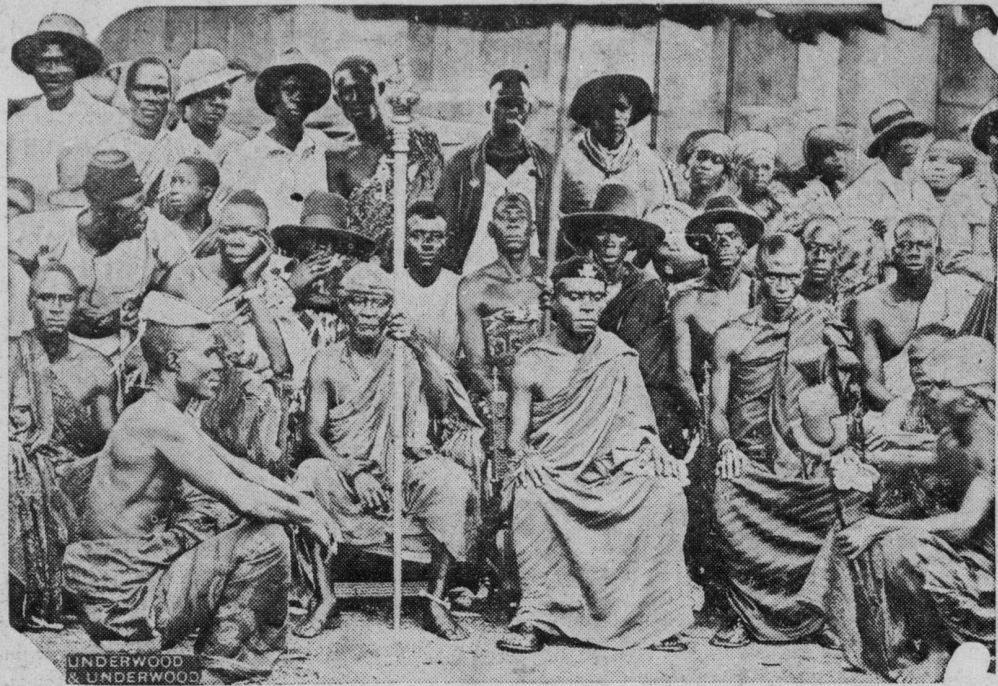


King of the Ivory Coast and His Cabinet



Here is an unusual photograph showing the king of the Ivory Coast, Africa, seated with his ministers and with doctors.

Motor Caravan to Cross Asia

Modernly Equipped Scientists to Explore Least Known Places.

Washington.—Plans for one of the most comprehensive and most completely equipped expeditions of modern times were disclosed when Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic society, announced that the society will co-operate with Georges-Marie Haardt of Paris in sending out eight caterpillar cars, with scientists in a dozen fields, to span 5,000 miles of least-known Asia, from Beyrouth (Beirut), Syria, to Peiping (Peking), China, and then return across 8,000 miles more of a southern route.

M. Haardt came from Paris to Washington to complete arrangements with the society to send a representative with the expedition, whose other personnel will be entirely French, and which will have the approval of the French government and specific missions from France's ministry of foreign affairs.

Large Personnel of Scientists. The patron of the expedition in France is Andre Citroen, lifelong friend of M. Haardt, and benefactor of many scientific projects, who also gave his support to M. Haardt's famous expedition which traversed Africa and first crossed the Sahara desert in motor cars.

The Trans-Asiatic expedition, with the National Geographic society co-operating, will take the field in March, with its eight caterpillar cars each carrying a trailer, conveying a personnel of 35 men, including specialists in geography, archeology, ornithology, botany, geology, anthropology and other branches of science.

