



HIGH LIGHTS OF HISTORY

Chinese Gifts to Western Civilization.

By J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

CUT OFF FROM THE NATIONS OF MESOPOTAMIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN BY THE DESERTS AND RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ASIA, THE PEOPLE OF ANCIENT CHINA BUILT UP A CIVILIZATION OF THEIR OWN, AND MADE MANY DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS WHICH WERE UNKNOWN TO THE WESTERN WORLD UNTIL CENTURIES LATER.

CHINESE TRADERS BEGAN CARRYING SILK CLOTH TO THE WESTERN NATIONS IN 300 B.C., BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL 500 YEARS AGO THAT THE CULTURE OF THE SILKWORM WAS INTRODUCED INTO WESTERN EUROPE.

IN THE 13TH CENTURY, KUBLAI KHAN, A CHINESE EMPEROR, USED GUNPOWDER IN HAND GRENADES. ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER, GUNPOWDER WAS USED IN EUROPE IN THE FIRST CANNON.

PAPER, ANOTHER INVENTION OF THE CHINESE, DATES BACK TO 100 A.D.

WHILE THE ANCESTORS OF MODERN EUROPEANS WERE STILL GARBED IN SKINS, THE CHINESE WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF THE FINEST SILK.

IT IS SAID THAT AS EARLY AS 1121 B.C. CHINESE TRAVELERS MADE USE OF THE COMPASS TO FIND THEIR WAY ABOUT. THEY CALLED THIS INSTRUMENT THE SOUTH-POINTING CHARIOT.

THE CHINESE INVENTED PRINTING IN THE 9TH CENTURY. PRINTING WAS FIRST DONE FROM WOODEN BLOCKS CARVED BY HAND. LATER, THEY INVENTED MOVABLE TYPE.

CHINA GAVE TEA TO THE WORLD. TEA WAS INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND IN THE 17TH CENTURY WHERE IT SOON BECAME A POPULAR BEVERAGE.

THE DISCOVERY THAT THE FIBRE OF THE COCON SPUN BY THE SILKWORM COULD BE MADE INTO CLOTH IS ASCRIBED TO SE-LING-SHE, A CHINESE QUEEN WHO LIVED ABOUT 47 CENTURIES AGO.

IN 700 A.D. A CHINAMAN INVENTED GUNPOWDER. FOR A LONG TIME IT WAS USED ONLY FOR MAKING FIREWORKS.

THE ART OF MAKING PORCELAIN FROM POTTERY WAS DEVELOPED IN CHINA AS FAR BACK AS THE 6TH CENTURY.

ABOUT 500 YEARS AGO THE CHINESE DECIDED THAT THEY COULD GET ALONG WELL ENOUGH WITHOUT THE REST OF THE WORLD, AND ADOPTED A POLICY OF SECLUSION. AS A RESULT, PROGRESS IN CHINA CAME TO A STANDSTILL, WHILE THE CULTURE OF EUROPE FORGED FAR AHEAD. IT WAS AS THOUGH CHINA HAD FALLEN INTO A LONG, LONG SLEEP FROM WHICH SHE IS JUST NOW AWAKENING.

SURVEY SHOWS DAY'S SCHOOLING VALUABLE

Value of An Education to Farmers Computed in Dollars and Cents

The value of an education in dollars and cents has been determined to be \$9.25 for each day's schooling in the case of farmers. The more education a farmer has had the more money he makes, the department of agriculture has decided after surveys in twelve widely separated states.

Analysis shows that the years spent in high school and college are repaid by greater earning capacity when farm activities are undertaken and that even common school education is distinctly more advantageous financially than no school education at all.

The monetary value of an education was arrived at by agricultural extension workers by taking \$20,000 as the total earnings of an uneducational laborer over a 40-year period and \$40,000 as the total earnings of a high-school graduate who spent twelve years of approximately 180 days in acquiring training. The gain in wages, \$20,000, due to these 2160 days of school, represents a value of \$9.25 a day during the period of schooling.

The net annual profits of farmers in Georgia without any schooling was found to average \$240, while those who had common school education earned \$565.50, high school graduates \$664.50 and those who completed an agricultural college course earned \$1254. Those who had taken only a short course earned \$895.95, or almost three times as much as those with no education at all.

In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas the surveys showed again that the men with the best training made the largest incomes. In Missouri the better educated men own four-fifths of the land they operate, keep more livestock, handle more crops with each workman and do about one-fifth more business.

