportunity to handle them.

The way to start a new and vigorous circulation in this community is to

MEET YOUR OBLIGATIONS.

If you cannot pay them in full pay as much as you can on them, and keep that up every week during January and February. Then, as winter breaks and spring returns we are confident you will see the thing we are all anticipating—RESTORED PROSPERITY IN THIS SECTION with more work, more money in circulation, and more prosperous living conditions.

Jenkins-Bondurant

The Rev. A. E. Holt, pastor of the Cayce M. E. Church, united in marriage Miss Etta Bondurant, 38, well known resident of the Cayce vicinity, and L. Y. Jenkins, 72, former resident of Princeton. Miss Bondurant has lived alone on her property near Cayce for many years and has been very active in church, club and community work. The couple will make their home on the Bondurant farm near Cayce.

ROBERTS LODGE PICKS OFFICERS

W. R. Butt is Named Master of Lodge

Roberts Lodge No. 172, F. and A. M., held its annual election of officers on Saturday night, with the following result:

W. R. Butt, Master.
D. Fred Worth, S. W.
D. W. Smith, J. W.
N. G. Cooke, Treasurer.
H. F. Taylor, Secretary.
Harry Porter, S. D.
W. W. Batts, J. D.
Jim Fox, S. St.
Dr. R. R. Rudd, J. St.
A. W. Morris, Tyler.
W. R. Butt, R. A. Stille and D. Fred Worth were elected trustees for one, two and three years.



Bold Daylight Bank Holdup

BANK ROBBERS GET \$15,000 AT PADUCAH

No trace of four bandits who robbed the People's National Bank at Paducah shortly after noon Wednesday had been found last Wednesday night. The robbers are believed to have fled in a green Buick sedan, but the direction they took is not known. Police are certain they did not cross the Ohio river by ferry or the Paducah-Brookport bridge, and no trace of them was reported at other ferries. It is thought that they headed south.

The loss was first estimated at \$12,000 but a check of records indicated that it would probably exceed that figure, and might go beyond \$15,000. Bank officials said the bank shipped \$20,000 to Louisville by express the day before the robbery.

A GOOD CITIZEN PASSES AWAY

Frank Huff passed away Monday at his home near Crutcherfield. He is survived by one daughter, one son, one brother and one sister, and many friends.

The funeral services were held Tuesday at 2 p. m. at Wesley church, conducted by Rev. N. W. Lee of Fulton, and burial was in the church cemetery, in charge of the Fulton Undertaking Company.

SURPRISE WEDDING

A wedding of much surprise to their relatives and friends was that of Miss Mary Frances Valentine and Mr. Joel Porter Ellis, who were united in marriage at the home of Rev. J. S. Robinson on Fourth street, Rev. Robinson officiating in the presence of the bride's sister, Miss Addie Louise Valentine, and a very intimate friend of the groom, Harry Gordon. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Valentine of Forestdale. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ellis of Walnut Grove vicinity.

After January 2nd they will be at their home, one and a half miles south of town.

FULTON MAN IS INJURED

Maud (Dad) Clark, 50, was injured Friday afternoon when he drove off an embankment on the Union City highway, six miles south of Fulton. He suffered a severe gash in his head, and was brought to the Curdin-Neil hospital here for treatment.

FIVE WEDDINGS HELD

Rev. L. E. McCoy officiated at the following weddings last week: Ray Marler and Miss Clovis Duke, of Sharon, Tenn.; John Usery and Miss Alice Esary, of Greenfield, Tenn.; Joe Sellers and Miss Mildred Cook, of near Fulton; Ray Taylor and Miss Alice Pugh, of Milan, Tenn.; Tommy Hill and Miss Evora Argo, of Trezevant, Tenn.

Prominent Lawyer Burned to Death

Guy L. Gingles received a message Wednesday morning, learning the distressing news that his brother, Herman Gingles, prominent lawyer, entrapped in a fire at his home in Claridon, Ark., and burned to death. The details of the fire were very meager.

Mr. Gingles left for Claridon at once accompanied by his brother, Hugh Gingles of Kirksey, and Mr. Morris of Murray. The remains will be taken to his former home, Kirksey, to rest beside his parents, the late Dr. and Mrs. Gingles.

The many friends sincerely sympathize with the family in their hour of sorrow.

W. L. Murphy Passes Away

Mr. W. L. Murphy passed away Monday night at his home in Nashville after a severe illness. He is survived by five daughters and one son. Two of the daughters live in Memphis and two in Nashville and one Mrs. M. C. Payne in this city. The son, Harry Murphy also lives in Fulton. The funeral was held Wednesday at his late home, 1720 Villa Place, Nashville, and burial followed in his home city. We join with many friends in sympathy for Mrs. Payne and Mr. Murphy.

Veal Calves and Hogs wanted at Stock Pen, January 1, 1931. Market price. J. H. DUNCAN.

Send The Advertiser to a friend one year—only \$1.00.

Brieflets

When you see a Fulton man with an overcoat button sewed on with white thread it isn't hard to tell who's boss at his house.

A wise old hen is one that knows an egg a day will keep the hatchet away.

Little did our grandparents think the day would ever come when children would become so expensive that only the poor could afford to have them.

Another reason why living costs are higher now in Fulton than in "the good old days" is because it takes more to make the auto go than it did to make the mare go.

No man can ever get too much credit for what he does, but he can for what he buys.

The "good old days" were those when everybody in town knew whose checks were good.

Fulton would be a still more wonderful town if every woman realized that nothing that comes in bottles, jars, tubes or cans will improve her face as much as a mile.

Within less than two years seats on the N. Y. Stock Exchange have dropped in price until they are now almost as cheap as a seat in the U. S. Senate.

The world would be a much nicer place in which to live if women had as much faith in their husbands as they do in beauty treatments.

Middle-age is that period in a Fulton man's life when he likes to talk about old-fashioned winters but doesn't like to see them.

The bad little boy who used to throw mud at his playmates is now a motorist and throws mud at pedestrians.

In these days of shifting prices about the only thing that never loses its face value is a cake of toilet soap.

Some Fulton men have an idea that being a help around the house consists in touching a match to the fire their wife has laid.

Maybe you've also noticed that there are some men who spend half their time borrowing money and the other half explaining why they can't pay it back.

And another thing, you never can tell how much the average Fulton man can remember until he is called as a witness.

Don't stop buying, but before you do buy read the ads so you can be sure of buying economically.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Houston announce the birth of a daughter, born Saturday, at their home, on Bates street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Campbell, on December 23rd, a 10-pound boy. They formerly lived in Fulton, but now reside in Detroit.



*Happy
New
Year*

JOIN THE FARMERS BANK CHRISTMAS Savings Club



Make up your mind now to have the necessary money to make a Merrier Christmas next year by joining our Christmas Club. You will not miss the weekly amount that will bring joy to you and yours next Christmas. Your first deposit makes you a member.

CLASS 25—Pay 25c straight each week for 50 weeks and receive **\$12.50**

CLASS 50—Pay 50c straight each week for 50 weeks and receive **\$25.00**

CLASS 100—Pay \$1.00 straight each week for 50 weeks and receive **\$50.00**

We have a Club for Everyone

You may enroll in as many classes as you like, in YOUR own name or in the name of others. **JOIN TODAY.**

CLASS 200—Pay \$2.00 straight each week for 50 weeks and receive **\$100.00**

CLASS 500—Pay \$5.00 straight each week for 50 weeks and receive **\$250.00**

CLASS 1000—Pay \$10.00 straight each week for 50 weeks and receive **\$500.00**

Plus 3% Interest for Prompt Payment

JOIN TODAY
OUR
**Christmas Savings
Club**
NOW FORMING

THE FARMERS BANK
"JOIN and GROW WITH US"
And be Sure of a Full Purse and a Merry Christmas

Make your loved
ones happy next
Christmas.
Start your Xmas Savings Club
NOW.

POULTRY

(By J. T. Watkins)

These cold mornings a hen is very much disappointed when she goes to the water bowl and finds it frozen. chances are she will have to stand around and wait for the sun to thaw it out, and all this time she wants a drink of water mighty bad. Don't you think it would be a very good idea to empty all drinking vessels after the chickens have gone to roost, and the first thing in the morning put warm water in them so the hens can fill up with nice warm water than to have to drink water that sends a chill all over their bodies? Try it out and see if they won't appreciate it very much.

Someone asked me the other day this question, "What has become of all the peafowls there used to be peafowls on several of the farms, and now you never see one any where?" Well, I don't know, where they have gone nor why. Seems to me this would be a very profitable venture for someone in each locality to try out. I see advertisements in the poultry journals where someone is advertising for peafowls, and the supply does not fill the demand, so if someone would get started and raise them to sell for breeders I believe they would make money. I have seen where they were listed at \$25.00 per pair.

Now I am going to write about a new breed of DUCKS. I have heard of this duck several times, but have never had the opportunity of looking at one. Where this breed of ducks came from I don't know, but it appears to me they are universal. This duck is called "THEY SAY." I was standing on Lake street the other day when two young la-

dies met and started conversation. After awhile one of them remarked, "THEY SAY," then went on with their talk. Later on I heard two men talking and one of them mentioned this breed of ducks, "THEY SAY," he remarked and then went on with a lot of talk I didn't know anything about. On numerous occasions I have heard this expression "THEY SAY," but have never yet located "THEY," so have come to the conclusion THEY are a breed of migratory DUCKS I have never come in contact with.

Water Valley, Ky. (Blair Vicinity)

Christmas has come and gone once more and as we enter the New Year, it is hoped that every one will make new resolutions that will be worth while to live up to, and then live up to them.

Mr. Lacy Bowen, who has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Cheslea Lee for the past four years, has returned to the Orphans' Home at Louisville, Ky. Lacy made a host of friends here and everybody regrets his going away. Especially do his schoolmates regret his leaving. He was a fine student and a congenial school boy in every way.

Miss Artie Robey spent the holidays with home folks.

Mrs. W. A. Stewart and children are visiting relatives in Hyndsvor, Tenn., this week.

Miss Jewel Robey returned to Paris, Tenn., Sunday.