It plans to start from France's westernmost Asiatic territory, in Syria, traverse Iraq, Persia, Russian Turkistan, Sinkiang, and China, turning south at Peiping for the long trail down to French Indo-China. Thence, from Saigon, it will return through Siam, Burma, India, Baluchistan, Persia and Arabia. In that journey it will traverse areas which have been little visited by Europeans since Marco Polo's time, skirt some of the world's highest mountains, lofty plateaus, cross the vast Gobi and Ala Shan deserts, and come upon tribes and racial remnants of ancient Asiatic peoples whose habits and habitats are virtually unknown.

Two cars will be devoted to the taking of one of the most comprehensive geographic vocal motion picture records ever made. The scenic wonders of innermost Asia, the customs and the costumes of its peoples will be photographed, both by the black-and-white and the color camera; and native dialects, songs, chants and

rituals will be preserved in sound records.

Each trailer will carry tents, cots, camp chairs and a camp table for the personnel assigned to its car. One of the cars will be an auto-kitchen, equipped for quick service when the explorers halt for a meal.

The expedition will carry a radio sending station which at all times will keep it in touch with Paris; and this sending station will be utilized by the National Geographic society's representative in filing dispatches to the society's headquarters in Washington.

Blank Maps on Weather Maps. Among the technical studies to be made by members of the expedition will be those dealing with meteorology of areas which now are blank spaces on world weather maps. Magnetic observations will be made. An artist will supplement photographic studies with sketches of ethnographic value. Another will specialize in collecting objects of ethnological interest since the expedition will be traversing areas where some of the earliest phases of mankind's history transpired.

Georges-Marie Haardt, leader of the

expedition, has been called the "motor car Livingstone of France," because of the amazing expedition he previously led through 15,000 miles of deserts and jungles in Africa. Upon that trip he used caterpillar tractors and automobiles, taking eight months to go from Algeria across the Sahara, around Lake Chad, and through the Belgian Congo to Mozambique. Some of his cars were then transported to Madagascar and he explored the interior of that island.

Sheep Is Acquitted of Murdering Youth

Verviers, Belgium.—Under an ancient penal law which has never been repealed, animals may be punished for offenses they commit. A sheep which recently pushed a four-year-old boy into the river was summoned before a court, charged with murder.

The attorney representing the sheep pleaded that as the animal was teased by the boy until it was driven to frenzy, and that as the child was responsible for the animal's temper, the act was not committed by the animal of its free choice.

The court agreed with the attorney defending the sheep, and the culprit was acquitted.

Teach Weed Control

McClave, Colo.—The McClave high school has a class in the study of weed control.

Seventeen different weeds were identified and sent to the botany department of the Colorado Agricultural college.

Winter Doesn't Stop Gold Seekers



Ice and snow do not deter these gold seekers as they erect a new camp in the Matachewan district near Bannockburn, Ont., where operations will be centered in following up the gold strike discovered by Bert Ashley and Bill Garvey.

BRUNETTES WIN! SNEEZE ONCE TO BLONDS' 4 TIMES

European Physicians Discover That They Are More Immune to Head Colds.

Paris.—Gentlemen may prefer blonds, but brunettes are more immune to colds in the head.

That is the decision of a group of European doctors who have been counting the sneezes of blonds and brunettes in all the climates of Europe. The brunettes won by about four to one.

The scientists have not been so rash as to say why, but in a paper which has been submitted to the Academy of Medicine, they summarize their studies and their decision. Blonds, they say, have less than half the resistance to head colds than brunettes.

The same scientists decided again that the quantity of clothing worn was absolutely nothing to do with

colds. Brunettes generally wear as little as blonds, and blonds or brunettes who cover themselves too heavily are more subject to colds than those who dress moderately.

The report of the doctors would show that head colds are far more prevalent in foggy countries than in the lands of sunshine. The fact that women in foggy countries are generally blonds, while farther south where the sun shines more the women are Latin in race and brunette in type, may have something to do with the result.