Farmers in Wisconsin with a high school education acquired the ownership of their farms in about seven years, while it took 10 years for those with only a common school education to acquire a clean title.

of Sutton county who had 200,000 pounds of wool. "Well, I like cows better, but sheep make the most money," was the explanation of N. D. Blackstone.

British Army Indicates Transport System Change

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—(AP)—How the British Army is changing its transport system was demonstrated here in the presence of representatives of all Britain's Colonies. They saw:

New six-wheeled motor trucks carrying loads of three-tons up and down rough hills and across shallow streams at 25 miles an hour.

The latest types of tank, from the huge moving fortress, mounting guns of heavy weight and capable of leaving a smoke cloud to hide its movements to the fast traveling one-man tanks armed with machine guns.

A whole battalion transport on endless tracks including traveling cookers and kitchens, machine gun vehicles and supply trucks.

Wine May Be Eliminated From French Table d'Hote

PARIS—(AP)—The famous French restaurant table d'hote known to the French as "prix fixe" is in a fair way to have wine definitely eliminated.

The rapid rise in the price of wine caused many restaurants to increase prices and others to make an extra charge. Those who did not take wine were penalized nevertheless by the small charge invariably made in French restaurants for those who take no drink. The Prefect of Police, seeking to reduce prices, hopes soon to have the table d'hote price made without wine, which should be charged separately.

Champion Calf Roper Will Retire to Ranch

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—(AP)—Louis Jones, champion calf roper of the world, intends to retire to his ranch 22 miles from here and spin the rope only for his personal pleasure after this year.

The \$7000 in rodeo prizes Jones won last year enabled him to pay for his ranch and he has announced his intention to retire from rodeo competition.

Jones is 36 years old and unmarried. He is a personal friend of Will Rogers, Fred Stone, and other celebrities, to whom he sells horses, and Rogers has declared him to be one of the greatest ropers ever to compete in rodeo exhibitions.

High School Training Youths Quarry Work

BEDFORD, Ind.—(AP)—The ring of chisel biting into stone may be heard in Bloomington high school's manual training rooms, where stone cutting is a regular part of the curriculum.

The course mirrors the principal industry of the Bloomington-Bedford district, where approximately 60 per cent of all the building stone in the United States is produced.

Some boys become skilled carvers in four years of high school training.

English College Youths Wearing Hair Waved Now

LONDON—(AP)—The latest fashion among English college boys is to have their hair waved.

While old Cambridge and Oxford grads are inclined to sniff at the innovation as "foppish" the co-eds are divided in their opinions. Some frankly admire exquisitely waved hair which gives the young men the appearance of the traditional matinee idol. Others scoff at them for being effeminate.

A Cambridge hairdresser reports that he has never known so many undergraduates to have their hair waved as now.



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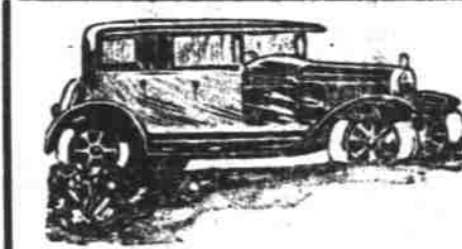
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Fued Between Sheep and Cattlemen Ends

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—(AP)—European pressure has resulted in an armistice in the war between the sheep and cattle men of the Southwest.

For years writers of wild west fiction have been weaving thrillers around the dislike the cattle men once had for the sheep ranchers. Now they will have to hunt a new plot.

Blackstone and Slaughter, of San Angelo, one of the few big cattle firms in Texas, this year had the second largest wool crop in the state, that of 185,000 pounds. They were beaten by only one clip, that of W. A. Miers



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GOVERNMENT BROOM GIVES CLEAN SWEEP

Production of Broom Corn Centralized in Very Small Sections

WITCHITA, Kas.—(AP)—"A new broom sweeps clean" was an adage which circulated widely and was accepted without question until the government began an investigation and found that some new brooms did not sweep clean. The result was the establishment of a system of grades for broom corn and after being in operation a year, the system makes it possible for one to quote the adage with more assurance.

Seven grades were established by the government to fill a long felt need for standardization in the industry. Classification is based on the weight of seed and the color, texture and length of the straw. Since the grading was begun thousands of carloads of broom straw have been inspected and graded.

Although a broom is found in almost every home in the country, production of broom corn is centralized in small areas. Eighty per cent of the broom corn in the United States is raised in a circle 150 miles in diameter which has Elkhart, Kansas, as its center. This circle extends into Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas. About 15 per cent of the crop is raised in three Illinois counties around Matton and the balance is found in Texas, Arizona and Missouri.

