

BRIGHT STAR

By Mary Schumann

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SYNOPSIS

Kezia Marsh, pretty, selfish and twenty, arrives home in Corinth from school and is met by her older brother, Hugh. He drives her to the Marsh home where her widowed mother, Fluvanna, a warm-hearted, self-sacrificing and understanding soul, welcomes her. Kezia's sister, Margery, plump and matronly with the care of three children, is at lunch with them. Hugh's wife, Dorrie, has pleaded a previous engagement. On the way back to his job, at the steel plant founded by one of his forebears, Hugh passes Doc Miller, a boyhood friend whom he no longer sees frequently because of Dorrie's antipathy. Fluvanna Marsh wakes the next morning from a dream about her late husband, Jim, whose unstable character she fears Kezia has inherited. Soon Ellen Pendleton comes over. She is an artistically inclined girl who is a distant niece of Fluvanna's and a favorite of Hugh's. She happily tells Fluvanna she has become engaged to Jerry Purdue. Ellen fears that her father and mother, Gavin and Lizzie, will not approve the match. Hugh and Dorrie go out to the Freeland Farms to dance with their friends, Cun and Joan Whitney. Whitney, who has been out of work, announces that he has landed a new position. They see Ellen Pendleton and Jerry Purdue. Cun and Dorrie dance together and then disappear for a while. Dancing with Joan, Hugh is amazed to find her in tears. Apparently she has some secret worry over her husband, Cun. Hugh sees Kezia accompanied by a young man. When Ellen and Jerry speak their engagement to Ellen's parents, Lizzie is disagreeable until Jerry sympathizes with her imagined ailments. Gavin, a banker, is cold to Jerry's proposal. While Lizzie unbends slightly, the matter is left pending.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"It's a shame when a woman is at the age when she can enjoy life most," continued Jerry, "and she is taken with something ghastly like that! My aunt was a wonderful looking woman too." He hitched his chair an inch or so nearer Lizzie, looked into her face with sympathy and interest.

Pale fires lit in her eyes, a revival of vanity. "Wonderful? . . . Perhaps not now, but you should see my pictures taken when I was Ellen's age! I remember when I was young and lived in Ridley, Mr. Parkinson—later he became the lumber capitalist out west somewhere, Oregon, I think—used to call me the Rose of Ridley! . . . You remember that, don't you, Gavin?"

"Uh-hm."
"Ellen has something of my look—at times."

"A girl is usually indebted to her mother for her charm."

Lizzie laughed and tapped him with her eyeglasses. "I see why my girl was so taken with you!"

The ice in her voice which had broken up with mention of her illness, now became a fluid running quantity, light, even playful. "But, seriously speaking, we feel our child is too young to think of getting married."

"Working?" asked Gavin in the first pause.

"I have a job as storekeeper at the Arrow Steel Works," Jerry answered.

"H'much?"
"Thirty-five a week."

His fist at his lip, Gavin shook his head. "N'much."

"No, but I have hopes of getting something better. A fellow has to start at the bottom in the steel business. I intend to go to the school for salesmen if I can get in."

Gavin looked at him through his thick-lensed glasses. "Keep a car?"

"A sort of one." Jerry grinned.

Gavin glanced at Jerry's suit meaningly. He had computed its cost and suspected Jerry of extravagant taste in clothes. Lizzie shook her head at him. "Settle it again—no hurry," he muttered. He left the room precipitously and did not return.

Lizzie changed to a more comfortable chair, and drawn by Jerry's deferential attention, recounted in a tangential flow stories of her activities before she had been stricken, of her two sons, Caleb and Gavin Junior, the trouble she had keeping competent help, the oriental rugs she had bought, and the hotels she had found most agreeable in Atlantic City.

It was almost twelve when she rose to go upstairs. She even shook hands with Jerry cordially. "Be patient," she admonished them. "I'll see what I can do with her father."

Ellen went to the front steps with Jerry. "You ruinous man," she whispered, "captivating Mother like that!"

"I took your cue. You said 'Be nice to her' and I followed instructions."

She kissed him. "We might sit here on the steps while you smoke a cigarette."

"A cigarette? How about two?"
"Make it two," she answered laughing. She was proud, hopeful, unutterably happy.