Bald men are even more immune to head colds than men with heavy masses of hair, blond or brunette. Those who are accustomed to going hatless are found to be practically immune. School boys have fewer head colds now than school boys had two decades ago, when they wore fur caps, mufflers, ear muffs and were swathed

in wool from chin to toes. The doctors believe head colds can be made obsolete by moderate dress.

Woman Reaches Peak of Attractiveness at 50

Chicago.—Science having stayed the hand of time in its work of etching crow's feet and wrinkles on the feminine countenance, each year added to her age merely adds to the clever woman's experience in making herself lovely.

So at least cheerfully reasons Mme. Helena Rubinstein, beauty authority of London, Paris and New York, who admits she is old enough to have personal knowledge whereof she speaks.

"Any woman with brains enough to see the advantage of doing so can clip from 15 to 20 years from her age," Mme. Rubinstein informed an audience of beauty specialists here. "Scientific knowledge of diet, exercise and grooming make the woman of today appear from one to two decades younger than her mother was at the same age, and a contemporary of her own daughter."

KNIFE WINS FOR WOMAN IN DUEL AGAINST RIFLE

Enemy Opens Battle With Shot, Then Forced to Flee From Slashes.

St. Johns, N. B.—"We investigated a report of a fight on the outskirts of New Waterford between Mrs. Gaetz and Mrs. Gardiner, and found Mrs. Gaetz was cut in the row."

Thus did the provincial police, stationed in Glace Bay, N. S., sum up one of the fiercest battles between women ever chronicled in the maritime provinces.

Challenged to Duel. Just how the combat started nobody seems to know. At all events Mrs. Gaetz and Mrs. Gardiner, both residents and neighbors in what are known as the western front barracks of New Waterford, had a controversy. The words preceded a clashing mingle, and this was followed by a dueling challenge.

So much heat was displayed in the challenge and acceptance of the duel that the type of weapon was not specified.

The result was that, at the zero hour, Mrs. Gaetz appeared with a saved-off rifle and Mrs. Gardiner flourished a murderous looking butcher knife. The hour for the beginning of hostilities was 8:30 p. m.

Knife vs. Rifle. A gallery of about 100 persons witnessed the fray, which started by Mrs. Gaetz trying to shoot her foe. However, Mrs. Gardiner proved to be very



Mrs. Gardiner Proved to Be Very Aggressive.

aggressive at close quarters with the awe-inspiring knife. It is quite true that Mrs. Gaetz was cut in the row, as the policemen reported in their investigation, and it is also true that as a result of the wounds the chairs looked far less inviting to her than ever before. When she tried to escape from the menacing knife she was slashed some more.

Mrs. Gaetz had no opportunity to retaliate, as her adversary was too active, and before she was carved up completely her friends rushed her to her home and summoned a doctor, who treated the several wounds. Mrs. Gardiner has been duly recognized as the winner of the unusual duel, in which a knife triumphed over rifle and bullets.

Lawyer's Auto Stolen Three Times in a Week

Washington.—A short time ago a Virginia lawyer's auto was stolen. Police located the car, abandoned and without gas two days after it was stolen. Before the lawyer could send after it, it had been filled with gas and driven away again.

Several days later it was reported that the automobile had again been found. Upon arriving on the scene, police were told a young man had just driven the auto away.

Dead Snake Foils Man's Novel Plan to End Life

Sao Paulo, Brazil.—Alcohol poisoned by snake venom was Joao Tekit's plan for ending his life. He placed two snakes taken from the Butantan institute's snake farm in a bottle of alcohol, hoping they would poison the liquid. Later he drank from the bottle but collapsed. One of the snakes, killed by the alcohol, had slipped into his mouth.

