

HARTLEY MADE NAME IN WAR

Leviathan's New Captain Is Typical Son of the Sea and Won Promotion by Merit.

Doesn't the story of this man smack of the tales of the old sea dogs?

Washington.—Capt. Herbert Hartley, the new skipper of the Leviathan, is a typical son of the sea. He has spent most of his life on ships, has seen and served on the old sailing beauties and remembers the skepticism that greeted new fangled wireless ideas.

He is the sort of a seafarer who truly pities the "people in the cities" on wild, stormy nights. Ocean weather to him is divided into two categories: It is either "a bit fresh" or "calm as the palm of your hand." He seems to have heard or read of hurricanes or gales, but in his tongue they are no more than "little squalls" or "lickups."

His associates on the American line—he has been with that company ever since he began his nautical career—say he is lucky; not because he landed the prize post in the American merchant marine but because in all his career he has never had an accident to his ship or any ship on which he has sailed. It is partly because of his reputation that he has advanced through all grades in the American Line to the bridge of the largest ship in the American fleet.

Hunch Falls Him.

His worst half hour on the high seas was when during the World war a giant German submarine came to the surface within gun range of his ship, the Louisville, and opened fire. "It was just after daybreak," he said, "and we were about two days sail from France when a lookout sighted this sinister black body about a mile away and slightly astern of us. "This object broke one of my real hunches, because I had a distinct feeling on starting the trip that we weren't going to have any trouble, and usually those hunches work out for me.

"Hardly had the sailor given the alarm when a column of spray raised by a shell almost showered our port bow. I had four six-inch guns, two in the bow and two in the stern, and I made up my mind right there that the only ones to be used were the stern guns, because I intended to go away from there as fast as I could.

"The Louisville could outsteam any submarine that I know of, but whether she could get out of range before she was mortally hit was the question most vital to all of us just then. I gave every full-speed signal that could help us and turned tail in the direction that would take us away from the menace, which whistled its second shot just about where our bow would have been if we hadn't changed our course.

"It took us more than thirty-five minutes to get out of range. During that time the submarine's other shots, which were plentiful, did not come as close as her first two. Ours, I am sorry to say, did her no damage and did not frighten her enough to make her submerge."

Wears Navy Cross.

The Louisville, under Captain Hartley's command, was the first armed ship to leave an American port after President Wilson decided that American vessels should carry their own protection. As the old St. Louis she had served with honor in the Spanish-American war, and, while Captain Hartley doesn't say so, it is evident that the Leviathan will have a difficult time replacing her in his affections.

Captain Hartley wears the Navy cross for efficient command of his ship during the war, and it is the only honor which he does not seem to take lightly. The cross, he says, is his most treasured possession and he wouldn't trade it for the Leviathan or any other craft afloat.

He is forty-eight years old and is the first cadet of the American line to rise to the position of commander. He took the place of Capt. John C. Jamison as commander of the St. Louis in 1917 when that skipper was taken ill on board, and he brought the ship in and docked her so skillfully that his job as a skipper in his own right was secure. His most recent command has been the big liner Mongolia of the American line.

He began his career twenty-eight years ago as a cadet on the training ship Saratoga with Rear Admiral W. B. Sims, loaned by the navy, as one of his instructors.

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Bird, Freed in Wales, Is Found in Africa

Carmarthenshire, Wales.—News has reached here that a ringed swallow which was liberated from Llangarne, a neighboring village, has been picked up dead on a farm near Johannesburg, South Africa, 6,000 miles away. This is the first time actual proof has been obtained of a swallow's flight from Wales to South Africa.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) Copyright, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR MAY 6

SAMUEL—JUDGE AND PROPHET

LESSON TEXT.—1 Sam. 12:1-25. GOLDEN TEXT.—Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things he hath done for you.—1 Sam. 12:24. REFERENCE MATERIAL.—1 Chron. 12:22; 29:2; Ps. 99:6; Jer. 15:1; Hb. 11:32, 33. PRIMARY TOPIC.—Samuel, the Boy Who Served in God's House. JUNIOR TOPIC.—The Boy Who Heard God's Call. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Samuel, the Upright Judge. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Samuel, the True Prophet.