The first Hugh Pendleton had come out from Connecticut in the year 1802, made his way with horses and an ox team over the hazardous mountain roads, and taken up land along the Penachang Valley in Ohio. He built a cabin near the stream and traded with the few settlers and the wandering bands of Indians. He sent for his family, his wife, with three small children, and his two brothers. Hugh started a store which flourished as the settlement grew into a village. He made trips to Pittsburgh by boat for supplies and bartered or sold, according to the need of the individual.

Presently the word traveled

about that two settlers, Wyant and Nash, had erected a blast furnace on the shore of the river a few miles above the settlement. They turned out stoves, kettles and castings, crude in appearance, but serviceable.

Hugh's trips to Pittsburgh had awakened his interest in the need for iron in a new community, and a nebulous idea took form as he weighed out coffee and tea and flour. He talked of it to his sons, Hugh and Caleb and Silas, and fired their youthful imaginations.

Wyant died and Nash moved on to Indiana, abandoning the simple furnace, while Hugh figured and planned and explained to his sons.

The Pendleton boys went into partnership when they grew up, started another furnace. By the middle forties, Hugh Junior, Caleb and Silas Pendleton were the owners of a successful iron works which employed eighteen hundred men.

The Pendletons intermarried with the Woods, the Renshaws, the Mofatts, the Debarrys, newcomers from Virginia, the east and England, until in the nineteen thirties the relationships would have taken a genealogical expert to unravel. The society of the town was a spider-web of distant cousinships turning up at unexpected places. Much of the leadership of old Hugh Pendleton had descended to the men of the family; the women had grace and fastidiousness. Alien blood mingled with theirs, warm blood, cold blood, but something racial persisted.

Fluvanna was the great-great-granddaughter of the first Hugh, descending through Hugh, his son. Her father had been Ely Pendleton, and she his only child—a swaying, anemone creature, fine-boned as most of the Pendleton women were. Light brown hair grew back from a curving hairline; the tracery of the brows above full eyelids might have been done by a pencil stroke; the nose was sensitive; the mouth curved and wistful.

Although James Marsh had been welcomed among them as a cousin of the Clements, there was not a



She Was Proud, Hopeful, Unutterably Happy.

great deal of approval of the marriage of James and Fluvanna. There were local grievances—families whose sons had yearned for Fluvanna and been passed over. Although pride in clothes was a Pendleton credo, James was thought to lean toward too great an elegance in dress. His handsome bearing was no novelty; many of the men had that; they suspected his grace, his flattery, as qualities which did not go with the solid virtues of monogamy. As the years went by, the older ones shook their heads oracularly as reports of his irregularities came in—gambling, drinking, neglecting his business, Ely Pendleton looking grim and Fluvanna, gay in company, but when off guard, seeming frightened and distraught.

Ely Pendleton died suddenly, and Fluvanna and her family moved into the old house with her mother who was an invalid. A year or two of comparative ease and prosperity followed. James was thoughtful toward the suffering mother; debts were paid; the feverish prosperity of the War was on. James made money in the stock market and it erased the galling sense of obligation he had left when old Ely, stern-browed, thin-lipped, had met his pressing deficits. Mrs. Pendleton died just after Armistice day, and James was very kind that winter.

