THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

in deference to the conservatism of

age. Some day, naturally, the boy would blossom out into a new and wider enterprise. It was right that he should. He had the ability, the opportunity, the ambition. But while the father lived, there he remained in the shop, right-hand to the business, right-hand to the parent.

And of course, along about the time the older man began to feel upon himself the Shadow, there began to move across his mind torments, fears, heartaches, even terror for the future of this boy. There was something so naive and trusting and simple about this son. His one weakness in the affairs of business was his tendency to take every one at his word."

one of those streets of lower Such a youth would fall easily and New York that after dark, readily into the hands of any woman whether merited or not, take on a sinwho desired him sufficiently, and at ister gloom, while by no means routine twenty-nine there was dignity to this fellow, fine clarity of eye and brow was nonetheless not without frequent and a naive quality that gave him precedent in the many years of his added attraction.

With the old gentleman standing He knew the ear-marks so well. The strangely lit eyes, the smeared by to add his pinch of cynicism whenever necessary, all that was well and pallor, the elaborate manner of asking good. The boy had had his threats for rat poison. In the case of the girl with the strawberry-colored hair and of pitfalls and come out unstathed. the pitiful lower lip with a tiny mole It was the aftermath the father dreaded. What about after he had passed that looked like a court plaster beauty spot, it was much the same as on? usual, except that she was so young.

It therefore became almost a secret obsession with him. What about this boy's future? A woman could break or make him. What untold relief to see this boy settled in life before . . .

Intuitive always, the old man watched for signs. The reticence of secret thoughts-there was none of that. The absorption in some one of the many charming young women who come into the shop-not a suggestion of personal interest with anyone. The telephone's unexplained demands that might suggest a hidden sweetheartthere were no clews there to indicate a preparation for the inevitable.

Countless times he attempted to broach the subject but the boy would have none of it. Not interested in women! Why must father get on the morbid subject of death-nothing but gout the matter with him! Let the future take care of itself.

The future did take care of itself. One spring evening the son of the old druggist entered the sick room with a look on his face that caused the heart of the old man to leap in terror and hope.

This boy was in love!

He was, and the matter of introducing the girl to a father who depended so strongly upon intuition was a time of untold nervousness to the boy. "If you don't like her, Father, it's terrible to have to tell you, but if you don't like her I'm going to marry her anyway."

It required only one meeting to set the fluttering old heart of the fluttering old man at rest. She was right! She was the assured future of his boy. She was everything, in her strawberryhaired prettiness, with the mouth so prettily shadowed by a mole, her eyes guif; airplanes plying between Egypt so prettily shadowed by good common | and India have flown for years a few sense, that this father could wish for his son.

Across an Arabian Desert



A Negro Family in the Outskirts of Jidda, Arabia.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.) NE of the most outstanding explorations of recent years outside the Polar regions was made recently when Bertram Thomas, British traveler, journeyed from south to north across the Roba el Khall desert of southeastern Arabia, an area never before penetrated by a Westerner. The world's geographers and map-makers knew nothing whatever of the Roba el Khall even by reports from natives, for it is doubtful whether Arabs have been able to penetrate the sandy wastes for many centuries.

The central part of the desert was found to be covered by mile upon mile of great sand dunes, blown into gigantic waves by the wind. Near the center a sizable salt lake was discovered. The Great Southern desert covers approximately 300,000 square miles of territory. It is a vast ellipse which is roughly 800 miles across from east to west, and 600 miles from north to south. This area, since the penetration of Central Africa, the Sahara, and central Australia, has constituted the largest blank spot on the world's maps outside the ice-covered wastes near the poles.

All around this Arabian no-man's land, the forces of civilization have played: steamers traverse the Red* sea, the Indian ocean, and the Persian | the Ahkaf, and the Roba el Khall.

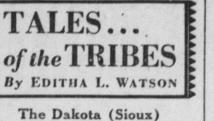
for half-wild bands of tramp fishermen, dot the map along this coast. One of these, called Perim, near the mouth of Bab-el-Mandeb straits, is occupied by a British garrison.

empty and marked by sharp, jagged

Three Important Provinces.