Youth Prefers Church to Term in Prison

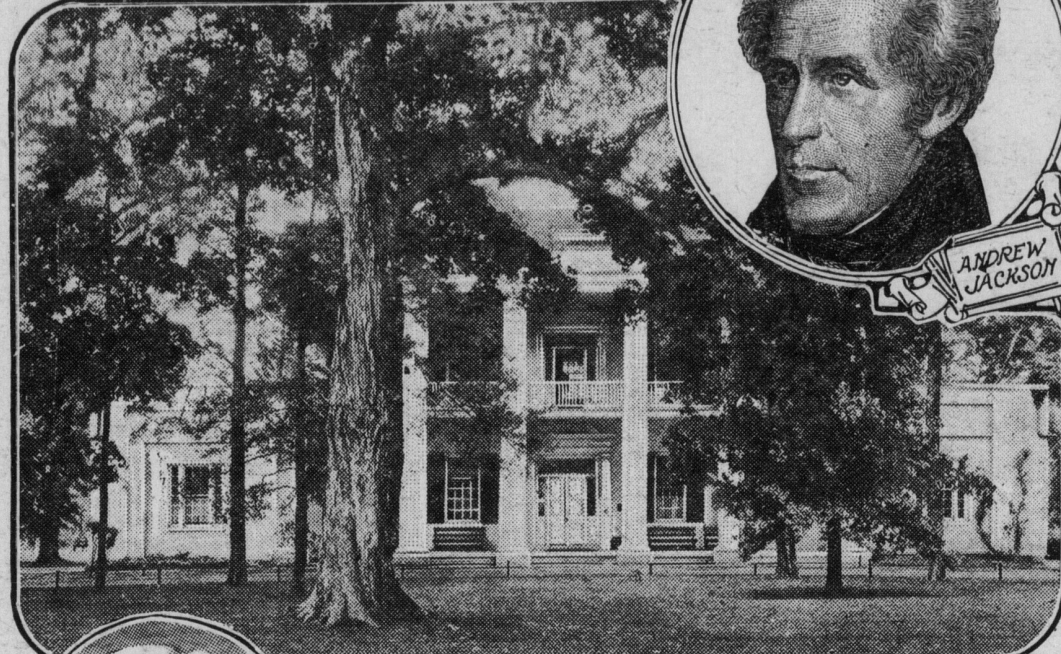
Washington.—A year of church attendance, or a term in jail were the alternatives presented to Frank Sipes, Virginia youth, convicted of petty larceny in the justice court at New Hope, Va.

Sipes preferred the church attendance and posted bond to insure regularity.

'Lost' Hammer Weighing 5 Tons Sought by Worker

Austin, Texas.—Lots of workmen have mislaid hammers, but the prize disappearance is that of a 10,500-pound one. It was "lost" from the east end of Lake Worth bridge near Fort Worth. L. T. Stanford of Fort Worth, the owner, is seeking information about it.

Andrew Jackson and His Rachel



THE HERMITAGE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



RACHEL JACKSON

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

JANUARY 8 is a day for recalling a famous American fight and a famous American fighter. The fight was the battle of New Orleans, which took place on January 8, 1815, and which is

unique in history as being a battle fought after the treaty of peace ending the war had been signed. The fighter was Gen. Andrew Jackson, frontiersman, lawyer by profession, but a natural military leader, hailed during the war with the Creek Indians and the war with the British by his fellow-frontiersmen as "Old Hickory" in tribute to the toughness of his fiber as a man, and later triumphantly elected by them to the Presidency as the first representative of the new American democracy to occupy the White House, after a long reign there by Virginia and Massachusetts aristocrats.

Andrew Jackson is a symbol of something so intensely American that, in the words of a recent biographer, "The people still delight in the legends of his prowess, of his jurid language, of his imperious and dictatorial temper. . . . As a small boy he comes reeling into American history with a saber cut on his head and as the years gather upon him they gleam with steel and blood. It was a roaring career, resounding to the roars of cheering multitudes, of musketry, of artillery. He was a duelist, a great soldier and a great lover. He was fiery, quixotic, honest and loyal. He was curiously romantic. . . ."

