## The Harring on Journal



Sinking of the "Panay" Recalls "Caroline" Incident of 100 Years Ago

## President of United States Then, as Now, Was Faced with a Noutrality Problem Which Became

 Milling Serious When the Destruction of an American-Owned Ship by Canadians and the
fore the American Revolution.
Other means of gaining redress hheir American cousins by ry re-
sorting to violence. rection in Novembere. 1837 which
resulted in blodshed at St. Denis
nd St. Charlshe Montreal. But this rebellion was
quickly crushed.
In Upper Canada the principal
leader of the rebels was anews.
paper editor named William
pat. Lyon Mackenzie, whose armed
mob captured the city of Toronto
on the night of December 4. 837 .
Thereupon Col. Allan Macrab.
speaker of the house of assem.
s. Crown, raised a rorce of ded
teers which soon defeated and
dispersed the rebels.
A Price on His Head.
Mackenzie escaped to Buffalo. upon his had a price of of $\$ 4,000$ set
held a public meeting in 12 he
to callo.
for American volunteers


 IN THE sketch at the upper left
you see Given Fast Relief opening in the back to be fastened
with
wirrangas os.
and the uningersime ost the the

| around the cakes. thing, "I will have eclair. <br> Sambo looked <br> then, in an offende <br> dat's ma thumb!' <br> "This is Mr. Sno with the family for <br> Identif <br> The teacher was tions to the class. "What do we ca asked, who keeps interested? <br> "Please, sir," re teacher." |
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Conotipated?


The girl who keens on thsisting
shes
is seftight is usualy the ono who

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MAGIC CARPET

## Fum fidr the Whade Fammily



Monarch and the Painted Lady
Are Best Known of These Travelers
 keep quite close to the locality
where they hatch. This is true of most species, but there are
others which live for weeks, sometimes for months, and in-
stead of fut may set off in a definite they even thousands of miles from their birthplace before settling
down to lay their eggs. This habit of changing location,
or mirgation, has been known to ancient times, and has been susspected for about a century in the
butterfies and moths. The cotton worm moth of the southern United
States was one of the first in North
America to come under suspicion. Today the habit is also known
among some dragonflies and beetles, particularry tragonfiles tadybirds,
and more rarely in other groups
ond insect The butterfies may migrate
singly or in large numbers. Flights estimated to contain more than a
thousand million individuals have seen recorded. The sight of one on sects passing for hours and even
days, direction, is an pressing on in in one the life of
any natuulis By piecing. together scattered and
incomplete information, much as
nne might try to one might iny to fotition, together a a ijg
saw puzzle of which most of the pieces have been lost, we begin in
a few cases to have some idea of
a fe ment where the butterfies start, what
route they take, and Monarch Has Journeyed Far. By far the best known of the mi
grants is the Monarch or Milkwee butterfy. This magnificent insec
has ith headquarters in North America and has spread, chieffy in his
toric times. to the Cape Verde is
lands and Madeira in the Atlantic, and to most of the in ine Ands of the
Pacific. t is said to have reache New Zealand about ab40 and ap
peared in Australia about troi. In
both of those countries it is now In the past sixty years nearly a
hundred individuals have been seen in Great Britain and a much smallNearly all these were observed in the autumn. The food plant, milk-
weed, does not exist wild in Eu-
rope, so the bute become established there. It is no no
yet known for certan European specimens have flown
across the Atlantic, assisted by th prevailing westerly winds, or
been carried across in ships. found during the the summer thiterfy is in
out the United States and Canad as far north as Hudson bay and, in
the west, occasionally as far as Alaska. In the early autumn, the
butterfies congregate into band Canada abouthward, starting from reaching the Gulf states about th
beginning of November. On the
west coast they do not go so far sourhood of San Francisco.
Having reached the end of thei tle on trese, still keeping to to their
large bands, and spend the winte flutter around a little on fine warm er to the shellter of the creep clos used year after year by hibernatinn
Monarchs, although the same ind time. One of the localities on Poond a show place for visitors. mean sping he bands begin northward individually, puusing hiere They start to about egars as they go. and Canada at the end of May 1 a atter about three generations in the
middle states, two in the north and atter a single generation in Canada. archs are normally found in Can
nda and the northern United State uals have been seen in late as the beginning of November.
The southward often very conspicuous, as they may
consist of tens of thousands of but terfilies flying up to three hundrec
feet or more in the air, and whe they settle for the night they may of the vegetation change their numbers.
Hamilton, writing of a swarm in New Jersey in 1885 , said; "The mul
titudes of this butterfy that assembled here in September are past be
lief Millions' ${ }^{\text {ts }}$ but feebly expres.
sive. 'Miles of them' is no exag-