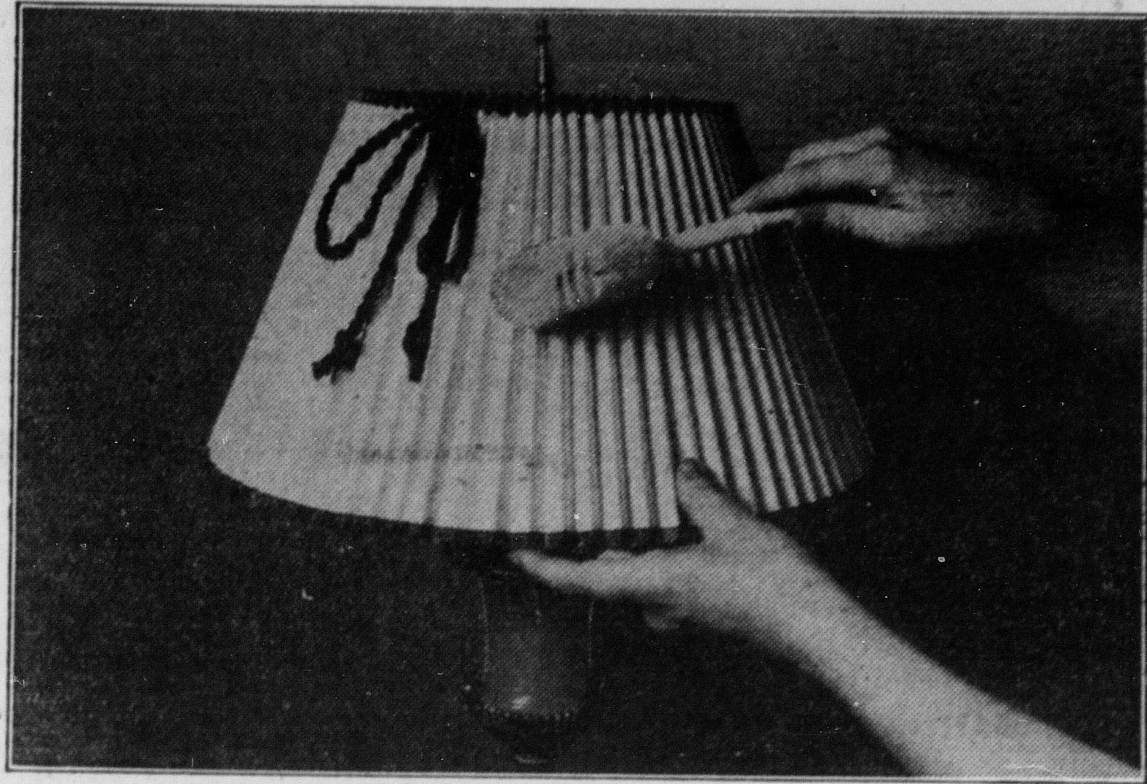
Then business took a holiday, stocks slumped, and Fluvanna began a gradual parting with the income her father had left in trust for her. Her mother's money had been left to her unconditionally, and that went in appalling amounts to cover the very good securities, sure to hit a hundred and ten, which James had bought on margin.

The more James lost, the more he drank, the oftener he was seen morose and truculent, leaning over his cards late at night, playing with men who were luckier than he. Late one afternoon, the town rang with the news that he had killed himself.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Keep Lamps Clean . . . If You Want Them To Shine

Correct Voltage Is Important, Too



A soft-bristled brush is handy for dusting pleated parchment or fabric lamp shades.

By Louise Brown

YOU can't expect to get as much light from a lamp with dusty bulbs and shade as you can from one that is clean—any more than you would expect the sunlight to shine through a dirty window as brightly as through a clean one!

There's no trick at all to keeping lamps clean, and yet it's amazing how often they are neglected when the rest of the room is well cared for. Lamp bulbs should be dusted as you would other objects in the room, and should be washed frequently. Wash them as you would a china dish, holding the metal screw end in your hand. Make sure the bulb, especially the metal part, is quite dry before you replace it.

Plain, parchment lamp shades may be dusted or wiped off with a damp, not a wet, cloth. Fabric or pleated parchment shades are best dusted with a soft-bristled brush kept especially for them.

Silk Shades May Be Washed

Silk shades which are soiled may have a bath. First, make sure the bindings or any trimmings are sewed, not glued. If they are glued, they will come off, of course, in the washing process and will have to be replaced, although that is a very simple matter. Any metallic trimming would naturally have to be removed. If you feel the shade can be washed, dip it up and down in thick, lukewarm soapsuds, followed by two rinsings in lukewarm water. Then place the shade on a towel or

support it on a hat stand or tall vase to dry. The work should be done quickly, so there is no chance of the metal frame rusting.

To give their best, lamps not only need cleaning, but a bit of renovating now and then. Be sure to replace old, frayed cords with new ones of the approved rubberized type. These are so much neater and more durable.

Check the Voltage

To get the most light for your money, buy lamp bulbs not only according to wattage, but according to voltage, too. You'll notice that bulbs are marked—so many watts, so many volts. The bulb you use should have the same voltage as that on which your power company operates. (They'll be glad to give you this information.)