Miss Nola Cooley, of Crutchfield, visited Miss Carla Lee Cooley during the Christmas holidays.

There is quite a bit of moving in this community this week. We do not like to give up our good neighbors, but feel that those who come to take their places will be good neighbors also. Though we are losing some very excellent school folks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stewart and little daughter, Anita Gene, visited relatives in Martin last week.

Mr. Martin Robey's brother spent Christmas week with him and both boys seemed to have a great time.

Mrs. John Johns and children visited relatives in Mayfield last week.

We trust the year 1931 has more good in store for us than the year 1930.

JORDAN NEWS

School was dismissed Wednesday at noon, December 24, until January 1, for Christmas holidays.

Messrs. Robert and W. B. Sowell entertained quite a number of High School students from Sylvan Shade and Jordan Tuesday night. Everyone reported a nice time.

Misses Maggie Lee and Mary Frances Hardy spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hardy.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rieves spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dock Rieves.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sammonds of Detroit, Mich., spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Reese.

Mr. Alfred Underwood and children spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Key.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rice and children spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bondurant.

Mr. Charles Wade, who has been visiting his father, Mr. John Wade, who has been sick for quite a while, has returned to St. Louis.

Mrs. David Berryhill of Poplar Bluff, Mo., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wade.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Coates are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coates and family.

Mr. Edwin Hardy spent Friday and Saturday with Mr. Howard Bondurant.

Mr. P. A. Bondurant and family, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Williams and baby spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hicks of Gardner, Tenn.

Mr. T. W. Debow of Mississippi, spent the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Suddie Debow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coates

spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Noah Hickman.

The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. Herman Roberts Thursday night, December 18th, and left them a nine-pound boy.

McFadden News

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Smith spent Sunday and Monday in the Harmony neighborhood.

Mrs. Herbert Howell spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. J. R. Powell.

Mrs. Cleveland Bard spent from Saturday morning until Monday afternoon with her mother, Mrs. E. J. Martin, in Bardwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bradley spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Will Meadows.

Mr. Joe Sellars and Miss Mildred Cook were united in marriage Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Howell spent Wednesday night and Thursday with Mrs. J. R. Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Cook and family and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sellars spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar McMorris.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bard and family spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bard.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Smith spent Thursday with Mrs. Laura Scott and son in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Burgess spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Luther Bradley.

Mr. Jim Bard spent Monday with his sister, Mrs. Mattie Sullivan, near Fulghum.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sellars spent Friday and Saturday with Mr. Sellars' parents, near Fulton.

Mrs. Raymond Walker spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. H. W. Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Bard and family spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bard.

Mrs. Sam Hodges and son, Frank, spent Friday with Mrs. J. R. Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Cook and family and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sellars spent Christmas day near Clinton.

Mrs. S. A. Bard and son, Layman, Miss Hattie Hampton

and Miss Clevia Bard spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Irvan Williams.

FULTON, KY., ROUTE ONE (Ebernezer Community)

Miss Opal Bryant is spending the holidays with home folks.

Miss Ruth Wade returned home Sunday, after spending a few of the Christmas holidays with Miss Hattie Baker of Dyer, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Evans and family and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Evans were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis of near Martin, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Campbell and family were Sunday visitors at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Cruse of Cayce visited Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Varden, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Evans and family were Saturday guests of Mrs. Bettie Williams of Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Koonce and family and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Oliver spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Ashel and family.

Mr. Kenneth Oliver of Madrid Benn is spending the holidays with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson and family of Cayce spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Iral Taylor and family.

Rev. and Mrs. Baker and daughter, Miss Hattie visited Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wade and family on Wednesday of last week.

Misses Pauline and Nora Lee Polsgrove entertained a number of their friends with a party one night during the holidays.

A wedding of much surprise and interest to a wide circle of friends is that of Miss Etta Bondurant of this community and Mr. Tom Jenkins of Princeton, Ky. The ceremony was quietly solemnized Thursday morning, December 25, at the Cayce parsonage, with the pastor, Rev. Holt, officiating. The only attendants were Mrs. Holt



**THINK!
HAVE MONEY!**
CITY NATIONAL BANK
"That Strong Bank"

**OUR
ADVERTISING
COLUMNS**

are read by the people because it gives them news of absorbing interest. People no longer go looking about for things they want—they go to their newspaper for information as to where such things may be found. This method saves time and trouble. If you want to bring your wares to the attention of this community, our advertising columns

**Should
Contain Your
Ad**

□□□□□□

HAPPY NEW YEAR

It's a real pleasure to extend New Year's Greetings and Thanks to our friends for the kindness shown us and the patronage with which they have favored us during the year. We are prepared for the New Year and will endeavor to continue high in the public confidence by selling the best grade of merchandise—and only the best—at the right price.

L. KASNOW

THROUGH THE LOUD SPEAKER

We Are Broadcasting Our Hearty Greetings for the New Year

And may the measure of your success be far greater than it has been during the year

1930

S. P. MOORE & CO.

Upholstering a Specialty.

Busy Bee Cafe

Meals 35c

First-class Service and Quality.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Corner 4th and Depot Streets.

Phone 210

GRAND THEATRE

FULTON, KY.

The Home of Western Electric Sound

Monday and Tuesday

CAULDELL COLBERT in

"MANSLAUGHTER"

AKIN'S FRUIT Stand

Sells Best for Less

Fruits and Vegetables a speciality.

Plain Street, next door to Armour's Creamery.

Try us with your next order for Fruits.

RHODES-BURFORD CO.

INCORPORATED

FURNITURE

Rugs, Stoves and Ranges
General Electric Radios

TRY OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
Liberal allowance for old furniture.
"Satisfied Customers built our Stores."

Larry Beadles

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Books, Stationery, Novelties and Magazines,
Wall Paper, Glass, paint and Oils.

Phone 699

Our Wish to You
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Larry Beadles

THE FINISHING TOUCH

"I am sending you some manuscripts," wrote a young and ambitious author. "I also inclose a letter of introduction from my clergyman, one from my Sunday-school teacher, and a paragraph from our local paper, announcing my adoption of a literary career. Is there anything else I can send you to interest you in my writings?"

"Dear Madam," wrote the editor in reply, "You need send me but one more thing—a good short story!"—*Montreal Star.*

How Does She Do It?

Mr. Goodthing—Here's your two bucks for a palm-reading. Go to it. Madam Zizzi—Look at me. You should always follow the advice of thin, dark ladies. You have a trusting and credulous nature. You have recently parted needlessly with a small sum of money and will soon be persuaded to give up more. But don't regret it. It will be put to a good use.

She Wanted to Know

"John," said Mrs. Dunham, "I didn't know they had electric refrigeration in the banks?" "They don't; where did you get that crazy idea?" he demanded. "Well, then, how do they get those frozen assets that banker was talking to you about?" she asked.

No Necktie

Mae—So your date last night was a flat tire, eh? Fay—Say, that boy might just as well have lost both his arms in the war as far as any free use he makes of them is concerned.

Practice Makes Perfect

Mrs. Newberry (to hubby)—Now be careful, George, at Gottrocks' dinner tonight. Don't eat with your knife. George—Don't worry, Amanda, I've et with my knife for 30 years and never cut myself.

WAS DOMESTICATED



"She's quite domesticated. I hear. Knows how to cook and bake and everything." "Nothing of the sort. Why, she couldn't even cause a traffic jam."

Playing the Game

The game of politics may end in just a woful wreck. If you should mark the cards, O friend, Or try to stack the deck!

A Question for Experts

The Lumber Baron—Going to boost the price of coal next season? The Coal Magnate—I can't say just now. Our statistician is in consultation with our chief psychologist to decide just how much the public can stand.

Politics and Society

"Do you enjoy society?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Politics gives you a chance for a good fight. Society is liable to give you merely a chance for a family quarrel."—*Washington Star.*

Running the Flivver

"A woman now refuses to take a back seat." "My wife doesn't do so," said Mr. Chuggins. "She takes a back seat with extreme equanimity and proceeds to drive from it."

ABSENT MINDED



"Jack is awfully absent minded." "How so?" "He scratched his wife and kissed a match the other night."

Silent Partnership

There are many bridegrooms who on marriage quickly sour. When they see that they're important as the H in hour.

Good Defense

"Walter, Walter! There are burglars in the house. They're down in the pantry eating up my pies." "Well what do we care, so long as they don't die in the house?"

TRUCK PARKED WITHOUT LIGHTS CAUSE OF WRECK

Serious Collision is Averted By the Action of Bus Operator

(Paducah-Sun-Democrat) Presence of mind of the bus operator averted a serious accident and probable loss of life when the Memphis-Paducah bus of the Smith Motor Coach Company, coming into Paducah, went into a ditch to avoid a head-on collision with an approaching automobile at a point 400 yards east of Lone Oak Sunday night at 6:30 o'clock. Nobody was seriously injured, although the twenty-five passengers on the bus at the time were considerably shaken up.

A gasoline truck with a road grader attached which had been left by the right side of the road, parked without lights, forced Perry Nelson, operator, to swerve sharply across the highway and into the ditch on the left-hand side to keep from striking a car, coming from Paducah, which was driven by Tom Clark.

The driver of the bus could not see the parked truck and grader until he was close to it. The rear end of the bus struck the grader. The truck and grader also bore no license plates, according to reports of the accident.

The bus operator was badly shaken up and bruised, and one woman passenger suffered slight cuts from flying glass, but there was no serious injury. Damage to the bus is estimated at \$2,500.

DETROIT-FULTON TAXI

Call or see Albert Smith at Cafe for trip to Detroit, Thursday and Saturday. Leave Detroit Sunday and Tuesday. GIBBS TAXI CO.



We thank you generously for your sincere patronage during the past year and wish for you a Happiest and most Prosperous 1931.

RUCKER'S SHOPPE

Flowers and Music

215 Main St.

Tel. 768 - 254

We take this opportunity to thank you for the part you have played in our business prosperity the last twelve months. Most cherished among the gifts bestowed by the past year is the memory of the pleasant relations with those whom we have been privileged to serve, and we sincerely wish you

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Tennessee Cafe, Dan Horton, Prop.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and patrons for helping us to make our business a triumphant success the past year, assuring you that our every effort will be put forth in serving you the best the market affords during

1931

Mrs. D. W. PICKLE

Plate Lunch 25c. 209 E. State Line.