The picture of red-headed Andy Jackson, the boy, and "Old Hickory" the man, "cutting and slashing his way to power, a rancorous fellow, an explosive, heavy-handed fellow, but withal a man who had a cool liver, up to it" is too familiar to Americans to necessitate calling it up again on the anniversary of his great victory. In the light of these characteristics it is more interesting to call up that other picture of him, because of the vivid contrast which it presents—the picture of "the great lover" who was so "curiously romantic." For the story of Andrew Jackson and his beloved Rachel, the woman he loved to the end of his days, is one of the most beautiful romances in American history.

The story of this romance goes back to the year 1779 when Col. John Donelson, a well-to-do Virginia planter, led a party of 200 emigrants on a 2,000-mile trip by flatboat from old Fort Patrick Henry in East Tennessee (near the present city of Kingsport) to the Middle Basin of Tennessee. The trip was made down the upper branch of the Holston to the Tennessee river, down its whole length to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland and thence up that stream to the bluffs where Col. James Robertson and an earlier party of settlers had established a frontier outpost which was to become the city of Nashville. It had taken Donelson's party four months to complete their journey and during that time they had known the horrors of Indian attack, bitter winter weather and the scourge of smallpox. Among the party was Donelson's twelve-year-old daughter, Rachel, who, despite the hardships of frontier life—

or perhaps because of them—grew up to a superb womanhood. "Those who knew Rachel Donelson never tired, in their day, of telling of her beauty, her goodness, her sweetness and natural charm," says John Trotwood Moore,

a Tennessee historian. "She is described as being a brunette, with olive complexion and high coloring, black eyes that danced and sparkled; vivacious, kindly; lips that were true carmine; a rare wilderness beauty."

Colonel Donelson was killed by the Indians during the early years of the settlement and his widow moved to Kentucky. There she rented a home from another frontier widow, a Mrs. Robards, whose son, Lewis, wooed and won Rachel Donelson. But the marriage was a failure from the beginning. Robards was moody, temperamental and intensely jealous of his wife. So Rachel eventually left him, returning to her mother, who had in the meantime gone back to Nashville to live. Faced with the necessity of making her own living after her husband's death, Mrs. Donelson had taken a few men boarders into her home. One of them was a young lawyer named John Overton, who brought about a reconciliation between Rachel and Robards, who then came to live with his wife and her mother.

Another boarder at the Donelson home was a red-headed young Carolinian, named Andrew Jackson, who had arrived in Nashville in 1788 and began the practice of law. Again Robards' jealousy flamed out and he accused Rachel of being in love with Jackson. The young lawyer's protest to the husband, when he heard the accusation, only made matters worse and Robards returned to Kentucky. Through Overton's intercession Rachel went there to live with him again, but finding the situation impossible, soon returned, resolved never again to live with Robards.

Robards then applied to the legislature of Virginia (since Kentucky was still a part of that state) for a divorce, and on December 29, 1790, that body passed an act permitting him to go into court to seek a divorce from his wife. Back to Tennessee came the report that the divorce had been granted in the summer of 1791, while Rachel was visiting in Natchez, Miss. Jackson, who had fallen in love with her but had not spoken of his love while she was still Robards' wife, sought her out and they were married. The young couple soon returned to Tennessee and went to live at the home, Hunter's Hill, which Jackson, now United States attorney and already marked as a man who would become famous, had established in Nashville.

Two years later Jackson and his wife learned that she was legally divorced from Robards when the marriage ceremony in Natchez had taken place. The scandal mongers and Jackson's political enemies became busy with the tale. Robards had waited three years, after filing his first application, before finally securing the final decree of divorce. Immediately afterwards, on January 17, 1794, Jackson remarried his wife. Then he bought two dueling pistols and served notice upon his enemies that he would kill any man who assailed his wife's name or the purity of their motives when they were first married.