Crow Is Nineteen Inches

Long; Mockingbird, Ten

- Some of the standard bird lengths follow:
- Bob white, 10 inches.
 - Mourning dove, 12 inches (it seems longer).
 - Hairy woodpecker, 9 inches or more.
 - Red-bellied woodpecker, 9 inches.
 - Red-headed woodpecker, 9 inches.
 - Flicker, 12 inches.
 - Ruby-throated hummingbird, 3 inches.
 - Phoebe, 7 inches.
 - Pewee, 6 inches.
 - Blue jay, 11 inches or more.
 - Crow, 19 inches.
 - Starling, 8 inches or more.
 - Cowbird, 8 inches.
 - Baltimore oriole, 7 inches.
 - Red-winged blackbird, 9 inches.
 - Purple grackle, 12 inches.
 - Purple finch, 6 inches.
 - Goldfinch, 5 inches.
 - English sparrow, 6 to 7 inches.
 - White-throated sparrow, 6 inches.
 - Chipping sparrow, 5 inches.
 - Fox sparrow, 6 to 7 inches.
 - Junco, or snowbird, 6 inches.
 - Song sparrow, 6 inches.
 - Towhee, 8 inches.
 - Cardinal, or redbird, 8 inches.
 - House wren, 4 to 5 inches.
 - Indigo bunting, 5 to 6 inches.
 - Scarlet tanager, 7 to 8 inches.
 - Mockingbird, 10 inches.
 - Catbird, 9 inches.
 - Thrasher, 11 inches.
 - Carolina wren, 5 inches.
 - Nuthatch, 6 inches.
 - Titmouse, 6 inches.
 - Chickadee, 5 inches.
 - Wood thrush, 8 inches.
 - Robin, 10 inches.

Carpets and Rugs Play

Part in Some Countries

In Turkey, Anatolia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Turkistan, carpets not only play a great part in social life, but also in the great political and religious ceremonies. Every year, states a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine, a special carpet is carried from Cairo to Mecca where it covers the Kaaba, a building in the Mohammedan mosque; openings in this cover are made to show two sacred stones.

This covering is used only once, and afterwards it is cut up and sold to the pilgrims. It is made of a black brocade and on this are inscriptions woven in silk. These convey the following ideas: Good Luck, Health, Happiness, Dominion, Craft, Fire, Water, Royalty, Divine Wisdom and the Glory of God.

Color has its various meanings: trouble, white mourning, white and green joy, yellow honor and distinction, while dignity is represented by red and purple. It can be said that from the splendor of the carpets displayed the dignity of the occasion may be judged.

France was the first to develop carpet-making in 1607. In 1685 several French craftsmen crossed the Channel and settled in Bristol and Axminster and other towns in the southwest of England where an industry soon spread north to Glasgow, Kidderminster, and Yorkshire towns, which explains the names given to many carpets.

Ostrich Bolts Pebbles,

Glass for His Digestion

As an aid to his digestion (which isn't all it's cracked up to be), the ostrich goes about bolting pebbles and broken bottles, if he can find any, notes W. H. Shippen, Jr., in the Washington Star.

An ostrich swallows crushed rock and other flinty whatnots with as much enthusiasm as a dyspeptic devouring soda-mint tablets.

Gravel in judicious doses, however, is quite a contribution to his well-being. Like the chicken, he uses gravel to grind his food. In addition to his eccentric diet, the ostrich has a peculiar home life.

He is a polygamist whose several wives deposit 50 or 60 eggs in a rude earthen nest. He incubates the eggs at night and his wives share the day shift.

The male ostrich is not above cracking an egg now and then for his own nourishment, or eating the chicks which hatch out first.

Most of the ostriches on display in the United States have been raised on farms in Florida or California.

The domesticated ostrich is usually plucked as fast as his plumes mature.

The ostrich is native to Africa and Arabia. He inhabits open country and can run 60 miles an hour. Natives of Arabia sometimes hunt ostriches on their splendid horses. With his long legs, the big bird is able to wind a whole relay of horses.

First Balloon Ascension

On January 9, 1783, at Philadelphia, Pa., Jean Pierre Blanchard, a French aeronaut, made the first balloon ascension in the United States. Great throngs, including President Washington and other distinguished public officials, witnessed the spectacle. Blanchard remained aloft forty-five minutes and traveled fifteen miles, descending at Woodbury, N. J. Thus began the history of American air communication, for Blanchard carried a letter from President Washington, calling on all citizens to "receive and aid him with that humanity and good will which may render honor to their country and justice to an individual so distinguished by his efforts to establish and advance an art, in order to make it useful to mankind in general."