Samuel means "asked of God." God gave him in answer to his mother's prayer. She promised to give him back to God. In his early childhood, his mother cared for and taught him. There is no teacher or nurse like the mother of the child. At an early age, she handed him over to the care of Eli to minister unto the Lord in the tabernacle. While ministering unto the Lord in the tabernacle, God called him. He responded to this call and spent a long life in useful service to God and his nation as judge and prophet. Our lesson today is his farewell address.

After Saul was made king, he retired and turned over the authority to the newly-chosen ruler.

I. Samuel's Challenge to the People. (vv. 1-5).

1. Reminder of the Way the King Had Been Given. (v. 1). He showed that they were directly responsible for the change in government. Though keenly feeling the refection upon himself and their ingratitude to God in their demand for a king, he has not resisted their wish. He reminded them that they now had what they wanted.

2. Review of His Own Administration. (vv. 2, 3). (1) Walk from childhood (v. 2). Samuel's was a remarkable life; from childhood to old age he had lived an upright and pure life. How satisfying it must be to come to the end of life and to look back even to childhood days without regrets. (2) Career as judge and ruler (v. 3). He boldly challenged them to show where and how he had even in the smallest matters defrauded or oppressed anyone. He courted the most searching investigator of his life, even calling upon the Lord Himself to bear witness.

3. The Vote of Confidence by the People. (vv. 4, 5). It was Samuel's right as he laid down the reins of government to have his record vindicated and to have his integrity established beyond a doubt so that no evil-minded man could ever be able to cast reproach upon him.

II. Samuel Reviews God's Dealings from the Time of Moses. (vv. 6-15). He reasoned with them concerning the good hand of the Lord upon them from the time of Moses. Though they with ingratitude turned from the Lord and demanded a king like the other nations, he had acceded to their request and set a king over them.

1. National Prosperity Conditioned by Obedience. (v. 14). Though they had displeased God in choosing a king, if they would fear the Lord and render obedience, national prosperity would still be given. The nation which will not walk in God's way cannot expect God's blessing.

2. Disobedience to God Meant the Nation's Ruin. (v. 15). It is folly to ask God's blessing upon a nation while it is living in rebellion against Him. True statesmanship is to find out God's will concerning the nation and so direct it that in all its laws and customs there may be harmony with that will.

III. Samuel's Own Vindication. (vv. 16-19).

This was such a critical hour in the history of the nation that Samuel sought to indelibly impress this moment on their hearts. This he did by means of the thunder and rain out of season. Harvest time was not the season for thunder and rain so when it came at the call of Samuel, the people were frightened. The sign had its designed effect. The people confessed their sin of asking for a king and besought Samuel to pray for them.

IV. Samuel's Gracious Response. (vv. 20-25).

1. "Fear Not—Serve the Lord With All Your Heart." (vv. 20-22). Samuel did not minimize their sin but assured them if they would serve the Lord wholeheartedly, He would not forsake them.

2. "God Forbid That I Should Sit Against the Lord in Ceasing to Pray for You." (v. 28). Though the people had rejected Samuel, yet he had such magnanimity of soul that he had no allowed their ingratitude to keep him from interceding for them. Such fall was on his part he regarded as sin.

Paganism. To worry about carnal things is pure paganism. He who has done such grand things for the soul will not starve the body.—W. L. Watkinson.

Letting Go. Shall I hold on with both hands to every paltry possession? All I have teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen.—Emerson.

When We Build. Too low they build, who build beneath the stars.—Young.

ENGINEER UPHAM DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC ROAD BUILDING

Road building now is reaching its rightful place in scientific development. Charles M. Upham, State highway engineer of North Carolina, declared in Raleigh in an interview outlining the plans followed in the State's \$65,000,000 program of highway construction. Mr. Upham was unable to attend the session of the United States Good Roads Association and the Bankhead National Highway Association at Greenville, S. C.

"The solution of providing a means for traffic of the construction of a highway system in every State," said the engineer, "necessarily depends upon the local conditions in that State, and consequently the method of solution will be different in the different States, and depend on the economic, industrial and social conditions existing."