There are two kinds of broom corn—the standard and the dwarf. It is planted in rows and cultivated just as corn or any other cultivated crop. The crop is harvest-

ed while the stalks still are green and before the seeds have ripened, and not allowed to dry out either in ricks or in the field under a shed.

By running through a thresher the straw is freed from seed and packed in 300 to 400 pound bales and shipped to terminal markets to be sold by the ton.

More than 60 per cent of the nation's crop of about 60,000 tons is handled through Wichita, making it by far the largest terminal market in the country.

Hammocks Meeting Favor in Many French Flats

PARIS.—(AP)—The hammock is being discovered in France. Relief for crowded city apartments is seen in the hammock as a bed. City authorities are considering their use in public institutions. Serious periodicals propose the general use of the hammock in modest homes and apartments, where each new baby means, eventually, another bed, less room to move about and heavy expense. Sailors prefer hammocks to beds, argues a city alderman. He reminds the public that the cheap mesh hammock is not one at all and that hammocks may have rigid frames and be as comfortable as they are inexpensive.

The France use elaborate, costly beds, and the hammock would save space and money for crowded families. Several of them could be piled to make a couch in the daytime and quickly swung into place at night.

BOOTHBLACKS VANISHING BOSTON.—Boothblacks are a dwindling tribe in Boston. Twenty years ago 500 young shoe polishers roamed the city's streets. Today there are only about 25, virtually all of them boys less than 12. James E. Norton, who has just retired as superintendent of licensed minors for the city, does not attempt to explain the decrease.

DRIVE LAUNCHED PREVENT DAMAGE

All Barberrry Bushes Found Now Should Be Cut and Protect Grain

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—A decade of warfare against black stem rust in 13 great grain states of the upper Mississippi valley will reach its climax this summer.

The U. S. department of agriculture sent 225 men into that area June 15 to locate and destroy the common barberry, host plant of "the grain grower's worst enemy."

More than 40 state agents are co-operating with the federal experts, the combined force offering its service in searching the farmer's yards, wasteland, and woodlots for the outlaw growth. "This work," department officials say, "will be of tremendous importance to the entire nation. Barberry eradication has reduced stem rust losses from an average of 50,419,000 bushels of grain for the 6-year period, 1915 to 1920, to 15,920,000 bushels for the period 1921-1926. Spores of the minute fungus, before attacking grain in the spring, breed only on leaves and other tender parts of the common barberry. Before the dreaded plant disease can be eradicated, its life cycle must be broken by barberry extermination. The individual farmer can do his best work toward such an end by directing these men to suspected harmful bushes."

Since inception of the crusade in 1918, the government and allied interests have destroyed 14-333,000 common barberry bushes in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana,

Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The process is simple. Ten pounds of crushed rock salt, or a gallon of kerosene, applied to the crown of the plant will kill a barberry bush whose base is one foot in diameter.

Common barberry is an erect shrub which may be found growing as a seedling a few inches high or as a bush up to 12 feet in height. Scientists urge that it not be confused with the short Japanese barberry which will not harbor black stem rust. In a year favorable to rust, one common barberry bush may be responsible for development of 92 quadrillion, 736 trillion spores.

"Due to the late season," authorities advise, "much still may be done to protect the spring wheat crop. Numerous spores have been slow to develop and all barberry bushes found now should be cut immediately and burned, and salt applied to the roots. Infected bushes are easily detected. Rust 'cluster cups' appear on the under side of the leaves, orange in color, and ranging in size from a pinhead to half as large as a penny."

The plant disease survey estimates the money value of grain destroyed by black stem rust from 1916 to 1926, inclusive, at \$638,087,456. Arrayed against the loss is a congressional "war budget" of \$375,000 per year and cash appropriations, or their equivalent, by state and other cooperative agencies, totalling almost \$100,000 annually. In North Dakota, where the barberry battle was initiated as a state project in 1917, grain losses dropped from 92,984,000 bushels in 1916 to 1,373,000 bushels in 1926.

Artists and Writers Quit Chelsea, Go to Battersea LONDON.—(AP)—Chelsea seems to be getting too respect-

able for the artists and writers who have heretofore made it their headquarters. They are moving across the river into Battersea. Their places are being filled by smart, young married couples from Mayfair who can afford to meet the rising rents that are driving the artistic crowd to the south bank of the Thames in a search for cheaper flats and studios.

It is predicted that in 10 years Chelsea will be the ultra fashionable residence section. Mayfair, the shopping, and Battersea the artistic center of London.



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