

★ The 49th State ★



Will it be this?

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IS THERE soon to be another star in the American flag and, if so, what state will it represent?

Will it be Hawaii? Reports indicate that the people of that territory are about ready to knock at Uncle Sam's door for admission to his Union and they are so eager to be the forty-ninth state that, during the recent celebration of Flag day, they flew an American banner in whose field of blue they had sewed another star as indicative of their ambition.

Will it be Alaska? The "1935 pioneers" who went there recently may be the vanguard of a migration which will populate that territory so rapidly that it will also have statehood ambitions and the vast empire which was once known as "Seward's Folly" may honor the man who bought it from Russia by joining the sisterhood of states under his name.

Will it be Porto Rico, which already has a population more than three times that of Hawaii and Alaska combined?

Or, instead of promoting one of his territories to the dignity of statehood, will Uncle Sam "play realtor" and "open up a new subdivision"? In that case, will the new commonwealth be "Illiana," composed of Cook county, Ill., and Lake county, Ind.?

Or will it be "Absaroka," made by piecing together parts of southwestern Montana, north-eastern Wyoming and southwestern South Dakota?

Then again, it might be "Texlahoma," composed of the Texas Panhandle and western Oklahoma, including that strip of territory, 30 miles wide and 90 miles long, which was once known as No Man's Land. Or it might be "Cimarron," another name which has been proposed for a "cattle state" down in the Southwest.

As a matter of fact, several such ideas for forming new states have been advanced during the past few months even though they have not fared very well thus far. The Indiana legislature promptly squelched the suggestion that Lake county secede from Hoosierdom and join with Cook county to form "Illiana" with Chicago as its capital.

No doubt, either Rapid City, the thriving little municipality which put itself on the map in the days of President Calvin Coolidge, or historic old Deadwood would be glad to be the capital of "Absaroka," the forty-ninth state which would bear the tribal name of the Crow Indians. But Sheridan, Wyo., which is in the land of the "Sparrow Hawk People" (Absarokas) might dispute the claims of the Black Hills cities, even if Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota would agree to hand over slices of their territory for a new state—which is doubtful.

The latest suggestion for the creation of a new state—that of "Texlahoma"—came about when an enterprising Oklahoma citizen petitioned the state legislature for such action, giving as his reason the "rank discrimination by parent states against the counties within the described territories by those in official authority." Commenting on this proposal a Texas newspaper dispatch to the New York Times said:

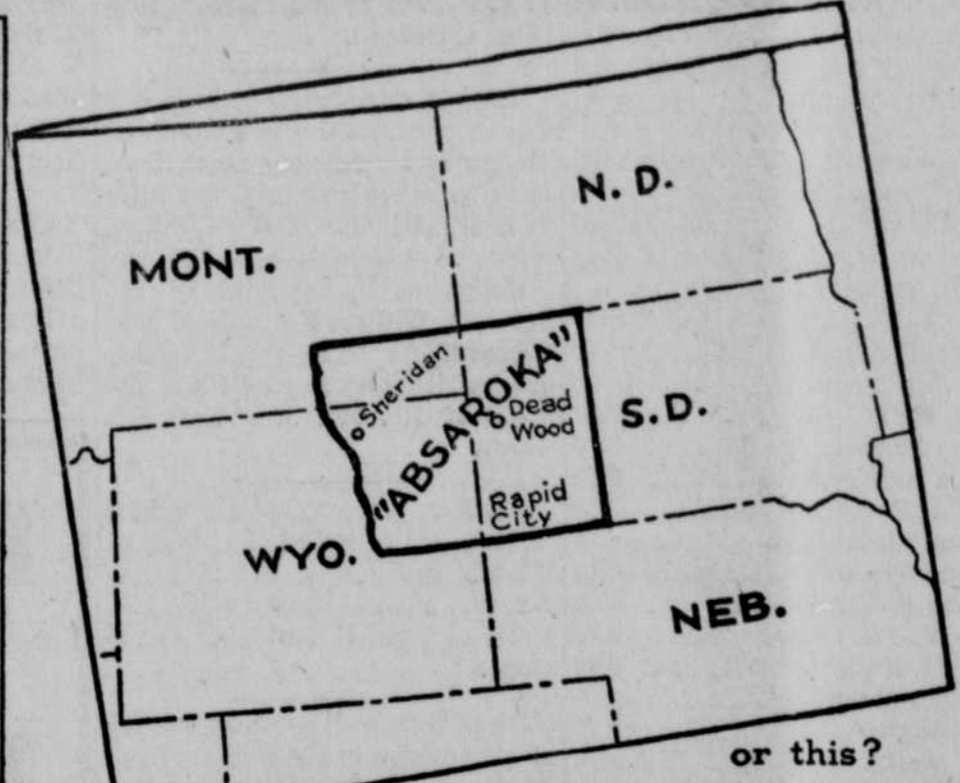
"In the past such proposals have originated fugitively in Texas, which is so large and diversified that some sections occasionally feel discriminated against politically. While this proposal is more clearly defined than its predecessors, it is extremely doubtful if its fate will prove happier. What sentiment might have existed years ago for the division of Texas has long since been dissipated, and with regard to the 'rank discrimination' against the Panhandle it is only necessary to say that not only does Governor Allred come from one of the counties that would 'secede,' but the four high men in the race for governor of Texas last summer were all from the region covered by the proposed state.