Along the Red sea coast lie three provinces, the most important in Arabl. Yemen, the most southerly and most populous, has many arable valleys, producing coffee, figs, spices, hides, and dates. It has two port cities, Mocha and Hodeida. Aseer province lles north of Yemen, and north of Aseer and extending to the Suez canal stretches the province of Hejaz, wherein lie the famous Moslem cities of Mecca, and Medina.

The ancients, for convenience, or from lack of geographic knowledge, divided Arabia into three parts-the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy. Our knowledge of its map shows most of its high interior plateau occupied (except for Nejd province) by four great deserts, the Syrian, the Nefud,



The ideal Indian-superb of physique, mentally keen and alert, and with a high standard of morals-is

best typified by the Dakota, now known as the Sloux. This magnificent people dominated all the surrounding tribes, with the exception of

the Chippewa, with whom they were continually at war. This powerful tribe in its expansion pushed its neighbors slowly

The Dakota away, and the (Sioux). pressure even af-

fected the Sioux, who resisted valiantly but nevertheless retreated gradually in a southwestward direction, driving before them the Cheyenne and the Klowa. In this manner they reached the Black Hills country, and here they settled.

The Dakota was not exactly a confederation, yet it was made up of seven council fires, consisting of eight divisions, each of which is well-known in history-and with good reason. From their first mention in the Jesuit Relations of 1640, the Sioux tribes have been liberally included in accounts of the country. Their efficient fighters, who feared nothing, swept across the plains like prairie fires, as brilliapt and as destructive. They made "good copy" even in those days. The early historians also found much of interest to write about in the persons of the Sloux; for instance, Wanotan, a Yanktonal chief, was described in 1823 as being dressed in a splendid robe of whitened buffalo skins. He wore a necklace of grizzly bear claws, and his leggings, jacket, and moccasins were of white skins ornamented with human hair.

In later years, when the struggle agianst white supremacy reached its height, the movements, of the Sioux tribes were a matter of intense interest.

The Tetons, who had moved farthest west, were the principal division of the Dakota people. This great "tribe" was composed of seven others, of which the Hunkpapa, Miniconjou and Sihasapa were the last Sloux to go on reservations. These tribes even defied the "Great White Father," and insisted that they did not want gifts, but the right to go to war and take scalps, as they had always done. The Ogallala, another Teton tribe were the ter-



WOMEN: watch your What should women do to keep their

bowels moving freely? A doctor should know the answer. That is why pure Syrup Pepsin is so good for women. It just suits their delicate organism. It is the prescription of an old family doctor who has treated thousands of women patients, and who made a special study of bowel troubles.

It is fine for children, too. They love its taste. Let them have it every time their tongues are coated or their skin is sallow. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is made from fresh laxative herbs, pure pepsin and other harmless ingredients.

When you've a sick headache, can't eat, are bilious or sluggish; and at the times when you are most apt to be constipated, take a little of this famous prescription (all drug stores keep it ready in big bottles), and you'll know why Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the favorite laxative of over a million women!



Village Has Radio Clock

Hythe, a little seaside village, claims to have the first radio clock in England. The instrument has been placed in the village square by its inventor, Wallace Maton. Not only can its face be seen from nearly every part of the village, but the chimes of Big Ben and the Greenwich time signal of six dots amplified by a loudspeaker, keep even more distant cottages informed of the correct time.



taken two-thirds of a bottle my cough had disappeared and I haven't since. Dr. Pierce's coughed any Golden Medical Discovery is good M. C. Nelson, Box 115. All druggists. Write Dr. Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice, using the symptom blank enclosed in the package of

The southeastern coast, similarly

rocks thrust up from glistening sand beds, is broken by several good harbors, like that at Aden. This latter port is a British possession, not unlike Gibraltar. It is heavily fortified and is the entrepot of commerce between

India and Europe.

ing Pharmaceutical college and the assistant he had was all too inadequate.