IT'S FEEDING THAT MAKES A FOOTBALL TEAM "FIGHT"



Photo by P. U. A.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In his eleven years at Notre Dame University, prior to 1930, Knute Rockne has turned out four national championship teams and has seen 101 victories chalked up by the eleven under his guidance. Naturally, these men have been most carefully conditioned—for no sport is more exacting in its demands upon stamina than is the particular brand of football played by Coach Rockne's "Fighting Irish". We feel that Mr. Rockne's views on correct eating may be copied profitably by all who must face the struggle of modern life—and surely no man is better able to speak authoritatively on this matter of outstanding importance.

Editor.

By Knute Rockne

Famous coach of champion Notre Dame teams, pictured above.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of proper diet in the moulding of a football team. A coach is faced with the task not only of bringing his men to a fine fighting edge for any particular game, but also of being able to hold them at their physical best throughout an entire season. And I find that watching

carefully over what my men put into their stomachs is even more important to assure a team's continued fitness than is the usual required abstinence from smoking and other undermining habits.

Mental alertness—so necessary in the Notre Dame system, where speed and the ability to think quickly are stressed more than sheer weight—is directly dependent upon a healthy body. And a healthy physique, as we all know, is one that is kept free at all times from those accumulations of residual poisons that might have been eliminated through a carefully balanced diet.

Unfortunately, very few persons seem to "have time" to study their diet. They must be educated and guided in what to eat and what not to eat. This is particularly true of those just entering upon college life; and thus we find the conscientious coach faced with many duties other than teaching embryo stars the fundamentals of the game. Early in his experience he learns that he must emphasize the principles of hygiene and balanced diet along with his instruction in football lore—and see to it, personally, that every player has real appreciation of the needs of his body to endure the strain of competition on the gridiron.

Notre Dame football teams have been called the "eleven halfbacks" because we do not stress weight in the line so much as we insist upon speed and the ability to think quickly. This physical stamina and

mental alertness are promoted through strict adherence to fundamental dietary laws—and just as much stress is placed upon this building of bodily energy as is given to playing instructions in our workouts on the field.

At Notre Dame, both the scrubs and members of the varsity football team are held to a strict diet throughout the playing season. While this is not at all an unusual practice in collegiate athletics, we do believe that our system of conditioning is largely responsible for the success of the "Fighting Irish". In those special dishes which we prepare for our training table are included generous quantities of fruits, fibrous vegetables and those cereals that give a bulky "vegetable effect". Thus the normal secretory activities of the athlete's body are promoted, and his system kept free from accumulated residues that induce both mental and physical inertia.

Such a careful and rigorous schedule of diet brings real results. And it is imperative for the success of our teams that it should, for one physically weak or mentally sluggish man in the line creates a gap that may render the rest of his team mates impotent to win. The chain and its weakest link—the team and its weakest player! The analogy is absolute.

All other things being equal, the healthy football team is the winning football team. And at Notre Dame we know it's food that puts the "fight" into a squad.

Review of the Year 1930 at Home and in Other Lands

Unemployment and Economic Depression Generally Prevailed—Steps Toward World Peace—Democrats Win in United States Elections—South American Revolutions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROSPERITY, which was "just around the corner" at the beginning of 1930, gave the world no more than an occasional glimpse of her face during the year. Business depression, increasing unemployment, continuing low prices for agricultural products and declining markets for securities prevailed generally.

Skilled observers professed to see war clouds again gathering over the Balkans, but notable steps were taken in the direction of world peace and disarmament. The United States, Great Britain and Japan signed the London naval limitation treaty, and toward the close of the year there were indications that France and Italy, settling their party dispute, would make it a five-power pact. Some progress was achieved by the preparatory disarmament commission of the League of Nations. The revision of German reparations, known as the Young plan, was adopted by all nations concerned and put into effect, although Germany was not hopeful of its ultimate success. The evacuation of the Rhineland by the allied forces was completed.

China's long, bloody and confused civil war ended in victory for the Nationalist government. Popular and military revolutions upset the governments of five Latin-American republics.

Though governmental and other agencies in the United States strove throughout the year to relieve the unfortunate economic conditions, results of these efforts were slow in appearing. Consequently the voters went to the polls in November and expressed their dissatisfaction in the customary manner. There was a Democratic landslide that covered most of the country and the Republican party virtually lost its control of both houses of the congress that convenes in March, 1931. However, the national leaders of the victorious Democrats pledged their party to co-operation with the Republican administration in all measures designed to bring prosperity around that corner, and business was reassured by the promise that there would be no attempt for some time to revise the tariff act passed in June.

Industrial and financial distress in the United States was greatly increased by drought that prevailed all summer in the Mississippi and Ohio river states and extended as far east as the Virginias. National and state governments afforded speedy relief to the sufferers. As winter neared numerous organizations throughout the country went into action to alleviate the unemployment situation, their aim being to supply those out of work with jobs rather than charity doles. Public building and highway projects were started and speeded up, and great industrial and transportation concerns sought means to increase the number of their employees.

All in all, 1930 was not a happy year for the world.

INTERNATIONAL

THREE months of intensive debate, diplomatic negotiation, study of experts' figures and mutual concessions brought forth the London naval treaty, which was signed on April 22 by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy. By this pact the first three powers agreed to the extension of the Washington treaty so that the reduction and limitation of their navies should apply to cruisers and lesser vessels. France and Italy failed utterly to reach an accord as to what their relative naval strength should be. Consequently they subscribed to only those parts of the London treaty that provided for a battleship building "holiday" and prescribed various rules designed to humanize submarine warfare.

France and Italy held intermittent conversations during the rest of the year, but could not settle their differences. The one insurmountable obstacle was Italy's demand that her right to naval parity with France be admitted, and France's flat refusal to yield this point.

League Receives Briand's Scheme.
In September the assembly of the League of Nations listened politely while M. Briand, French foreign minister, expounded his pet scheme for a federation of European states. Other statesmen cautiously praised the plan and it was accepted in principle by the assembly and referred to a special committee which will report to the 1931 meeting.

Twenty-eight of the nations represented at Geneva signed on October 2 a treaty guaranteeing financial aid to any signatory state that is the victim of warlike aggression.

Late in August nine of the smaller nations of central Europe held a conference in Warsaw and agreed on a concerted program of action mainly in furtherance of their agrarian interests. The pact was signed by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Lithuania was absent because of her political differences with Poland. France was quick to strengthen

on her friendship with these states by offering credits.

During the year there were many indications that Italy was drawing in to close co-operation with Germany and Russia.

After being ratified by all the nations concerned, the Young plan for reparations was put into effect on May 9. Gates W. McGarrah of New York already had been elected president of the bank for international settlements created by the plan. On May 10 the last of the French troops in the Rhineland began moving out, the evacuation being completed June 30. A separate reparations settlement was signed in April by Hungary, Austria and the states in the little entente.

Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state of the United States, was elected a member of the World Court in September to fill out the term of Charles Evans Hughes.

The mandate commission of the League of Nations made in August its long awaited report on the Palestine conflicts between Jews and Arabs, placing the blame on Great Britain. In the fall the British government announced a new policy concerning Palestine which would stop for the present any further immigration of Jews into the Holy Land. Zionists everywhere protested vigorously and President Chaim Weizmann and other chief officers of the World Zionists organization resigned.

Russia's Great Conspiracy Story.

Early in November the government of Russia announced that it had uncovered a gigantic plot against the Soviet regime in which a number of "capitalistic" states were said to be involved. Among many individuals who were alleged to have a part in the conspiracy were Premier Premier Polnare and Foreign Minister Briand of France and Sir Henri Deterding, British oil magnate. Eight Russian engineers were put on trial, confessed and were sentenced to terms in prison. Paris and London looked on the whole thing as a "frame-up."

Late in January Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Russia because of alleged Communist insults. In the United States the advocates of a policy of resumption of relations with the Soviet government were jolted by revelations that the latter had been selling wheat short on the American grain exchanges, aiding in the demoralization of prices. At the same time it became evident that the Moscow government was dumping grain in the European markets at prices far below the cost of production. The whole affair created a great stir here and abroad but nothing much could be done about it.

FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN'S Labor government struggled manfully throughout the year to solve the nation's economic problems, but found that this could not be done in a short time. Unemployment continued to increase, passing the two million mark in June, and industrial depression was little lightened if at all. However, no one seemed to have a better solution to offer than Prime Minister MacDonald and his ministers, so they held on to their power. They had the aid of a national advisory council, Chancellor Snowden devised a satisfactory budget that was by no means socialistic, and parliament passed some of the legislation asked by the government.

Two matters of vast import demanded much attention from the British empire's rulers. One was the effort to develop the empire as an economic unit, and the imperial conference which was held in London undertook this task. The various dominions were represented by some of their best minds and the discussions continued until well into November. But the results were extremely disappointing. The main issue was economic co-operation, and in this nothing was accomplished because the dominions and the British government could not agree concerning free trade, protection and preferential rates within the empire.

Problem of India.

The increasing independence of the dominions was marked by the tacit understanding that henceforth they shall have the right to accredit their own diplomats to foreign countries, and may communicate with one another and with Great Britain, not through governors general, but directly. It was decided to create a tribunal for the settlement of intra-imperial disputes.

The future status of India within the empire was a question that troubled the British throughout the year, and it was complicated by the non-resistance rebellion conducted by Mahatma Gandhi and his numerous followers. As is their custom, the Communists took advantage of the situation to convert the peaceful revolt of the Indian Nationalists into riotous demonstrations, and the police and military forces had to handle not only these but also attacks on the north-western frontier by tribesmen. Gandhi and many of his lieutenants were put

in prison but their civil disobedience campaign never slackened. One of its frequent manifestations was the making of salt contrary to the laws. The All-India congress, consisting largely of Gandhi's adherents, decided to boycott the roundtable conference arranged for late in the year, because their demand was for the absolute independence of India.