"Moreover, both economic and patriotic forces resist division today. Modern means of rapid transportation and communication are reducing even this vast frontier to a neighborhood. The approach of the Texas centennial is serving to crystallize this unity, and it is significant that some of the most enthusiastic manifestations of pre-centennial patriotism are coming from the Panhandle, far removed from the shrines of Texas' historical pride."

One of the proposals to which he refers came about some five years ago when Vice President Garner, then a member of the house of representatives, made a speech in congress advocating the division of Texas into five states as a means of giving the Lone Star state the representation in congress, especially in the senate, which she feels she should have.

As for the names of these five states, it is suggested that there should be but one Texas, and that the central portion of the state which is now designated as Central Texas should bear it. This state should not embrace San Antonio as well as Austin, and for that reason San Antonio would have to be thrown into South Texas, for which the name Alamo or Davy Crockett is suggested.

Other state names suggested are Jefferson for



or this?



or this?

West Texas, Sam Houston for East Texas, and Hogg for North Texas. Another suggestion is that the state of West Texas be called Panhandle.

Texans who believe that they have the right to divide their state up into five parts base that right upon the terms under which Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845. At that time Sam Houston was president of the Republic of Texas, Anson Jones was secretary of state and Isaac Van Zandt was the Texan charge d'affaires at Washington. Houston told Jones to write Van Zandt a letter of instructions on how to negotiate the treaty of annexation with the United States, and sent J. Pinckney Henderson along to help Van Zandt handle the matter with the American secretary of state. This letter, dated February 25, 1844, emphasized two points not embraced in previous instructions, the first of which was this: "The number of states into which the Territory of Texas shall be subdivided. It is presumable that in the settlements already made there is a sufficient population to constitute one state, according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and that the remaining territory of the republic is sufficiently large to constitute three more at a future period.

"You will, therefore, provide in the treaty for the ultimate creation of at least four states, and for their admission into the Union, so soon as the population of the respective territories shall be sufficient for that purpose—and in the meantime that territorial governments shall be established and maintained as circumstances and the wants of the people residing in those limits respectively may render proper and necessary."

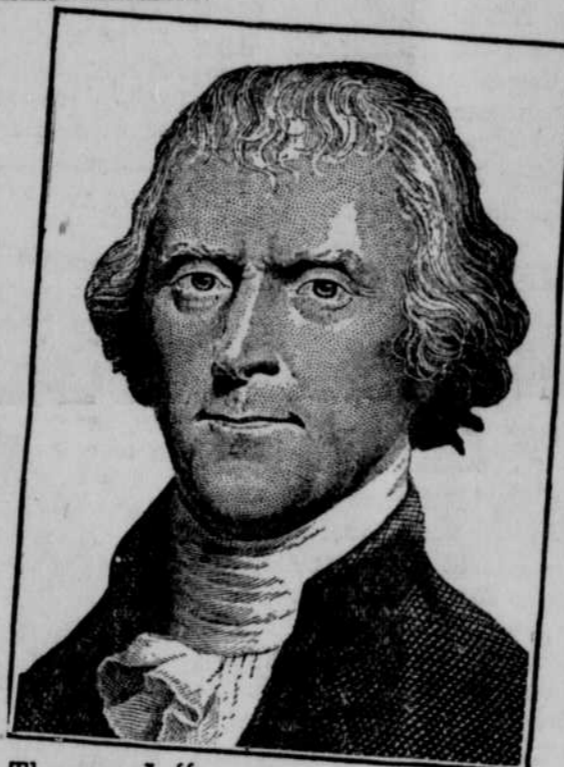
President Tyler, in his message of December, 1844, refers to this same matter. Urging the prompt and immediate annexation of Texas, he says: "Future legislatures can best decide as to the number of states which should be formed out of the territory, when the time arrives for deciding that question."