"Practically every State in the Union has its cities and counties of high and extensive development, as well as its sparsely developed sections. To build immediately a system of hard surface roads throughout an entire State, when the demand for such roads is only within the highly developed sections, would be money wantonly wasted."

"Within the highly developed sections no doubt the construction of a hard surface pavement is the correct and only answer. In the urban and adjoining districts, where the traffic is less intense, a lighter and less extensive road may adequately serve the needs of traffic. This less expensive road should be located, graded and drained upon the same standard customary with hard surface construction, so that when the country through which the road passes develops to the extent that traffic requires a heavy duty road, there will only be the necessity of adding the hard surface in order to adequately provide for the heavy traffic which at some future time makes demands on this highway."

In sections farther from developed centers, graded roads, with proper drainage structures, constructed on hard surface standards, will take care of rural traffic, he said, adding that as demands increased the highway could be gradually raised in type.

"North Carolina has three distinct geographical divisions," he continued. "The mountain section is made up of farming and mining industries, with numerous resorts so located as to take advantage of the wonderful scenery; the Piedmont section, or foothills, with its farms and other industries highly developed, and the flat coastal plain, with its excellent farms and industries claiming great attention for their transportation needs."

These three great geographical divisions are divided into one hundred counties, and many more centers of population. It is the work of the State highway commission to connect these centers with a highway system, or a means of transportation which will adequately provide for the class of traffic which now exists and is expected in the near future."

The progressive type construction plan is followed, he asserted, which ultimately will mean a complete system of paved highways, development proceeding as traffic demands increase.

"North Carolina has constructed many progressive type roads," Mr. Upham stated. "It already has completed its cycle by placing hard surfaces on roads which were previously graded and stabilized with selected soil material, although at present it has a reasonable mileage of graded roads in the newly developed localities. It is maintaining as subgrade highways a large mileage of selected soil roads and thus affording a means of traffic to a great portion of the State."

"The completion of about 40 miles of hard surface construction in 1922.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG
Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the delicate female or infirm old age as upon the vigorous man.
Tutt's Pills
Tone and strengthen the weak Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder.

ELECTRICAL EXPANSION IN 32 YEARS IS SHOWN

Chicago, (By the Associated Press).—The average use of electricity per capita in Chicago has jumped from approximately 2 kilowatt hours in 1890, to 695 kilowatt hours in 1922, according to statistical data just completed by the Commonwealth Edison company, which furnishes Chicago with its electricity.

The report states that the connecting lighting and power load at the end of 1922 was 1,553,890 kilowatts, or the equivalent of 31,077,813 incandescent lamps of 50 watts each. This compares with a connected load of the equivalent of 21,560 lamps in 1889.

The number of customers increased 75,321 during 1922, making a total of 610,303. The company's announcement states that "this increase alone is equal to the total number of families and industries using electricity in the state of Arkansas, or sufficient to provide a supply to a city of about 330,000 population, such as Indianapolis or Kansas City."

To generate electricity demanded by customers, the company used 2,416,131 tons of coal in 1922. Through efficient use of coal, the amount used last year was 120,000 tons less than that used in 1921. The announcement adds: "The company holds the distinction of never having raised its rates, this being true even during the difficult war period when there was an increase in prices of all commodities, except electricity."

An indicating what has occurred relative to the customers' light bill, in 1905 a dollar would purchase about 3,000 candle hours of light. In 1922 it would buy 18,000 candle hours. Between 1905 and 1922 lamp efficiency increased 216 per cent; rate decreased 56 per cent, and the total increase for a dollar was 663 per cent.

many miles of which was hard surface, added to progressive road types demonstrates the complete and satisfactory manner in which the progressive type roads are caring for the traffic in North Carolina and shows that this method is no longer in the experimental stage, but that this means of constructing highways is economically and practically sound and is highly recommended where the geographical, industrial and economic conditions are as found in North Carolina."

OLD INDIAN FIGHTER—26 RED SKINS VICTIMS OF HIS GUN, DIES IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., April 24.—By The Associated Press.—Fighting, staid, gray haired old "Lone Star" Fred M. Hans, Indian fighter, frontier scout and possibly the last of the real "gun cross arm draw" experts, met death here last night with his "boots on."