The roundtable conference opened in London November 12 with much pomp and ceremony, the native princes, the Hindus, the Moslems and even the "untouchables" being represented by their ablest men—and by two brilliant women. The Indians made it clear they would accept nothing less than dominion status, and some of them bitterly attacked the British methods of rule in India. The problem before the conference and the government was so complex that there was no chance for its solution for many months. One definite decision reached was that Burma should be made a separate dominion.

In the Canadian national election on July 28 the Conservatives completely upset the Liberal government headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and secured a comfortable majority in the dominion parliament, and Richard B. Bennett, their leader, became prime minister. The new government took steps at once to relieve the unemployment situation and to help the farmers, one being the almost complete discontinuance of immigration from Europe.

German Fascists Win.

As in most other countries, political events in Germany reflected the prevailing discontent of the people, and there it was aggravated by the feeling that they were oppressed by the reparations. Chancellor Mueller and his cabinet resigned in March because of dissatisfaction with the ratification of the Young plan and with the budget and financial reforms proposed. Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Centrist leader, became chancellor and formed a ministry of members of the five middle parties. The National Socialists and the Communists kept up continual agitation and President Hindenburg dissolved the reichstag on July 18. In the elections which were held September 14 the National Socialists, commonly called the Fascists, won a most surprising and tremendous victory. They increased the number of their seats in the reichstag from 12 to 107, and their popular vote from 800,000 to more than 6,000,000. Their titular leader is Adolf Hitler who, being an Austrian, could not be elected to the reichstag.

France, Spain and Italy.

One small provision in the finance bill brought a vote of lack of confidence in the French chamber of deputies in February and the Tardieu ministry was forced to resign. It was succeeded by a Radical-Socialist cabinet formed by Chaumetemps which was defeated on its first appearance. Tardieu then was recalled, and held on through a stormy summer and fall, but early in December the senate forced him and his cabinet to resign, and Theodore Steeg undertook to form a new ministry. France maintained her position as one of the most prosperous countries of Europe, and gathered an immense store of gold. She was largely preoccupied with national defense and went ahead with her plan for a powerful chain of fortifications on her eastern frontier.

Gen. Primo de Rivera, who had been dictator of Spain for more than six years, resigned on January 28, partly under compulsion, when faced with the threat of a military revolt. He was succeeded by Gen. Damsa Berenguer. Throughout the year there were repeated strikes, food riots and violent demonstrations by students and in the middle of December a serious rebellion broke out in the northern part of the country.

Economy was the continual cry of the Italian government, Premier Mussolini being its spokesman, and his measures to that end were put through with thoroughness and dispatch. They extended to the reduction of salaries of all governmental employees, who are remarkably numerous there, and all employers were urged to follow suit. In compensation, the cost of living was brought down by the lowering of prices of food and other necessities. At the same time the Duce continued his program of extensive public works, like drainage and restoration of waste lands, giving employment to many men.

Carol on Rumanian Throne.

Carol, former crown prince of Rumania, with the aid of prominent Rumanians, executed a startling coup d'etat in June. From his exile in France he flew to his native country in an airplane and two days later the parliament declared him king and his little son, who had held the title, heir to the throne. Carol soon began planning for his coronation, but his estranged wife declined to be reconciled and the state-maid said the ceremony could not be held unless she were present or the marriage were dissolved. As a result of this dispute Premier Maniu resigned in October and Carol went ahead with his plans.

An interesting if not important event was the marriage on October 25 of King Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna, daughter of the king and queen of Italy.

Latin-American Revolutions.

Revolt flamed in four South American republics. Four men who had been virtual dictators were ousted. Four new governments were established. As a preliminary to these events there was a revolution in the Dominican republic in February, the immediate cause being the announced intention of President Horacio Vasquez to stand for re-election. After a few skirmishes Vasquez was forced out of office, be-

(Continued on page 5)

How the Railroads Help the Motorist

A Message from
L. A. Downs,
President,
Illinois Central System.



Dependable for 80 Years

The motorist has a friendly ally in the railroads. They work for him and serve him in many ways.

They carry steel and other raw materials, completed automobiles, gasoline, oil, road-building materials and machinery.

They provide markers and other warnings at grade crossings, and they share in the cost of separating grades.

Their taxes help to build and keep up the public highways.

Finally, railway freight and passenger traffic neither congests nor wears out the highways. A day's loading of railway freight and passengers, moving by highway in 5-ton trucks and 30-passenger buses under normal traffic conditions, would occupy at any given moment approximately 32,000 miles.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

L. A. Downs

Chicago, January 1, 1931.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

Special rates pioneered by the Illinois Central System have encouraged motorists seeking travel pleasure to take their cars with them on long trips by rail.

Dr. Nolen W. Hughes

Osteopathic Physician

Nervous Diseases and
General Practice.

224 Church St. Fulton, Ky.

Smith's Cafe

Neat and Attractive Service
and Food the Best

It is a pleasure to go to this
safe for a lunch or full meal.

DETROIT-FULTON TAXI

Call or see Albert Smith at
Cafe for trip to Detroit, Thursday and Saturday. Leave Detroit Sunday and Tuesday.
GIBBS TAXI CO.

WANTED to buy a small house
with acreage. Must be cheap.
J. E. PIERCE, 611 College
street, Fulton, Ky.

The BEST Gray Hair
Remedy is Home Made

To half pint of water add
one ounce bay rum, a small
box of Barbo Compound
and one-fourth ounce of
glycerine. Any druggist
can put this up or you can
mix it at home at very
little cost. Apply to the
hair twice a week until
the desired shade is ob-
tained. It will gradually darken
streaked, faded or gray hair and make it soft
and glossy. Barbo will not color the scalp,
is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.



THINK!
HAVE MONEY!
CITY NATIONAL BANK
"That Strong Bank"

Better be Safe Than Sorry.

If your automobile, home or household effects are not insured you are taking a risk that may mean the possible loss of years of striving and saving. It may have been your good fortune never to have had a fire—but who can tell when one will occur? 'Tis better to be safe than sorry—better to have the protection of a high grade company than to take your own risk. If you cannot attend to this at once, drop us a postal or call phone 505 and a representative will call. Do not delay—act now.

WE WRITE
ALL LINES OF

Insurance

in strong, time-tried, and
fire-tested Companies.

We respectfully solicit a share of your business upon the merits of our service.

Phone 505

A. W. HENRY
Insurance Agency,

"The Agency that Service Built."

THE FULTON ADVERTISER

ing succeeded temporarily by Gen. Eral Urena. Elections were held on May 16 and Gen. Rafael Trujillo was chosen president and inaugurated three months later.

Hollivis was next on the list. There Dr. Hernandez Siles tried, like Vasquez, to perpetuate his rule and was driven from office in May by the insurgents. He was permitted to take refuge in Chile, and his much hated right hand man, Gen. Hans Kundt of Prussia, fled back to his German home. A military junta took over the government, its chief being Gen. Carlos Blanco Gallardo.

Peru followed suit in August. The officers of the army led a movement against President Augusto B. Leguia who had held the office for more than ten years and considered himself almost irremovable. He was forced to resign, turning over his powers to a military junta, and later Lieut. Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro was made provisional president. Leguia had been recognized as an efficient business president and Peru made great material strides during his regime, but the revolutionists accused him of "denial of civil liberties" and also of nepotism and the sale of concessions. He was imprisoned to await trial.

Late in August President Hipolito Irigoyen of Argentina was warned by his minister of justice that a revolution might break out immediately. A few days later the prediction was fulfilled, the high army and navy officers leading their commands in a revolt that speedily ousted the aged chief executive, who was seriously ill. Only in Buenos Aires was there any popular opposition to the revolution, and this was soon quelled with some bloodshed. Gen. Jose Francisco Uriburu, chief of the insurgents, became the provisional president on September 6. Irigoyen for years had enjoyed great personal popularity in Argentina, was president from 1916 to 1922 and was elected again in 1928. But he had become senile and sick and lost his hold on the people.

Vargas Rules Brazil.

Brazil's revolution broke out early in October and was in a way a war between the states, the leader of each striving to seize the central government. The term of President Washington Luis was soon to expire but his favored candidate, Dr. Julio Prestes, president of the state of Sao Paulo, had been elected, allegedly by fraud. The defeated liberal candidate, Dr. Getulio Vargas, former president of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, started a revolt to prevent the inauguration of Prestes, and the movement spread to state after state, all the insurgent armies converging on Rio de Janeiro, the national capital. The government resisted stubbornly, but considerable parts of the army and navy deserted it and after a few weeks of bloody fighting Luis was ousted. The members of the junta that took over the government at once began quarreling and scheming, but Vargas promptly came up from the south with a large force of gaucho soldiers and his authority was recognized. He was installed as provisional president on November 3.

Pascual Ortiz Rubio was inaugurated as president of Mexico on February 5 and selected a strong cabinet under whose rule the country promises to prosper. Especial attention is being paid to reorganization of agriculture and to education.

DOMESTIC

WITH less cause for complaint than the peoples of most other countries, the inhabitants of the United States were nevertheless dissatisfied and pessimistic. Overproduction by farmers and manufacturers and timidity of consumers resulted in business depression and unemployment that lasted throughout the year, despite all efforts to restore prosperity. The great drought played its evil part, affecting conditions in the entire country.

President Hoover's administration had another exceedingly difficult year. In the senate the Democrats were reinforced by the radical Republicans and the coalition fought many of the Chief Executive's policies. After more than six months of debate the senate passed the Smoot tariff bill, embracing two features that were obnoxious to the President. These were the export debenture provision, carried over from the old farm relief legislation, and a clause transferring the flexible tariff power from the President to congress. The house of representatives eliminated these features, the senate was forced to yield, and on June 14 the so-called Hawley-Smoot tariff measure was finally enacted. It reached the highest protective level of any tariff law ever passed, with an average rate about 20 per cent above that of the Fordney-McCumber bill of 1922. In its entirety it was satisfactory to nobody, but President Hoover signed it because he saw in its flexible provision the means of righting its injustices. Protests again, the higher duties were received from many foreign governments.

Veterans' Pension Act.