The "bill to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and to restore the ancient limits of the Republic," which was finally passed, says among other things: "The said compact of cession and annexation, when made as aforesaid, to provide further for the future formation in said territories of at least two states, and if more than two, then four states, and if more than four, then of six states, to be hereafter admitted into the United States of America."

Henry Clay, then living in retirement but a candidate for the presidency, wrote a letter, April 17, 1844, emphasizing the fact that Texas was ultimately to be composed of five states, and declared that only two of them would be slave and three of them free.

In that fact lies the fallacy of the idea that Texas has the right to divide itself into five states. This idea arose from a misinterpretation of the clause in the joint resolution of congress annexing Texas by which the Missouri compromise line was carried to the west boundary of Texas. At that time Texas claimed territory far north, and provision was merely being made that states subsequently carved from Texas should be slave below the compromise line and free above. Since the outcome of the War between the States settled the question of slavery, it also obliterated the necessity for determining which of the five new states were to be slave and which were to be free soil.

Even though none of these recent proposals for the creation of new commonwealths from those already existing has made much progress, they have added to the literature of "states that might have been" and have revived the memory of other such proposals in the past. If "Absaroka," "Illiana," and "Texlahoma" would look queer on a map of the United States today, how much queerer would it look if it had Pelisypia, Polypotamia, Metropotamia and Chersonesus on it. Yet there were such names on the maps of 150 years ago and we might now have states bearing those names if Thomas Jefferson had had his way about it.



Thomas Jefferson

Back in 1784 the new nation was considering the possibility of forming new states out of the Old Northwest Territory, won for the American flag by George Rogers Clark during the Revolution. In the Ordinance of 1784, which was largely the work of Jefferson, provision was made for 10 states and Jefferson, who was one of the foremost classical scholars of his day, proposed these names for them: Silvania, Michigan, Chersonesus, Arsenisplia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Polypotamia, Pelisypia and Washington.

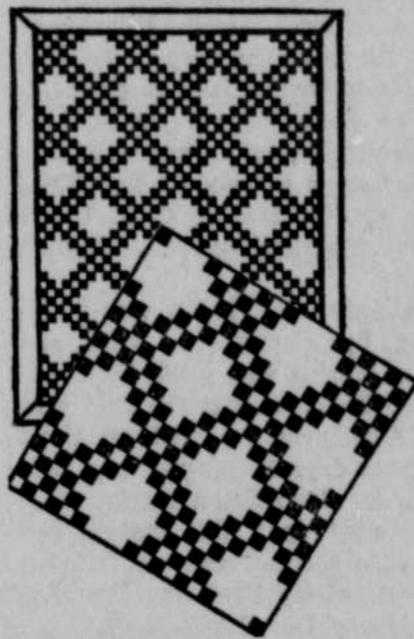
A map published by John Fitch (later famous for his invention of a steamboat) in Philadelphia in 1785 shows the boundaries of these proposed states, although his spelling of some of the names varies slightly from Jefferson's. The new state of "Washington" included a strip through the middle of Ohio from Lake Erie south to the Ohio river. Saratoga comprised the lower half of Indiana and Ohio, westward from the western boundary line of "Washington" to a line drawn straight south from the eastern shore line of Lake Michigan. Metropotamia comprised the upper half of Indiana and Ohio with the same eastern and western boundaries. Chersonesus included all of the present lower peninsula of Michigan and a small portion of the present upper peninsula. Silvania included the rest of the upper peninsula, the upper third of the present state of Wisconsin and a portion of the eastern part of Minnesota. Michigan comprised the central third of Wisconsin and Arsenisplia the lower third. Illinoia would have taken in the upper third of the present state of Illinois and over into Indiana to the western boundary of Metropotamia. Polypotamia would have included the central third of Illinois with the same eastern boundary and Pelisypia the lower third, a triangular tract bounded by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Although Jefferson's report was adopted, it was never put into operation and eventually the old Northwest Territory instead of being divided up into ten states was divided up into five—Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

American history affords two or three other instances of proposals to erect new states from established commonwealths. At one time there was an effort made to form a state named "Susquehanna" from a part of Pennsylvania, and in the early days of the Republic there was a proposal to divide Virginia and make a state in the western part called "Westsylvania." Eventually, of course, the state was divided. That was in 1801 when Virginia seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy while the western part of the state voted to remain under the Stars and Stripes. At that time it was suggested that the new state should be called "Kanawha" but when it came into the Union in 1862 it came as West Virginia.