PLAYBACK,

THE STORY OF

A THWARTED

SUICIDE

By FANNIE HURST

(@) by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

Not over sixteen, if the druggist was

any judge, and be flattered himself

The thing to do in these cases was not to interfere; to interfere was to

invite desperate and frightened recoil,

There was a little shelf in the store

for just such emergency. Neat little

phials of barley water duly labeled

the subject would have time to re-

cover from the mental abberration and

in all probability not repeat the at-

That had been the druggist's experi-

ence where he had been in a position

to follow up the case, but usually they

co he thrust on them, and it was left

to his intuition, which he trusted, to

be self-annihilators had returned to

thank him for the deception. But

more usually, at least according to the

druggist's conviction, they just drifted

In any event, it behooved him to

The sixteen-year-old girl with the

strawberry hair had not returned, but

in the odd times his mind flashed back

to her after the event, the druggist

had leaned upon his conviction that

failure to succeed that once had

The druggist's life was too involved

in the multitudinous affairs of his

little business to let these matters

obsess him. The exacting hours of

his shop weighed heavily. It was at

the period when his son was attend-

regard the matter that way. It as-

On one or two occasions the would-

. just drifted out of sight after the flas-

tempt at self-destruction.

gauge the results.

sheepishly out of sight.

suaged his unease of mind.

jerked her to her senses.

"poison." In this wise, chances were

O THE druggist, what happened

one motionless July evening, on

shopkeeping.

that he was.

The druggist had been fourteen years in his small old-fashioned shop which the antiquated air of a pharmacy still pervaded instead of the modern electrified atmosphere of the newer type of drug store. He took pride in that, and further prided himself in the fact that when his only son had finished training, he, too, would carry on in the spirit of the chemist, rather than that of the new fangled department store regime which had overtaken the corner druggist.

And even down there on the remote by-street, tidings of this small shop spread among physicians to whom the perfectly-filled prescription meant much. Motor cars that seldom, if ever, frequented that part of town swooped now with frequency into the druggist's street. His shop became a trademark of quality.

Curiously and against the modern tendency of the modern youth, the son had returned to fit himself with enthusiasm and valor for the cause of medicine, in the old shop.

Eight years after his graduation from the state college, he was practically carrying alone the increasing responsibilities of the drug store. Meanwhile of course the neighborhood had changed, becoming in a way even more remote and even more sinister in its implication.

Various the opportunities that had come and the offers from doctors to help finance the removal of the shop to a more likely part of town, but the old druggist, half bed-ridden now, was querulous when approached on the subject, and for one reason or another his son, twenty-nine past, of steady caliber, and his father's passionate pride, did not urge it.

After all, the store was the old gentleman's life and work. It was he who had created it out of pennies; nurtured it, tended it in infancy and seen it flourish with the years. The world might well be said to have beaten a pathway to the door of the little shop. It was because of his integrity that doctors with national and international reputations recommended it to their patients, and once gained, a customer remained.

No, this was scarcely the time to cross a bedridden old man in his desire for the stabilization of his life work.

Not that it was a strenuous or tormented old age into which he had entered. The little rooms above the shop where he had dwelt the twentyeight years following the death of his wife were snug to him as the proverbial bug in its rug. Peace and pride ruled here; the peace of honest achievement and high pride in a son whose ideals were the ideals of the father and whose youth stood aside | temperature.

One felt so at home with her at the very first meeting. It was as if one had known her before. . . .

Long List of "Ologies" in Alphabtical Form

The following are the principal ologies: Anthropology, science of man; archeology, antiquities; astrology, influence of stars on human affairs: biology, life and living organisms; biontology, physiology of the species or genus; carpology, structure of fruits and seeds; craniology, characteristics of skulls; criminology, criminals; entomology, insects; etymology. derivation of words; geology, structure of the earth: genealogy, descent and ancestors; graphology, study of character from handwriting; horology, time measurement; hydrology, waters of the earth; ichthyology, fishes; limnology, lakes and ponds; mammalogy, mammals; mineralogy, minerals; naology, ecclesiastical architecture; ophthalmology, structure and diseases of the eye: pathology, morbid condition of the body; physiology, organic functions; paleontology, fossils'; phrenology, character as indicated by form of skull ; pomology, fruits; sociology, society as a whole; theology, God or of religion, and zoology, animals.