There was another long and bitter wrangle over the veterans' pension bill. As first passed by congress it was wholly objectionable to the administration and was promptly vetoed, partly because it granted compensation for disabilities not incurred in active service and partly because it went "beyond the financial necessities of the situation." The house sustained the veto but the senate repassed the bill with some amendments. These were rejected by the representatives and a measure fairly acceptable to the administration was passed and signed.

inaugurated a vast pension system for all partly or wholly disabled veterans not already receiving compensation, no matter what their illness or when contracted. Soon after the enactment of this law the President put into effect the consolidation of the three bureaus that had been in charge of veterans of all wars and appointed Gen. Frank T. Hines as chief.

Some of the recommendations of the Wickersham law enforcement commission were adopted by congress, the most important being the transfer of the prohibition bureau from the treasury to the Department of Justice. The change was made on July 1. Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock took command of the new bureau and former Commissioner James M. Dornan was made head of a new industrial alcohol bureau under the Treasury department.

When William Howard Taft resigned as chief justice of the Supreme court on February 3, only five days before his death, President Hoover immediately named Charles Evans Hughes to succeed him. The appointment was confirmed by the senate with 29 votes in opposition. Then Associate Justice Edward Terry Sanford passed away and Mr. Hoover picked Federal Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to fill the vacancy. Labor and negro organizations rose in opposition and the senate rejected the nomination by a vote of 41 to 39. The President then named Owen J. Roberts for the place and he was accepted.

Prohibition and the Election.

Prohibition as a political issue increased in importance as the months passed. A poll conducted by the Literary Digest indicated that the country was largely in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment or at least of modification of the enforcement law. The liquor question was a great factor in the pre-election campaign in many states and had a decided effect on the results when the people went to the polls on November 4. The voters of Illinois, Rhode Island and Massachusetts in a referendum were against prohibition by large majorities.

The election turned out to be very much of a landslide for the Democratic party. The Republican majorities in both senate and house were almost wiped out for the next congress, and many states and cities elected Democratic officials to replace Republicans. Naturally the more radical opponents of the administration saw in all this a severe rebuke for President Hoover and his policies; but same opinion was that it was the natural result of unfortunate economic conditions.

With large appropriations available the farm board worked for the relief of agriculture by promoting and financing various co-operatives; and later in the year undertook, with some success, to stabilize the price of wheat, which had fallen rapidly in all world markets. In this latter operation the board was forced to accumulate something like 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, the future disposal of which was an unsolved problem. Chairman Legge of the board campaigned unceasingly for reduction of wheat acreage.

Among the diplomatic appointments by the President were: Ralph H. Booth, minister to Denmark; Fred M. Denning, ambassador to Peru; John M. Wiliys, ambassador to Poland; Hanford W. MacNider, minister to Canada; W. Cameron Forbes, ambassador to Japan; W. M. Jardine, minister to Egypt; Herman Bernstein, minister to Albania; Nicholas Roosevelt, minister to Hungary, and J. Reuben Clark, Jr., ambassador to Mexico.

Taking of the fifteenth decennial census began on April 2. The final figures, announced in November, gave the population of the United States as 122,775,946. The increase for the decade was about 16.1 per cent.

On November 28, President Hoover appointed William N. Doak of Virginia secretary of labor to succeed James J. Davis, who had been elected senator from Pennsylvania.

The short session of congress opened December 2, and the President's message was largely concerned with measures of relief. Following to a great extent his recommendations, congress appropriated more than one hundred millions for an emergency construction program designed to aid the unemployment situation, and also set aside a large fund for loans to farmers who had suffered from the drought. Mr. Hoover transmitted to the senate the revised protocols of the World court and asked early action on them.

NECROLOGY

FIRST among the eminent Americans who died in 1930 must be placed William Howard Taft, who had been governor general of the Philippines, chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States and President of the Republic. On the day Mr. Taft died, March 8, Associate Justice Edward Terry Sanford of the Supreme court also passed away. Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope, and Glenn H. Curtiss, pioneer in aviation, were taken by death, as were also Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, indomitable foe of the "dope" traffic; Bishop C. P. Anderson, primate of the Episcopal church in America; Harry Payne Whitney, financier and sportsman, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the American army during the World war.

Other names worthy of record are: In January—George E. Woodberry, author and educator; Clare Briggs, cartoonist; John D. Archibald, oil magnate; Prof. Henry J. Cox, veteran weather forecaster; Edward Bok, editor and philanthropist; Baron Leon Cassel, noted Belgian banker; Mrs. William Jennings Bryan; Stephen T.

Mather, former director of national parks; Viscount Esher of England; Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton, former senator from Georgia; Dr. Harry B. Hutchins, president emeritus of University of Michigan; Rear Admirals W. W. Kimball and Thomas Snowden; Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor; Emmy Destinn, Hungarian prima donna; Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president emeritus of Brown university.

In February—Rear Admiral W. L. Howard; Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, noted Indian fighter; Former Senators Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and C. F. Johnson of Maine; C. A. Weyerhaeuser, Minnesota lumber magnate; Alexander P. Moore, American ambassador to Poland; Cardinals Perosi and Merry del Val in Rome; Mabel Normand, film star; Maj. G. H. Putnam, New York publisher; Ahmed Mirza, former shah of Persia.

In March—D. H. Lawrence, English novelist; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale; Viscount Herbert Gladstone of England; Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of Germany; Primo de Rivera, former dictator of Spain; Lord Hailfur, British statesman; Walter Eckersall, authority on athletics.

In April—Cosima Wagner, widow of the famous composer; Albert H. Washburn, American diplomat; Zauditu, empress of Ethiopia; Queen Victoria of Sweden; W. G. P. Harding, governor of Federal Reserve bank of Boston; Lord Dewar of Great Britain; Dr. H. H. Furness, Jr., Shakespearean authority; Cardinal de Arcoveide of Rio de Janeiro; Charles Scribner, publisher; Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England; Adele Ritchie, actress; Maj. Gen. George Barnett, former commandant of the Marine corps.

In May—Charles S. Gilpin, noted negro actor; Robertus Leve, poet and critic; Earl D. Church, commissioner of pensions; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer; W. J. Locke, English novelist; Herbert D. Croly, publisher and author; Col. J. Gray Eskey, organ manufacturer; William Ordway Parrish, American sculptor; Lord Randall T. Davidson, former archbishop of Canterbury; Cardinal Lucian, archbishop of Reims; Dr. J. Walter Feakes, ethnologist.

In June—Gen. Herbert M. Lord, former director of the budget; Herbert H. Winslow, playwright; Maj. Gen. C. A. Devol; W. E. Nickerson, Boston financier; Chief Magistrate William McAdoo of New York city; T. De Thulstrup, illustrator; Henry C. Folger, oil magnate; Sir Henry O. Seagrave of England, auto and boat speed record holder; Kirk Munroe, author of boys' books; Earl of Mar, premier nobleman of Scotland; Melville Davison Post, author; Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard; J. K. Yardman, former senator from Mississippi; Harry Stutz, automobile manufacturer; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food specialist.

In July—Grant Overton, author; Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, English author; Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville, commandant of the Marine corps; Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college; Gen. von Bernhardi, German soldier and war writer; Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson; Henry Sydney Harrison, novelist; Leopold von Auer, violinist; James M. Lynch, veteran leader of International Typographical union; Harry S. Black, New York capitalist; Field Marshal Count Oku of Japan; James Eads How, "millionaire hobo"; D. Joseph Silverman, Jewish leader of New York.

In August—Archbishop Messenger of Milwaukee; Siegfried Wagner, son of the composer; Mrs. Isabella M. Alden ("Pansy"), author; J. Fred Booth, Canadian lumber magnate; Edwin Clapp, economist and financial writer; James D. Phelan, former senator from California; Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher; Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien of England; Van Lear Black, publisher of Baltimore News; Marion Terry, English actress; Eugene Silvani, dean of French actors; duke of Northumberland; Lon Chaney, screen actor; Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen.

In September—Robert M. Thompson, New York financier and sportsman; Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; Rear Admiral Simpson; S. W. Straus, financier; Milton Sills, stage and screen star; Capt. Boy-Ed, former German naval attaché at Washington; John Lind of Minnesota, former governor and congressman; Dr. J. T. Dorrance, originator of condensed soup; Henry Phelps, retired steel magnate; Philo A. Otis of Chicago, civic leader; W. L. Tomlins, noted choral conductor; L. L. Owen of Granada; Rear Admiral C. W. Dyson, designer of marine engines; Edward H. ("Snapper") Garrison, once king of jockeys.

In October—Rear Admiral G. W. Baird; Allan Pinkerton, detective agency head; Josiah H. Marvel, president of American Bar association; Alexander Harrison, American painter; Rear Admiral H. J. Ziegemeier; E. V. Valentine, sculptor; Gen. Valerian Vessier of Spain; Cardinal Casanova of Granada; Rear Admiral C. W. Dyson, designer of marine engines; Edward H. ("Snapper") Garrison, once king of jockeys.

In November—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Thomas Coleman du Pont, former senator from Delaware; T. W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh steel magnate; C. H. Markham, chairman of board of Illinois Central; Capt. Otto Sverdrup, Norwegian Arctic explorer; Episcopal Bishop S. M. Griswold of Chicago; Most Rev. Austin Dowling, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul; Mother Jones, labor leader.

In December—Courtland H. Young, New York magazine publisher; Dr. W. E. Huntington, educator; Dr. W. E. Barton, noted churchman and author; Sir Otto Beit, South African diamond magnate; Father Jerome Ricard of San Jose, Calif., astronomer; Lee S. Overman, senator from North Carolina. (By Western Newspaper Union.)

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. D. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(By 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for January 4

THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

LESSON TEXT—Luke 1:8-17, 80.
GOLDEN TEXT—And thou, child, shalt be called the prophet of the Highest; for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his way.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Gratitude for Godly Parents.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Gratitude for Godly Parents.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Need of Physical and Spiritual Equipment for the Lord's Work.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Value of Training in the Desert.

I. The Parents of John the Baptist (vv. 5-7).

1. When they lived (v. 5). "In the days of Herod the King." While both were of the priestly line, the priesthood was very corrupt and the ruling classes most wicked. Zacharias and his wife lived in a time when it was not easy to be godly.