But death did not come on the field of battle where he had so often faced it, nor on the wings of a bullet. He was crushed to death in an elevator shaft at the Omaha World-Herald plant, where he was night watchman.

Lone Star was caught by the elevator when he attempted to move the control lever from the outside and the lift suddenly shot upward, plaining him at the age of 16 when he left home to search for a brother kidnapped by Sioux Indians. He broke into a fame first in 1878 in the "Hole in the Wall" country, Powder River, Wyoming, when single handed he shot and killed "Shacknasty" Jim and his two fellow bandits. It was Lone Star's hammer fanning that won the unequal fight.

The Indians dubbed him we-catch-we-see-la, which means Lone Star. Other high spots of Hans' life were:

Shot and killed two stage coach bandits, April 13, 1877 near Valentine, Neb.

Shot five Indians in a battle at Little Missouri, near Black Hills, August 21, 1877, saving the lives of a party of twenty prospectors.

Killed eleven Indians with 12 shots, using both arms, hammer fanning, in the battle of Wounded Knee, S. D., in 1892.

Filled bandits at Fremont, Neb., in 1897.

Was official war department investigator of Custer massacre, and followed Sitting Bull 600 miles on horse back, inducing him and his band to return to the reservation.

Was present at Sitting Bull's death.

Was chief Scoutmaster of General Phil Sheridan for six years.

Was Chief Special Agent of the Northwestern Railroad for years.

In all, Hans was credited with having killed eight white men and twenty Indians.

"I was never beaten on the draw," he often declared.

Until a month ago Hans wore a scalp lock 18 inches long which he kept curled under a skull cap as he

WEIRD DANCING PRECEDES INDIAN GIRL'S BETHROWAL

The modern "society" flapper, with her coming-out party has nothing on the American Indian maiden, whose marriage-announcement party has been among the tribal customs from time immemorial.

Among the Washoe Indians of Nevada there is a dance of ceremony known as "The Girl's Dance," in honor of the young girl who becomes eligible for marriage. Her white cousin, however, would hardly care to be the star of such a feast, for the guest of honor is allowed to eat nothing at all for four days previous.

On the fourth night the dance begins, at about 8 o'clock, and continues until sunrise the following morning. The Indians form a circle, joining hands, and move by short side-steps in a ring, humming a sort of chant without words or meaning. The girl accompanied by an elder woman as a sort of chaperone, and carrying a long staff to support her because of the weakness induced by her long fast, weaves in and out of the dance, joining in the step.

As the dance proceeds late into the night, the girl's family give money and other possessions to the dancers to keep them moving and to induce others to join in. The greater the number of dancers the greater the popularity of the family. Shortly after midnight a feast is given by the girl's relatives, and all participate.

The ceremony closes at sunrise when the girl is taken to her tent and attired in bunches of sagebrush in which money is concealed. She appears before the assembled dancers outside and throws the money to them, amid a wild scramble. A can of water is then dashed over her head as the concluding ceremony, after which she is ready to receive a proposal of marriage.

Bad and Worse
A man rushed into a tobacco store. "This cigar you sold me," he said, "it's— it's simply frightful."

"Well, you needn't complain," said the tobacconist. "You've only got one. I've got thousands of them."

—The progressive Grocer.

sat around in the Herald editorial rooms at night, often displaying his skill with his two guns to reporters and visitors.

"No one is after it now," he explained, when he ordered his lock cut off.

an ANNOUNCEMENT

We are now in our own home, in the new Watauga County Bank Block on Main Street and we are in a much better position to serve you than we have ever been before.

We are unable to express our thanks in words, to the good people of this County for the loyal support and patronage you have given us all our life of 3 years in your midst, and your cooperation and support is fully solicited in the future.

Our first aim is service and courtesy and we will leave no stone unturned to accommodate and serve anyone as long as such does not conflict with good business principles.

Our stock is more complete today than ever before and we shall try at all times to keep such merchandise as the people want and will be worth the price to you. We do not cater to the sales idea of putting off a lot of goods to get your money, but try to give you staple merchandise worth the price.

Don't fail to see us in our new home.

Your friends,

Boone Hardware Co.

J. F. MOORE, Pres. Mgr.