Invented Adhesive Stamp

Sir Rowland Hill, inventor of the world's first adhesive postage stamp, which appeared in 1840, was the object of much praise and much more criticism before his suggestion was adopted. One London newspaper said: "We consider this one of the most visionary schemes ever put forth. Mr. Hill, like many political economists, commits the blunder of making no allowance for the passions, the feeling, the habits and the stupidities of mankind. Imagine everyone having to buy stamps beforehand for his letters, or having to pay a penny for every letter posted! . . . Looking at human society as at present existing, we are sure that it would never work."

Termites Are Not Ants;

Related to Cockroaches

Termites are not white, but a neutral grayish color. They are not ants, but are related to cockroaches. The relationship is fairly distant and is based on anatomical resemblances. The termite is free from the cockroach's filthy habits and deplorable morals.

On the other hand, according to Dr. Thomas M. Beck, in the Chicago Tribune, the termite has evolved a social organization quite similar to that of ants. The colonies of most species of termites are divided into five castes which differ greatly from each other in appearance. First there are those of the winged type, which periodically swarm out into the open and fly away to establish new colonies. These are the largest, being about a half inch long.

A second and larger group consists of individuals with only rudimentary wings, and then there is a third group whose members are wingless. Each of the three groups consists of males and females and apparently is capable of reproducing any or all of the five termite types.

Finally there are the two most numerous groups, the soldiers and the workers, which are sexless. The worker resembles one of the wingless type mentioned above and does most of the hard work around the colony. Such being the case, he is the one most responsible for the damage done to buildings.

"Point" in Market Reports

"Point," as employed in market reports, means a recognized unit of variation in price and is used in quoting the prices of stocks as well as various commodities. In the United States stock market one point ordinarily means one dollar a share. The value of a point, however, varies according to the commodity in question. Therefore in order to understand the market reports one must be acquainted with the value of a point in reference to any given commodity. In the coffee and cotton markets, for instance, a point is the hundredth part of a cent; in oil, grain, sugar and pork it is 1 cent. When cotton goes up 200 points it goes up 2 cents; when grain goes up 5 points it goes up 5 cents.

Raise, Rise, Increase

The form, "a raise in salary," is well established, and since 1728 has been accepted as good English. It is found in good literature on both sides of the Atlantic. "An increase," as of pay for services rendered, is as common in England as it is in the United States. Rise with the meaning, "an advance in wages," is colloquial English and dates from 1836. —Literary Digest.

"Bruin" Means "Brown"

The name "bruin" comes from the Danish language, and means "brown." It was first used in Europe, because of the big brown bears found there, according to an authority. The brown bears of Europe are of very good size, the full-grown males being about six feet long.

Past Cruelty in Spain

Savage cruelty to one another is nothing new to Spain. In the 1860s' in one of the many Spanish civil wars of the last century, after a battle in the streets of Madrid when many of the captured rebels were killed as examples, Queen Isabel, not satisfied, sent word to her general to kill still more of the captured.

Her general's reply is worthy of repetition: "Does the lady not understand," he said, "that if we shoot all the soldiers we catch, the blood will rise up to her own chamber and drown her?"

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Reason Enough

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If You're Told to "Alkalize"

Try This Remarkable "Phillips" Way
Thousands are Adopting



On every side today people are being urged to alkalize their stomach. And thus these symptoms of "acid indigestion," nausea and stomach upsets.

To gain quick alkalization, just do this: Take two teaspoons of PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA 30 minutes after eating. OR—take two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets, which have the same antacid effect.

Relief comes almost at once—usually in a few minutes. Nausea, "gas"—fullness after eating and "acid indigestion" pains leave. You feel like a new person.

Try this way. You'll be surprised at results. Get either the liquid "Phillips" or the remarkable, new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Delightful to take and easy to carry with you. Only 25¢ a box at all drug stores.

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PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Bright Outlook

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Thousands and thousands of women say it has helped them. By increasing the appetite, improving digestion, Cardui helps you to get more nourishment. As strength returns, unnecessary functional aches, pains and nervousness just seem to go away.

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The true optimism is one that is tempered.

Miss REE LEEF says:



"CAPUDINE relieves HEADACHE quicker because it's liquid... already dissolved"

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Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

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