2. Their character (v. 6). "They were both righteous before God." Many appear to be righteous before men who are not righteous before God. They were so named that they walked in the commandments of the Lord blameless. The highest good in wedded life can be attained only when both are united in Jesus Christ. John the Baptist had a godly heritage.

3. They were childless (v. 7). Though this godly couple possessed the joy of the Lord, there was a real lack on their home. No home is quite ideal into which no child has come.

II. The Birth of John the Baptist Promised (vv. 8-17).

1. By whom? (v. 11 cf. v. 19). The angel Gabriel appeared and made known the good news to Zacharias.

2. When? (vv. 8-14). While officiating as priest this good news came to him.

3. Characteristics of the child (vv. 15-17).

(1) "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord" (v. 15). He was highly esteemed by the Lord. This is infinitely better than if he had been highly esteemed in the eyes of men or in his own eyes.

(2) "Shall drink neither wine nor strong drink" (v. 15). The child was to be a Nazirite, separating himself from sensual things and dedicating himself to the service of God.

(3) "He shall be filled with the Holy Ghost" (v. 15). The energy of the Divine Spirit would enable him to lead people to repentance (v. 16).

(4) "Shall go in the spirit and power of Elijah" (v. 17). In this power he was to prepare the people for the coming of the Saviour and the salvation which he was to bring.

III. Zacharias Asking for a Sign (vv. 18-23).

Although the aged priest was earnestly praying for the salvation of Israel, the gracious promise of the angel, which was the beginning of that salvation, staggered his faith. He was unable to believe that his fond hope and prayer would be realized. The angel gave to Zacharias a sign. He was smitten with dumbness which was to continue until the fulfillment of the promise.

IV. The Promise Fulfilled (vv. 57-63).

When the time came for the birth of John, Elizabeth brought forth a son, and the neighbors rejoiced with her. On the eighth day they circumcised the child and gave him a name according to the instruction of the angel. The name "John" was contrary to family usage. By means of writing Zacharias made known the name which the child by divine instruction was to have. At this time God opened the mouth of Zacharias and he offered praise.

V. John's Growth (v. 80).

This is a fine picture of a boy dedicated to the Lord's service.

1. The grace of God was with and on him. How beautiful to see children grow up with the stamp of heaven upon them.

2. Physical development. "The child grew." This literally means "kept growing." In this holy environment his plain fare as a Nazirite and his temperate habits gave him a robust constitution, thus fitting him for his life of toil and hardship.

3. Spiritual development. "Waxed strong in spirit." His inward man kept pace with outward growth.

4. Retired to the desert. His heritage from his parents, the special grace of the Spirit, needed the silence and the austerity of the desert for its completion. There God had an opportunity to speak to him. He not only had an opportunity to become acquainted with God, but was forced to rely upon God.

Ideals

Ideals are like the stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you reach your destiny.—Carl Schurz.

Faith Gives Way to Faith

Nothing so demoralizes the forces of the soul as fear. Only as we realize the presence of the Lord does fear give way to faith.—Sarah Smiley.



You Begin NOW!

Resolve to save money every week. Make this resolution and LIVE UP to it.

It is EASY to save; it is only the BEGINNING that seems hard.

A bank account will open up opportunities undreamed of for you. It will insure comfort for your family and success for yourself.

We invite YOUR Banking Business.

Start Saving Regularly NOW.

CITY NATIONAL BANK

"That Strong Bank"
FULTON, KY.

Fresh Feeds--

Are what you want for your stock and Browder Milling Company is manufacturing them.

COW FEED

Lucky Strike 24 per cent.
Pro. Dairy 20 per cent.
Sweet Dairy 16 per cent.

CHICKEN FEED

Big Boy Scratch.
B. C. Mash.

HOG FEED

Economy Hog Feed.
Mineral Mixture.

Ask your merchant about Browder Milling Co's feed the next time you are in the market.
Try a bag--the result will be pleasing.

BROWDER MILLING CO.

Fulton, Ky.

Telephone 794
For Job Printing

A TOAST TO THE
NEW YEAR

BEHOLD the dawn of a new-born day.
Another year has flown!
The deeds we have done behind us lay,
We shall reap as we have sown.

May the days that appear with each
rising sun,
That adorn the radiant sky,
Be filled with deeds that we can say,
well done.

We mortals, you and I,
—Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.



THE New Year's Mardi Gras at Perkins Center in the Far South, was the best idea the Chamber of Commerce had ever had. Parties of masked merry-makers traveled to the little town from many miles around and gathered to dance in the square or wind in gay throngs up and down the streets.

In a doorway fronting on the square paused a young girl in gypsy costume, her head bound with a bright yellow scarf and only a scarlet mouth showing under her mask. In her hand was a feather tickler, but she made only half-hearted feints at the persons who passed by. Now and then an occasional roisterer would throw some confetti at her, but she paid no attention.

And then down the street came a youth dressed as a gay Robin Hood, blowing joyously on a tin horn. He paused for a moment before her to adjust his bow and arrows, and the girl in the doorway seemed to come to life. A little smile quirked her lips and she darted the tickler into his face. The lad looked up and met, through her mask, a pair of smiling, provocative eyes.

"Let's dance," he said.
"I, senior?" she drawled.
"You tickled me, didn't you?"
"I, senior?"
"Well, didn't you?"
The girl laughed. "Maybe."
"And you'll dance with me?"
"Maybe," she answered, and they whirled out into the square.

They danced and strolled and danced until they were weary; they watched the old fiddlers' contest and the three-legged race.

"Talk to me, my dream girl," he said. "Why won't you tell me who you are?"

"That is the very reason," she replied, with a slight accent disguising

her voice. "I—do not—talk to you, so you never know me."

"But, gee, I mean it. I'm crazy about you."

"No, No. That would spoil everything." She put her hand on his arm. "Let us dance some more."

They wound in and out among the dancers. "You're wonderful!" he breathed. "Do you know it, wonder-ful? Why don't you answer me? Your voice is like music and you do not speak. Is it because you don't know English? I'd teach you if you'd let me. Will you?"

"I know the language," she answered in his ear. "I only do not feel like talking. This night has been so perfect. Never have I had such fun! To talk might spoil it."

Before she could reply the bells rang out, their merry din welcoming in the New Year.

"Now we'll unmask!" he cried. "It is not necessary, Senior Carson."

"You know me!"
"Of course. From the first. Why not?" She smiled up at him bewitchingly.

"But who are you? Do I know you? Take off your mask."

"No. Not now." She hesitated. "Not until I kiss you goodnight."

"That's a promise!"
"That is—a promise."

He led her away from the crowd. "I have a car somewhere around here,"



he said. "You're going to let me take you home, of course."

"You know," he continued, "you seem awfully familiar to me. I'm sure I've seen you some place."

"Maybe," she repeated. "Here is the house."

"Why, that is where I live! Who are you, anyway?"

"Oh," she replied, dropping the feigned accent. "I'm just a girl whose brother thought she would be in the way if she went to the Mardi Gras, so I hid in the back of his car when he left and—"

"Jane!" he shouted. "I'll get even with you!"

But before her brother could catch her, Jane and her gypsy costume were safe in her own room, and the door was locked. Through the keyhole she called a final greeting.

"Do you want that kiss now, Senior Ralph Carson? No? Then a Happy New Year, brother dear!"

(By The Western Newspaper Union.)

... SUCCESSFUL
HOMEMAKING
By GRACE VIALI GRAY

ARE YOU HOSPITABLE?

Are you hospitable, really—in the good old-fashioned way for which the South is famous? If not, I expect it is because you feel swamped with the many demands that modern, Twentieth century living puts upon us women, and have just fallen out of the way of extending informal invitations to friends to share your meal, whatever it may be, on a few minutes' notice.

If this is what has happened to you, why not get back into the habit of easy hospitality right away and start tonight by asking some one to drop in and take "pot luck?"

Serve the regular, simple meal you were planning, only make it a bit more interesting and appetizing by the addition of one of the many quick



Orange bread is unusual, economical and quickly and easily made. The recipe calls for 2 cups self-rising flour, which is ready-prepared flour. This explains the reason for the ease and quickness of preparation.

loaf breads that can be made with self-rising flour, the newest innovation in home baking.

Orange bread, for example, is delicious and has the merits of being economical, quick and simple. If you will follow this recipe exactly, you will have a splendid addition to the evening meal that will give it all the flourish of a specially prepared "company" dinner.

Orange Bread.
2 tbsp. fat 1/2 cup candied orange peel or 2 cups self-rising flour, the grated rind of 1 orange
1 cup milk 1/2 cup nut meats, broken into small pieces
1 egg

Mix together the fat, sugar and flour; add the milk and egg. Beat until well blended; add the orange peel and nuts. Pour the mixture into a greased bread pan and bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for an hour.

Sounds easy, doesn't it? It is! And remember, self-rising flour needs only one sifting and no baking powder and salt are needed, as they are already blended by the miller in the correct proportions.

Well Thought Of

"How are you getting along with your proposed Shakespeare testimonial?"

"I am agreeably surprised. Everybody has a good word for Shakespeare."

A Whole Hole

Husband—I can't make out which is the top and which is the bottom of these socks.
Wife—Idiot! The big hole is the top and the collection of small holes is the foot.—Pages Gules, Yverdon.

NOW WHAT?



"Son, don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"

"I agree with you, father, but what in the world would I do with any moss?"

They All Do

I'm an easy-going party
But I'd like to take a knock
At the shoe clerk who exposes
The toe hole in my sock.

Just a Drop

Wife of aviator who is about to cross the Atlantic—But what would failure be?

Aviator—Oh, just a drop in the ocean.

In the Back of the Book?

"You seem interested in the Congressional Record."

"It fairly bristles with important questions."

Yeh. But where do they print the answers?"

Willingham Bridge

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Bondurant and family spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bondurant.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lawson spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Donoho.

Mr. and Mrs. Coston Sams and sons, also Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sams, ate Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sams.

All the children and grandchildren of Mrs. Lucy Burnett spent Christmas day with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lewis have moved to Mrs. Lucy Burnett's home place.