Ellzey, in 1888, describing a flight
that he, sow in, Maryland, wrote
"The whole heaven was swarming
"Tith butterfies. There were an in. that he saw in Maryland, wrote:
"The whole heaven was swarming
with butterfies. There were an in-
numerable multitude of them at all
heiehts, from say 100 feet to at
height beyond the range of vision
except by the aid of a glass. They except by the due ooth a lass. They
were fyling due southwest in the
face of a stift breeze." Shannon, in in 1916, suggested that
this butterfyy used
defnite flight routes on its way south, but the
small
number of records still avail
able smail number of records still avain-
able makes it outfoul if his con-
clusion is justife.
Painted Lady Also Travels.
Another of the world's great
migrant butterfies, more Angont butterfies, more widely
mistributed but less completely un-
derstood than the Monarch, is the Painted Lady.
In North America this butterfly is In North America this butterfiy is
practically never seen in ithe winter
in any stage (although actually one
was recor was recorded in Cogoractualy one
ary 1, 1935.). In the spring in some
years countless millions of Painted
and Ladies pourtiess minto southorn Carn Cailitor-
nia (and probably also into Arizona
Ne nia (and probably also into Arizona,
New Mexico, and Texas from some
unknown source in Mexico or beyond.
One such flight, seen by a scien-
tist in April, 1924, was at least 40
miles wids tist in Anne and was at passing 40
miles wide
three ways at a speed of ahout six
mile three days at a speed of about six
miles an hour. The scientist estit
mated mated about 300 butterfiies per
acre, or a total of about three thou-
sand million in the whole flight.
There are sand milion in the whole filght.
There are records of similar great
invasions in 1901 1926, and 1931, but in other years
sarcely any butterfies are seen.
The Painted Ladies Nore definite fights in Europe an
North Africa. Swarms appear
origin originate somewhere just south
north of the North African deser
belt in the early spring into the coastal areas of Nor
Arrica from the south about Apr
cross the Mediterranean times in hundreds of thousands)
and pass more or less northwar
through Europe. They reah Eng
land about the end of May or th beginning of June, and occasionally
carry on as far as Iceland, where
they have been recorded about six
times in the last sixty years.
Farther east they spread north-
ward through the Caucasus and on into Russia, where caucasus and have been
recorded almost as far north as the Arctic circle. .
Exectit in the extreme north, th
immigrants lay egs which hatc
and. grow to be adults, and ther immigrants ay eggs which hate
and . row to be adults, and ther
are some recors of atum flight
which are. evidently uromposed
the offspring of the spring migrants which are evidently composed o
the ofsspring of the spring migrants
but, as in North America, the evit
dence is insufficient at present to dence is insumcient at present
prove a return to the south. In such
a return flight doest take place, it is is
probabe that the insets move in
dividually (as in in the spring flight
dita The Monarch) and not gregariously
The only known recor of the star
of a fight is an observation mad of a nilght is an observation made
many years ago in the Sudan, when
a naturalist in March, 1869 , saw
thousands of chrysalides of the Painted Lady hatch simultaneously
and the resulting butterfies fly off in a mass. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perhaps the best circumstantia } \\ & \text { evidence of the return fight in the }\end{aligned}$ evidence of the return fight if
autumn comes also from Arice
They have been seen coming ashor
on the north ooast of Egypt ih
gus and September, along with th
migrating quail. migrating quail. in Nigeria and the
Fold Coast south, the Painted Lady a
Gold Gold Coast, the Painted Lady a
pears suddenly about September
October, and there are three or fou records of mass fights out at sea
between the Arrican coast and the
Cape Verde islands, also in the same two months. How these fit in
vith the movements farther north is

Floating Stores on Ohio River
Floating stores and even floatin manufactories could be seen on th
hio river in the early days. hants and manufacturers would se ould travel from village to village
ffering drygoods, tinware and suct hings and producing shoes, axe
and scythes. Some boats were buil as blackesmith sheps, and the farm
ers and village dwellers could brin ers and village dweliers could bring
heir horses on board to get them

| noth |  |
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| ward and eastward over spread no thited |  |
| 1931 they were so abundant in some |  |
| the North Central and Northeast- |  |
| the wholesale destruction of theirthistles and asked the Department |  |
|  |  |
| of Agriculture if these valuable insects could not be encouraged They |  |
| are not everywhere so popular, however. |  |
| ever. have to admit that nothing isWet known about what happens to |  |
|  |  |
| except that they disappear. The tural explanation would be |  |
| mat they return to the South in the |  |
| autumn, as do the Monarchs, but there is little evidence to support |  |



MESCAL IKE By s.l.huntley


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of your tongue.
Patient-Yes suits pending against me Easily Satisfied
Have you anyth hor and was told that he was smok
ing too much. "Give up cigars for
six months., said the medico
"Good, that will save me fifty dol. six months," said the medico
"Goo, that will save me fift iol-
lars,
"What, remarked the patient,

SPARE PARTS hat are you doing now?" "But aren't there quarrels boat." ween them?
"Oh, yes, they have their little
uarrels, but then we buy a new
oat."

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upon earth, is seldom enjoyed
with perfect satisfaction except in
soltude. Indolence with perfect satisfaction except in
solitudes. Indolence and indifier-
ence odo not aways affor leisure;
for true leisure is frequently found in that interval of relaxation which
divides a painful duty from an
agreeable ocupation; a toisome
business from the more agreeable



Pattern 1437 is designed for
sizes 14 to 46 ( 32 to 4 bust). Size
18 requires 3 yards of 39 inch ma-
terial and $\% /$ yard ribbon for

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| ald | diuretic to the kidne |
| nt of colds. They take one or | the elimination of cold poisons |
| o tablets the first night and re- | from the blood. Thus Calotabs |
| at the third or fourth night if | serve the double purpose of purgative and diuretic, both of |
| How do Calotabs help nature | which are ne |
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| are one of the most thorough and | Calotabs are quite econo |
| dependabie of ail intestinal elimi- | only twenty-tive cents family parkage, ten cents for the |
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CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5

| DIZZY DRAMAS <br> Now Playi | By Joe Bowers Bach ${ }^{\circ}$ |
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THARP HARRINGTON
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REV. G. E. TURNER WILBUR E. JACOBS