For a time the tongues of his enemies were silenced. Then, as the result of a dispute over a horse race, a young man named Charles Dickinson, who seems to have been made the tool of Jackson's political enemies, after a session of heavy drinking denounced Jackson as a coward and a poltroon and added the further insult of declaring that, "He lived two years with his wife before he was married to her." The result was the now-famous Dickinson-Jackson duel in which Dickinson was killed. Dickinson fired first and seriously wounded Jackson. Later Jackson said to his secretary, "If he had missed me, I intended to shoot in the air, but when I felt his ball plow through my ribs, I would have killed him if he had shot me through the heart."

The death of Dickinson silenced Jackson's enemies for awhile and he and his wife enjoyed a period of happiness at Hunter's Hill. Then he lost the major part of his estate of some 50,000 acres through debt, but on the part which he retained he built a group of log houses and one frame building. To the new estate he gave

the name of The Hermitage. Some time later he built a handsome two-story brick house to care for the increasing number of guests who were coming to visit this rising young frontiersman. In 1796 he was elected to congress and the following year he accepted an appointment to fill a seat in the United States senate, not so much because he was ambitious himself, but because he wanted to lift his beloved Rachel to a social position which would show his pride in her. Within a year he resigned, served a short time as a judge of the Supreme court in Tennessee and then, happy in the thought that he was through with public life, looked forward to spending the remainder of his years as a gentleman planter at The Hermitage.

But the outbreak of the War of 1812 called him into service again—as the commander of Tennessee volunteers to fight the Creek Indians who had gone on the warpath. In January, 1814, he defeated the Creeks in two pitched battles and ended the war in March at the Great Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa river. As the result of his splendid campaign he was made major-general in the regular army. Then came word that the British were preparing to attack New Orleans and Jackson with his small army of 2,900 men there won one of the most astounding battles in history—defeating Pakenham's British veterans and inflicting upon them a greater loss than Jackson's own force.

This victory made him the hero of the old French city and in his triumph Rachel Jackson shared. For he sent for her to come to New Orleans and there this daughter of the frontier won the hearts of the granddaughters of Louisiana with her naturalness and her lack of self-consciousness. They presented her with a set of topaz jewelry and gave a grand ball in her honor at which the "Victor of New Orleans" proudly led her out as his first choice as a dancing partner.

By this time Jackson had become a national figure with the promise of further public honors in store for him. His devoted Rachel hoped that he would return to Tennessee and in the quiet of life at the Hermitage recuperate his health which had been shattered by his arduous campaigns. But she soon realized that her ambition was not to be realized. As the Presidential campaign of 1824 drew near Tennessee was clamoring for her favorite son to be a candidate. He made the race, won the largest popular vote, but in the electoral college John Quincy Adams, aided by Henry Clay, was the winner.

Four years later another campaign was on and again Jackson was a candidate. The campaign of 1828 was a bitter one and once more Jackson's enemies unearthed the charge of his illegal marriage. Jackson withheld his wrath until the election was over, but he desired more ardently than ever to win so that he could vindicate his wife by making her the First Lady of the Land. That would be her supreme triumph over those who spoke ill of her. The result of the election was a victory for "Old Hickory."

When the news came to the Hermitage, Rachel Jackson, after much persuasion, set forth for Nashville to obtain a wardrobe in keeping with her new station. The honor of being the President's wife was not one which she had coveted, but her husband's wish was her law and she planned to accompany him to Washington and share in his triumph. While seated in the back parlor of a hotel in Nashville she overheard herself discussed as the woman who was hampering a great man's rise to fame. For the first time there came to her horrified ears the stories which had been circulated about her and which her husband had succeeded in keeping from her knowledge. Her servants said she returned to her home looking stunned.

Within a few days she suffered a heart attack from which she failed to rally. She had lost the desire to live. For 16 hours a heart-broken man sat at her bedside helpless to aid her. Then she died and with her died all happiness for Andrew Jackson.

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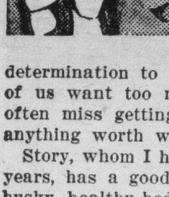


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