All the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stallins ate dinner with them Sunday, also Mrs. Sallie Walker and son and two grandsons, Lyman and Sherwood Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Coston Sams and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bondurant and family, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Barham and family, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Bondurant.

Mr. Ernest Palmer and Miss Avis Beatrice Graves of Hornbeak, Tenn., were quietly married at the home of Mr. Bob Lewis, Friday morning. Esquire Stallins officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Boone Inman entertained their mother, Mrs. Lucy Burnett, and near relatives and friends, with a holiday dinner Sunday.

We Do
STATIONERY
PRINTING
ON
HAMMERMILL
BOND

With our heart full of gratitude, we wish to thank our friends and patrons of this community for the liberal patronage accorded us during

1930, and with the choicest Flowers

and Plants we shall endeavor to merit your friendship and goodwill during 1931.

L. E. BOLIN, Florist

Phone 101 Walnut Street.

Sam C. DeMyer & Son
Jewelers

I. C. R. R. INSPECTORS.

Repair Work a Specialty.

Beautiful line of High-grade Watches at low prices.

224 Lake Street, Fulton, Ky.

Patronize the advertisers in this paper. They are your friends and will give you the best values and service.

6 Short Cuts to Dinner
On Mother's Rush Days

By JOSEPHINE L. GILSON
Director, Home Economics Dept.,
H. J. Heinz Company

AFTER the fall of summer, when all the activities that crowd our lives are in full swing again, home makers often must take short cuts to the inevitable three meals a day. At such times, everyone welcomes dishes that are quick and easy to prepare, yet are sure to prove appealing to a family coming home tired and hungry through the chill Autumn dusk.

Following are a few favorite recipes that should help you greatly in planning quick-time menus for just such busy days as these:

Pork Chops and Baked Beans Fat Cakes: 2 pork chops, 1 egg, 1 cup cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup ketchup, 1 cup tomato ketchup.

Fry pork chops until nicely browned. Add Baked Beans, sugar, and ketchup, and mix lightly. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 20 minutes.

Everyday Chop Suey: 1 lb. ground beef, 2 onions, 2 green peppers, 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 medium can Chopped Spaghetti.

Fry the chopped onions and green pepper in butter until slightly browned. Add the chopped meat and fry until browned. Add water, season with salt and pepper and simmer for 10 minutes. Then add the Spaghetti, allow to boil, and serve.

Crook Pork: Tomato Soup, 1 small can Chopped Spaghetti, 1 lb. ground raw pork, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 onions, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 lb. grated cheese, 1/2 cup crumbs.

Chop onions fine and cook with pork until browned. Drain off excess fat, and add Spaghetti, Tomato Soup and cheese. Turn into baking dish and cover with crumbs and butter. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.).

Potatoes Stuffed with Sausage: 6 large potatoes, 1 lb. link sausage, 1/2 cup water, 1 small can Cream of Tomato Soup.

Wash and pare potatoes. With a knife or apple corer cut a hole through each potato large enough so that a sausage may be inserted.

Drop sausages into boiling water and cook for 3 minutes. Insert sausages into potatoes, place in a casserole, and cover with soup and



water. Cook until potatoes are done, basting frequently with the soup.

Left Over Meat and Tomato Sauce: 2 tablespoons fat, 6 medium slices onions, thinly sliced, 2 cups Cream of Tomato Soup, 1/2 teaspoon celery salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 2 cups cold cooked beef or veal cut in small pieces, or an equal amount of cold sliced meat, 1 teaspoon salt.

Melt the butter in a frying pan, add the onion and cook over a low flame until slightly browned, stirring frequently. Add the tomatoes and seasonings, and cook slowly until thick and rich—about one half hour. Then add the cold cooked meat, heat thoroughly, and serve.

Tuna Fish with Pickle Sauce: 1 cup tuna fish, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, Dash of Worcestershire Sauce, 1/2 cup milk, 2 tablespoons Prepared Horseradish, Paprika, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, buttered toast.

Steam fish over hot water until thoroughly heated. Melt butter in a saucepan, add flour and salt, then gradually add milk. Cook until thick and add the chopped (herbs). Place the fish on a platter, pour sauce over it, and sprinkle with paprika and parsley, or serve on slices of buttered toast.

Help our Merchants
to help YOU

EVERYBODY will agree that a man succeeds and prospers only when he spends LESS money than he receives in a given period of time.

Let's apply this great economic test to the situation in this town: Our business men have invested—and continue to invest—their money in stocks of goods brought here to your very door to meet your daily needs.

Through the pages of this paper they advise you of their ability to serve this community. All of us know that they deserve our patronage. And remember, the more you trade with them the more funds they can invest in larger stocks and new lines.

Read the Ads in this Paper
and save yourself money by trading at home

Machine Achieves Uniform Milking

Magnetic Milker Seen as Biggest Dairy Development of 1929.

Application of magnetic force, mankind's latest engineering achievement to solving the drudgery of milking, humanity's oldest chore, is probably the outstanding dairy development of the year 1929.

From time immemorial man has dreamed of a better way to milk, a method which would eliminate the necessity of extracting the world's daily supply of milk by millions of laborious tiny hand squeezes. But this continued to be a dream until Dr. Carl G. P. De Laval and others started work upon mechanical milkers as early as 1894 with the result that today an estimated two million out of America's twenty-five million cows are milked by mechanical means.

Achieves Perfect Uniformity.
Doctor De Laval died in 1913 but the experiments and trials carried on by his associates bore fruit early last year with the perfection of the magnetic milker.

The why and how of the magnetic milker are explained by the De Laval Bureau of Dairying, named in honor of the great Swedish inventive genius. Every good dairyman knows that cows like to be milked the same way every day, that some people are better milkers than others and can get more milk from the same cows, and that a cow's production will fall off for a

milking or two when she is milked by a stranger. The mechanical milker did away with a lot of this so-called human element in milking. Neither the hand milker nor the ordinary mechanical milker could milk a cow from start to finish with absolute uniformity. This is accomplished by the magnetic milker.

Perfect, uniform, fast and regular milking is largely dependent upon pulsations. These must be regular and absolutely uniform. Irregular pulsations have the same effect on a cow as a change in hand milkers. To obtain absolutely uniform pulsations that would be true to a split second, a method of applying magnetic force to a milking machine was devised. This is the same force used by industry to perform many important and intricate tasks because of the dependability and the simplicity with which it can be applied. Through a simple arrangement in the pulsation pump of the milker electro-magnetic force was created, controlled and transmitted by wire to the milker units. In the same way that a clock ticks off seconds more accurately than can a human, the magnetic milker draws the milk from each cow exactly the same at each milking with beneficial effects. No matter how many units are used at one time every pulsator moves as one.

The application of magnetic force as a means of doing away with the most tedious of all dairy tasks will likely work a revolution in America's largest industry. Attuned to pulsate in harmony with a living animal of a highly developed nervous temperament the magnetic milker is enabled to get the most milk at the least cost, and to save half the time needed to milk by hand.



WE'RE NOT BANKERS BUT—

Our long experience enables us to suggest the means by which you can enjoy the comfort of your own home and pay for it like rent. We have helped so many folks hereabouts to have their homes financed. Maybe we can serve you, too. After all, there's nothing like having a home of your own. Why not talk the matter of location and size and type of home over with us today. It will cost you nothing—and it's the first step toward your "Home of Dreams."

"Build Your Own Home and you're halfway to Happiness"

PIERCE, CEQUIN & CO.

Phone 33

Fulton, Ky.

Just Received the New Styles in Engraven Visiting Cards and Wedding Announcements.

We invite You to call and see them.

R. S. Williams



Off Again, On Again A New Year's Story Myrtle Koon Cherryman

ON THE 31st of December Evelyn started to her work at the Merchants' Service Bureau in no holiday humor. Christmas had been anything but a success at her home, for she and her father could not agree on a very important subject.

"If he hadn't been so harsh about Ralph Thornton," she was thinking, "I wouldn't have championed Ralph so fiercely. I know Ralph is irregular about some things, and perhaps he isn't as much of a man as Harry is, but Dad's always comparing them, to Ralph's discredit, made me defend the poor boy. I'm fond of Harry; I was all ready to be engaged to him when Dad began to row about Ralph, just because I went with him once or twice."

Her thoughts were diverted here by the arrival of the trolley car, but when once settled in her seat, she went back, playing variations on the theme. "I can't stand injustice, and Dad was unjust to Ralph. Just because he was slow paying a bill at the store Dad called him a 'deadbeat'—an irresponsible—oh, a lot of mean things!"

Just then she caught a glimpse of Harry Blake driving by in his roadster.

"There!" she thought. "If I hadn't broken with him he'd be calling for me every morning the way he used to do, but I won't take any favors from him, the way he acted about Ralph."

Oh, I know he wasn't cruel and unjust, the way Father was, but he didn't stand up for Ralph the way a fraternity brother ought to, when I told him what Dad said. When I persisted, "You think Ralph's all right."



She Heard One of the Clerks at the Phone.

"don't you?" he just said: "Well, he's good company."

From this point, she mentally dramatized the dialogue:

"You don't say that very enthusiastically, I must say!"

"Sorry, Evelyn; I really do think Ralph is very entertaining."

"And is that all you can say for him?"

"I'm afraid it is, dear."

"You needn't call me 'dear'; I don't care to be 'deared' by a man who has no more loyalty than that."

"What do you mean by loyalty, dear Evelyn? Do you mean sort of 'My fraternity brother, may he be always right, but right or wrong, my—'"

"Of course I don't, but I have a distinct impression that your opinion of Ralph is not so much influenced by your ideas of right, as by something more selfish."

"Jealousy, for instance?"

"Yes, just that."

Then the actual words of the quarrel were lost in a blur of emotion—hurt repression on Harry's part, and hysterical reproaches on her own.

When this point in her reminiscences was reached, Evelyn found herself waiting for the elevator. She was soon hanging up her wraps in her locker, and as she approached her desk she heard one of the clerks of the bureau at the phone. Hearing a familiar name, she listened a moment.

"Denver Merchants' Service Bureau? You were inquiring about Ralph Thornton? Very poor rating. Owing everybody here; obliged to leave town because of some crookedness of his in the office where he was employed. In short, N. G. with capital letters."