Native African Houses

The native of Kirdi-Massa, on the west coast of Africa, builds his home of a stiff clay much like the abode used by Mexicans and Indians. This is poured over a framework of slender vooden poles used as reinforcements, and allowed to dry in the sun. The design is worked on with a crude trowellike tool while the mud is moist. The houses look like huge anthills, with only an inadequate opening for a door in the side and a small round chimney hole at the top to admit light and air. The design on the outside is often elaborate and worked out with the greatest pains, for it serves to

Lightest Known Gases

identify the owner of the hut.

One cubic foot of hydrogen under ordinary conditions will lift .071 pound. One cubic foot of helium gas will lift .066 pound. These are the lightest gases known and practically the only ones used for balloons. It is stated that the government helium plant in Texas can produce helium at about \$12 per thousand cubic feet, or at a little more than twice the cost of hydrogen. Hydrogen is inflammable while helium is not. While heated gases and smoke have a Tendency to rise, their lifting power will depend on their specific gravity and on the

hundred miles to the north; great pilgrim caravans and desert armles have crossed the peninsula near its center -but always north of the dread sandy waste. Loosely organized political units hem in the desert area, with boundary lines hazy. On the north and west is the territory of the greatest Arabian state, the kingdom of Heiaz and Neid. On the southeast is Yemen. The Hadramant, a narrow costal strip under British protection, touches the desert on the south. The crescent-shaped, independent state of Oman, also a coastal territory, curves around the eastern and southeastern edges of the desert.

Both nature and man have guarded the Roba el Khall against explorers. Mountains rim it on the east and south and secondary deserts hem it on the north. Before the main part of the Southern desert-the vast waste covered with sand dunes-can be reached, a six-day journey must be made-in the south and east, at least-over an almost sterile sandstone steppe. Water supplies are hardly anywhere in reach for a final dash into the sandy desert.

All around the outer rim of the desert area are tribes that have had. practically no contact with outside civilization, and that are even independent of control from the nearest states. They guard their few wells and water holes jealously and in most cases look upon travelers from the outside world as meddlesome trespassers meriting death.

Physical Characteristics.

In physical character, flora, and fauna. Arabia as a whole is more like Africa than Asia. In shape, it is almost a triangle, and it runs from northwest to southeast, between 30 degrees and 12 degrees 45 minutes north latitude and between 32 degrees 30 minutes and 60 degrees east longitude. It is bounded on the east, south, and west by the Persian gulf, the Arabian sea, and the Red sea respectively; on the north it joins Syria. As Josephus of old wrote, "Arabia is a country that joins on Judea." And Roman geographers drew a map of Arabia that included Mesopotamia and the Syrian desert back of Palestine.

The length of the peninsula from the head of the Gulf of Akabah to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, near Aden. is about 1,300 miles; its greatest breadth, in latitude 23 degrees north, from the Red sea coast on the west to Ras-al-Hadd on the east, is about 1,500 miles.

As one sails along the Red sea coast of Arabia, with the low-2,000 feet high-dry and barren mountains lying just back of sandy, empty strips of country, he is reminded of the Pacific side of Lower California above Cape San Lucas. Many small Islands. hot and dry and uninhabited except

The Mahrah and Hadramaut provinces, stretching for hundreds of miles above Aden, are unmapped and practically unknown.

Nejd, the great interior province north of Roba el Khall, is declared by Arabs to be the birthplace of their most cherished institutions and traditions. Neld is isolated from the outside world by a surrounding desert

girdle. A confusion of plant life is spread over Arabia's many rich wadis (valleys) affording much "unfinished business" for eager botanists. Besides the friendly palm, such trees as the sycamore, almond, chestnut, pomegranate, the "gum Arabic," the acacias, and a long list of bushes and shrubs are scattered up and down the peninsula. Then there is the "samh" or oatmeal plant of the Arabs; from its small grain they make a porridge called

samh, the national breakfast food or Arabia. But, with the exception of dates, Arabia produces few crops of any importance. Good coffee, in limited quantities, comes from Yemen. Millet, barley, and wheat are all grown, but owing to drought the crop is small and

restricted to limited areas. Wherever water and soil permit, such products as rice, melons, gourds, cucumbers, cabbage, garilc, and onions are raised. The Indian fig. the banana, the papaya (imported from India), the coconut, and the betel nut are also grown

Crude Agriculture. Agriculture is crude, like that of our

In Nejd.

ness man.

old American Indians, A crooked stick scratches the ground, and seed is broadcast by hand. Such arts as fertilizing, rotating crops, pruning, and cultivating receive scant consideration. Hand sickles are used for reaping; oxen tread out the grain, and It is winnowed by being thrown into the breeze. In brief, Arabia's agriculture is almost nil-barely sufficient to furnish a meager supply of food to the sparse population.