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Strong Favorite of Quilt Makers

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



The "Irish Chain" quilt can be found in almost every collection, and quilt makers will make at least one of these simple chain patterns. The single, double, or triple Irish Chain has one, two, or three blocks in the chain. The background is white and the squares are a solid blue, red, or other dark mixed colors to give contrast. The squares in this quilt measure 1 1/2 inches without seam, and they are applied on two different nine-inch blocks; one all checked, the other with a square in each corner. These are assembled alternately to give above effect. Seven 9-inch blocks are used across top and nine blocks on side. With a 6-inch border quilt will measure finished about 72 by 90 inches. This quilt is simple to make but cutting of patches and blocks must be accurate to produce good results.

This quilt is one of the 33 popular quilts shown in book No. 23, which will be mailed to you upon receipt of 15 cents. Cutting charts, instructions and valuable information for quilt makers will be found in this book.

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By HARRIET LOVEJOY
National Kindergarten Association, 1 West Fortieth Street, New York.

One morning a mother entered my kindergarten leading a little girl of five by the hand. She was pulling the child along against her will.

"I would like to enter Mary in kindergarten," she said. "I can't do anything with her at home."

"What seems to be the trouble?" I asked.

"She's so stubborn. She won't do anything I want her to."

I enrolled the child, and giving her a chair, said: "You may sit anywhere you like Mary."

As the mother started for the door, she turned to me and said: "When you want Mary to do anything, just ask her to do the opposite."

Mary stood for a while, then picking up her chair proceeded to seat herself by a wall. She sat there all the morning. No one paid any attention to her. When we had games, I asked her if she would like to come and play with us.

"No!" she replied in a spiteful manner.

Mary sat in the same chair every day. She kept it up for a week or so. Then I think she became impressed with the idea that it made no difference to anyone else whether she joined us or not.

One morning when we were having games, I saw that Mary was standing. After a few moments' hesitation she came slowly up to the group. I smiled at her, saying nothing. Soon she sidled up beside me and stood there watching the game.

When we returned to our chairs,

Ghostly Priest

The "Mass of the Ghost," whose scene is the Canadian parish of L'Islet, is similar to a legend told in Brittany, France. A priest who died 50 years previous, appeared at midnight every night, at the altar, in sacerdotal garments, to offer up a mass that he had neglected during his lifetime. He is doomed to continue his nocturnal visits to the church until someone appears who has courage enough to remain and recite the answers to the gruesome mass.

she went over to hers and picked it up. I made a place next to me at the table, saying: "Here's a place for your chair, Mary, if you would like to sit here." Mary came over and sat herself down.

That was the last of Mary's stubbornness at kindergarten.

I related my experience with Mary to her mother, and I think she probably changed her methods, for some time later she informed me: "Mary is so different since she entered kindergarten."

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Panel 2: SPEED IT UP! MAYBE WE CAN NAB HIM!

Panel 3: FINE GROCERIES

Panel 4: HIT THE DIRT!

Panel 5: LOOKOUT! HE'S GOT A GUN!

Panel 6: THAT'S ONE FOR THE BOOK! OLD DIZ GETS A PUTOUT ON A HOOK SLIDE!

Panel 7: AN' I'M SORRY I HAVEN'T GOT MY SPIKED SHOES ON

Panel 8: GEE, DIZZY, I NEVER THOUGHT I'D MEET YOU! I BELONG TO YOUR CLUB, TOO. SEE MY MEMBERSHIP PIN?

Panel 9: THAT'S GREAT, SON. AND YOU GET AN ASSIST ON THAT PUTOUT OLD DIZ MADE

Panel 10: THANKS, DIZZY. I TOOK YOUR TIP TOO AND EAT GRAPE-NUTS FOR BREAKFAST — JUST LIKE YOU DO.

Panel 11: WELL, YOU MUST BE PLAYING ON THE ENERGY TEAM 'CAUSE GRAPE-NUTS HAS A LOOZ BATTING AVERAGE WHEN IT COMES TO MAKING ENERGY

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