As soon as she could leave her desk, she called up her father, and after a few words with him, drew a happy, quivering breath, then rather shyly, called up another familiar number.

"Harry? It's Evelyn. Could you come and see the Old Year out with us? Yes . . . Yes . . . Oh, nothing, only I've seen a great light, and it's 'off ag'in, on ag'in' . . . There, don't break the telephone!"

FULTON YOUTH IS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Harry Bowden, 16, of West State Line street, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Bowden, was accidentally shot Friday afternoon. He and a companion, Jamie Dalton, were playing with a new gun, when it was accidentally discharged, the shot entering Bowden's back near the spine.

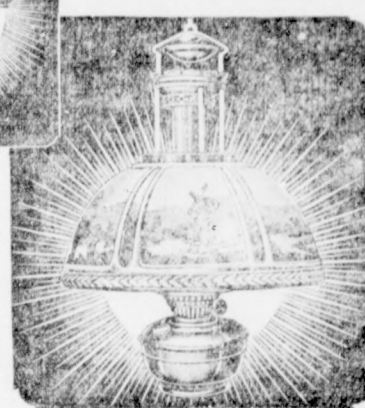
IMPORTANT Announcement of Interest to Every Home Without Electricity

Opening Display and Sale of the New INSTANT-LIGHT ALADDIN KEROSENE MANTLE LAMP

NOW for the first time in homes where kerosene must be used for lighting, one may enjoy all the comforts and blessings of a perfectly lighted home. This is now possible thru the invention and perfection of the new Instant-light Aladdin kerosene Mantle Lamp—the lamp whose light is just like sunlight and even better in quality than electricity. It will flood a big room with the softest, mellowest, brightest light—a delight to the eyes of the aged—an assurance against ruinous of the eyes of the young. No longer need a kerosene lighted home be gloomy and cheerless after nightfall. The new Instant-light brings sunlight at night—anywhere—everywhere. Beautiful hand decorated glass and parchment Shades, too.



The Aladdin can also be secured in Floor Lamp style, something new and heretofore unobtainable. The Aladdin Floor Lamp is equipped with beautiful parchment shades, and the metalwork is finished in gold and black, or gold and blue. It will modernize any kerosene lighted home.



Features of this Remarkable Modern White Light

Burns common kerosene (coal-oil). Lights instantly. Gives a modern white light equal to 10 ordinary lamps. Absolutely safe. Burns 94% air. The most economical of all lights. No odor, smoke, noise or trouble. No generating or waiting; a match and a minute that's all. All styles; table, hanging, bracket and floor lamps in nickel and bronze. Endorsed by world's highest authorities.

This store Authorized Distributors for Aladdin Lamps. A full line of Supplies for all Model ALADDINS always on hand

A. Huddleston & Co.

Main Street, Fulton, Ky.

SMITH'S CAFE

FULTON, KY.

Plate Lunch 30c

From 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Regular Meals 50c

Chicken Dinner Every Day Oysters in Season

Short Orders at all hours

Open Day and Night

Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen

Waffles a Specialty for Breakfast

Tourists' Headquarters

Fulton Advertiser

R. S. WILLIAMS
Editor and Publisher
Published Weekly at 446 Lake St.

Subscription \$1.00 per year

Entered as second class matter
Nov. 25, 1924, at the Post Office at
Fulton, Kentucky, under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

Defrauding the Public

Starting into a new year it is of interest to note that the Post-Office Dep't reports the year 1930 a banner one for frauds worked through the U. S. mails. This despite the fact that greater effort than ever before was put forward to prevent them.

One of the most common frauds, and one quite a few people around Fulton have doubtless been trapped by, is the fake "work at home" offer which promises high pay for very little work, if only one will buy instructions and material at small cost. A warning against concerns of this class is again being sent out, and the governor of each state is being appealed to to help put such sharks out of business. The usual method is to get \$1 or \$1.50 from each victim by promising to send materials and instructions for this "easy and profitable pastime work." The sender sends and never hears from the firm, which ordinarily is only a skeleton that can change name and address at will. During recent months they have taken a heavy toll because of an unusual number being out of employment, and it is estimated the money secured from innocent victims will run into the millions of dollars.

This is but one of hundreds of frauds being worked by mail, but it is the most common and the one everyone should shun. Just know in advance that it is not necessary, under present conditions, for a concern in any of our large cities to advertise for workers. There are plenty right there ready to work at any honest labor. While the making of resolutions are in order, make one resolving not to answer any of the fake "work at home" ads.

Another Theory Shattered.

Most Fulton residents recall when it was once assumed that all children was bound to contract the minor illnesses of childhood, and that in view of this natural law the sooner they had these maladies the better it would be for them. Consequently little or no effort was made to save the child from measles, chicken pox, mumps and many other ailments and nothing was done about "growing pains."

But now comes medical science with the warning that it is unnecessary for children to have these diseases, and that when they are contracted they should have immediate attention. The minor ailments, like the more serious ones, really are contagious, though it is possible to safeguard the child and prevent it from contracting them. "Growing pains," it is now generally accepted, are due to the invasion of the body of a child by a germ that causes rheumatism. The pain leaves in time, as do most others, but frequently not until after the child's health has been impaired.

It is best to have the doctor when any of the common ailments of childhood develop. To accept illness as inevitable, or to believe that the child has to have certain diseases just because children have been having them for hundreds of years, is wrong. An ounce of prevention still is worth a pound of cure.

666

is a doctor's Prescription for
COLDS and HEADACHES
It is the most speedy remedy known.
666 also in Tablets.



WHY do we start our New Year on January 1?

And why is our newest year numbered 1931?

"Put the first question to the first ten persons you meet," suggests a bulletin sent out from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographical society, "and you will probably get three or less satisfactory answers."

"Put the second question to the same persons and perhaps half of them will insist that exactly 1930 years have elapsed since the day of the birth of Christ."

"It would be reasonably correct to answer both questions by the statement: 'Because of an error.' There is really no reason for starting each new year on the day called January 1, except that Julius Caesar so decreed it when he reformed the calendar approximately 1,977 years ago. But the day of the year that Caesar called January 1 is not the day that we so designate. Instead it is the day that we now call 'December 28.'"

"Because Caesar assumed the year to be 11 minutes and 14 seconds longer than it really is, the dates 'crawled' through the centuries, away from the positions that Julius Caesar gave them, until by 1582 they were 14 days out of place. 'January 1' had advanced almost to the middle of the 'January' marked out by Caesar. In attempting to correct this discrepancy, Pope Gregory turned the calendar back, not to its position in Caesar's day but to its position at the time of the Council of Nicaea in 325 A. D., when the calendar already had crawled forward four days. Had Pope Gregory made a complete correction, January 1 would have fallen on the day that we now call 'December 28.'"

"But after all, the fact that January 1 is still four days away from the position fixed by the fiat of a Roman emperor is of no great significance. The really important matter is that the date shall not drift from its moorings, so to speak, and take up new positions with reference to the seasons; and its stability within a very tiny range was properly secured by the corrections which Pope Gregory made."

"The year is a repetition of the same months and days, and can best be thought of as a circle. A trip around a circle can start at any point; and similarly the year could be thought of as starting on any day. In fact, throughout the past, different peoples have started the year in all four of the seasons. The Jews began their year early in September, the Romans on March 25, the Egyptians on September 21, the Greeks on December 21, and the Persians began their year on August 11."

"There are, however, four logical reasons for starting a new year, based on astronomical considerations. These

are: the winter solstice, which now falls on December 22, the summer solstice, June 21; the spring equinox, March 20; and the autumn equinox, September 23. Julius Caesar and his astronomical advisors, when they arbitrarily started their reformed year at the point called January 1, missed by only seven days one of the most logical possible yearly starting points: the winter solstice. This is a logical starting point for the people of the northern hemisphere (and their interests have so far dominated world arrangements) because at that time the sun has completed its apparent yearly retreat to the south, and apparently turns back northward, bringing increased light and warmth."

"When Caesar reformed the calendar this significant astronomical event took place on December 25. When growing Christianity, after experimenting with other dates, chose December 25 as the date on which to celebrate the birth of Jesus, it chose the day that had been marked out under the Julian system by the winter solstice. But even then the date, owing to the Julian error, had moved from the solstice; and by the time the



The Day Called January 1 is the Arbitrary Starting Point.

Christmas celebration became general, the calendar had crawled forward until the day called December 25 occurred four days later than the solstice. As the centuries passed, Christmas crawled ten additional days away from the solstice. When Pope Gregory applied his correction to the calendar he pushed December 25 ten days back to its farthest advance, but left it still four days away from the winter solstice."

"The Christian era as a time measuring device, distinguished by the beginning of the years in both directions from the supposed birth year of Christ, was not proposed until about 527 A. D. and did not come into general use in Europe until about 1000 A. D. In the year 527 the evidence as to the time of Christ's birth was not very dependable, and it is now believed by many scholars that the calculations on which the Christian era was based were in error by from three to seven years. We call our New Year 1931, therefore, not because we know it to be the thousand hundred and thirty-first year since the birth of Christ, but because a monk named Dionysius Exiguus wrongly calculated the birth year. If the present year bore its strictly proper label it would probably be numbered between 1927 and 1938, A. D."

Much Activity on New Year's Eve

New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time for jollity and good fellowship, and the average American feels lost unless he has plans to "go somewhere" and "do something" on the eve of the turn of the year.

GREETINGS

It is with a heart full of gratitude to our many friends and patrons for the share of business accorded us during the past year, and we sincerely wish for every one a most enjoyable and a very

Happy New Year

We have endeavored to give our friends the best values in furniture, for the money in the past, and trust that our business relations have been such that we will, in the future, merit your good will and a liberal share of your patronage. Again permit us to wish you a Happy New Year.

**Graham Furniture Co.**

Fulton's Largest Furniture Store.

**OUR NEW YEAR GREETING**

And now the hopeful New Year dawns,
Fling wide the door and let it in!
And may rich blessings with it come,
A reign of righteousness begin.

Phone
130

OK LAUNDRY Cleaners

FULTON KY.

Patronize the advertisers in this paper.
They are your friends and will give you
the best values and service.