A peculiarly drab-looking desert grouse called "kata" lives on the edges of desert wastes. When frightened they alight on the sand and sprawl out to hide, their color blending with the sand so perfectly as to render them unnoticeable to a man

standing a few yards away. Eagles, vultures, bustards, and various hawks, to say nothing of the awkward old ostrich, are - common enough.

Except for the lizard family, reptiles are rare, and no poisonous snakes, save the "afai" and the "rukta," both of the viper family, are found in all Arabia. There are no scorpions, however, and centipedes; and in old houses on the west coast a very dangerous spider ("Abu Hanekin") makes life miserable for the Arab tired busi-

ror of the frontier.

It was said of the Teton tribes that they had "all the Indian virtues of bravery, cunning, treachery, and hospitality." They were foes to all but each other. These wild, independent people held their land against the whites as long as they could, and it is impossible not to admire them.

The Sloux uprising of 1862 shows plainly to what lengths these, people would go. Little Crow and the Mdewakantons (who had come into more intimate contact with the whites than any other band) tried to wipe out the settlers in Minnesota, and 800 whites were killed in this war, in which several of the Sioux tribes participated. Some of the most horrible cruelties known to history were committed by the Indians at this time.

However, not all the Sioux were so malignant. It was a Yankton chief who warned the Minnesotans of the Impending uprising, and saved hundreds of lives thereby.

When gold was discovered in the Black Hills the miners who crowded into Sloux territory precipitated a fierce outbreak. We cannot blame the Sioux for resenting the invasion of these uncouth and conscienceless men, but, for the good of the growing states, they had to be subdued. Almost the final battle of this period was Custer's famous "last stand" on the Little Bighorn, June 15, 1876, which has attained such a prominent place in the history of the West. Sitting Bull, Hunkpapa chief, was the medicine man of the Indians on this occasion.

The so-called Sioux uprising of 1890, during which Sitting Bull was killed. was the result of the "Ghost Dance" excitement. It is alleged that the Indian agents on the Sioux reservation were utterly incompetent, and the lack of promised rations, a serious matter for people accustomed to rove as they would to provide for themselves, was perhaps the underlying cause of the outbreak. Hunger and fear are very real sensations, and when in their trouble the Sioux heard that a revelation had been given, their excitement led to the outbreak.

This revelation from the God of the red men foretold a new dispensation, when the whites would be driven out. and the Indians would attain their former status. The songs and dances which the prophet gave induced a hypnotic condition, and in these trances the Sloux became once more the magnificent lords of the land.

The awakening was harsh. Sitting Bull, whose strong personality had imbued his tribesmen and kept them in a fever of unrest, was dead, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles rode, into the picture. His was also a strong personality, and he had trained troops at his back.

(2) 1931. Western Newspaper Union.)

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Dirty Dig

She-My father wants to know why you hang around our house E9 often.

He-Well, if I ever find out I'll tell him.-Chicago News.

Weight of Salmon

Salmon have been caught as heavy as forty pounds. Twenty is a good average.

WORMS SAP A CHILD'S VERY LIFE

Does your child grit his teeth? Pick his nostrils? Have a disordered stomach? These are symptoms of wormsthose deadly parasites which will so quickly ruin a child's health.

At the first sign of worms, give your child Frey's Vermifuge. For 75 years Frey's Vermifuge has been America's safe, vegetable worm med-icine. Buy it today at your druggist's.

Frey's Vermifuge Expels Worms

Advice to Bosses

A good executive doesn't subdue initiative; he develops, strengthens and uses it .-- Country Home.

Primitive Beds

In the time of the Normans chests and benches were used for beds. The bedding was kept inside.

Take It or Leave It

Man is the opportunity that the women are always embracing.

There are plenty of people in the world who think they are wise because they can ask questions that no one but a fool can answer.

