

NEW YEARS PARTY  
FESTIVE AFFAIRConvention Hall Will Be  
Scene of Gaiety on  
Monday Night

The biggest New Years party in the history of Tulsa will be staged at convention hall Monday night at the conclusion of the performance of "Up in the Clouds," when the floor will be immediately cleared for dancing. The show will start promptly at 8 o'clock and will conclude about 12:30.

While the dancers are making merry the members of the company will be banqueting on the stage and several times the curtain will be rung up and songs sung by the banqueters. The actors will mingle with the crowd and participate in the dances after midnight. Persons who purchase tickets for either the Tuesday matinee or night show will be furnished an identification card which will permit them to enjoy the Monday night party.

Will R. Johnston, the newspaper and stage humorist, who is responsible for Mr. Galt's "Take It From Me," is the author of "Up in the Clouds." He has evolved a book as chuck full of laugh-inducing episodes and smart repartee as the Turk army is full of cussedness. The plot involves the characters in a movie enterprise along fanciful lines with a sentimental touch here and there to add zest to the more ludicrous portions.

Chief of the fun makers is Charles Meadins, well known as "Prince Danilo" of "The Merry Widow" renown. He has able confederates in Gertrude O'Connor, an apt lady Jew, and Jack Shuman in the role of camera man. On this trio falls the brunt of the funmaking. According to New York penmen who viewed "Up in the Clouds" during its run at the Lyric and Forty-fourth street theaters, New York, their efforts are crowned with success.

## TULSA ORIENT GIFT SENT IN

Checks from this section totaled more than \$5,000, in report given Tulsa's final 1922 gifts to the World's Christian colleges of the Orient reached the American headquarters at Boston late last night, just 24 hours before the expiration at midnight, December 31, of John D. Rockefeller's offer to give one dollar for every two dollars contributed to the cause by others.

This city's cash gifts to the colleges totaled \$2,705 up to last night, according to Mrs. W. H. Hendren, Oklahoma state chairman. The checks from Tulsa, Claremore, Altus, Ardmore, Vinita, Muskogee, Kingfisher and Cherokee amounted to \$5,000. Mrs. Hendren had not received reports from other points in the state, which were to be directed to Boston.

Sale of the Harriet Carter strawberry shortcake recipe was a feature of the campaign here. Unsolicited pledges made this year may be collected before January 31, and credited in the Rockefeller offer.

## PLAN MUSICAL TREATMENT

Players' Union Will Render a Program to County Farm and Boys' Home

The Tulsa Musicians' union will take music to those who have few opportunities to hear music when delegations from their body visit the Tulsa county farm and the Tulsa boys' home Monday morning and render musical programs, according to their annual custom. A party of 12 musicians will take the musical treat to each institution, starting on their way at 9:30 Sunday morning.

For a number of years the Musicians' union paid a New Years call on the county farm, but the boys' home has been added and in the years to come the union expects to do similarly by other institutions. Musicians' unions all over the country follow the practice.

Mayor James Couzens, of Detroit, newly-appointed United States senator from Michigan, started in the business world as a train newsboy on the same line with Thomas Edison. Senator Couzens was 15 years old when he entered the field of endeavor.

Notice  
Taxpayers

Tulsa city has a tax rate for 1922 of 5.02%. Every \$100 assessed valuation will cost you \$5.02. In rendering your cash in bank and on hand do not include money on deposit with us. Special laws make money deposited with us NON-TAXABLE.

Ask us about our tax-free investments.

**Tulsa Building & Loan Association**  
SINCLAIR BUILDING  
Tulsa's Oldest Assn.

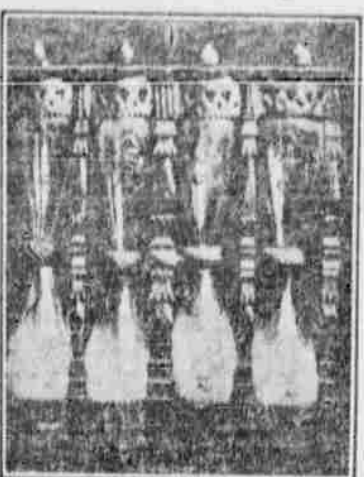
## WHY IS JAN. 1 NEW YEAR'S DAY

By RENEE BACHIE.

It might be said that a new year begins every day; the date selected is purely arbitrary. The ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians started their twelve-month September 21 (the autumnal equinox); the early Greeks chose December 21 (the winter solstice); but in the fifth century B. C. switched off to the summer solstice, June 21.

The ancient Romans began the year December 21. But Julius Caesar, by enforcing the adoption of the Julian calendar, made the date January 1. Thereafter the Romans celebrated the first day of January as a public holiday, with sacrifices to Janus, exchange of gifts and masquerading.

Formerly all Christendom in Europe accepted March 25 as New Year's day; but the Gregorian calendar, in 1582, again made January 1



Prayer-Timing Hourglasses From a Medieval Monastery.

the proper date—though it was not adopted as such by England until 1751.

A year in the period of time required by the earth to travel one complete circuit of its elliptical path around the sun. But this period is a trifle more than 365 days and so, to keep the calendar straight, we add one day every four years.

Unspoken Dialogue  
in a Pullman Car  
En Route to Tulsa

Foreword—The lady and the gentleman, strangers to each other, have been shown to the first available place in the car, fixed up by the porter after the night's sleeping.

The gentleman (to himself): Well, well, I rather fancy this. Of course, I can't help looking at her. L—He probably minds it every bit as much as I do. Wonder if I did my hair well!

G—And they say women don't look so well in the morning! She certainly looks as if she slept well! L—What a nuisance, to keep looking out of the window like this!

G—Quite a good profile. She probably knows it. L—There—he was looking, too! If this isn't the silliest situation!

G—Very fine eyes indeed. This begins to be interesting. L—Strangely enough, it would seem natural if we were sitting together.

G—Hope nobody butts in here. This is just nice. L—I want to look again; he seems a perfect gentleman. G—Ah!

L—Dear—I wonder if he's been looking at me all this time! Hereafter I'll keep on looking out.

G—That was really very good and worth watching for. Hope she'll turn again. L—Gracious, this open window! I'm going to sneeze. My handkerchief—must have left it in the berth.

G—There, she's gone, and we didn't even get to "Good morning!" Mighty shy, though, I'll say. Well, might just as well go out and smoke now.

L—(returning with recovered handkerchief)—Oh, he's gone!

The business of keeping tabs on time has exercised human ingenuity ever since the days of ancient Babylon, when the priest-astronomers had charge of it. There is much about it that is puzzling. What is time any way? The philosophers will tell you that there is no such thing; that it does not really exist, though the earth in its constant has revolved once on its axis. Time is the one thing that stands still, unchangeable, always, day or night, this year or next century, it is the same time.

## Stars Set the Time.

The astronomer of today, whose purposes are wholly practical, looks at the matter from a different angle. It is he who determines for us the time of day, and who sets all our clocks. But he does not reckon by the sun, as we are accustomed to do; he gets his "dope" from the stars.

At the naval observatory in Washington a great telescope is pointed at a chosen part of the heavens, where a "right particular star" must as the earth revolves across its field of view. The instant at which the star intersects a "crosswire" of the instrument marks a certain minute and second of time, and by it is corrected a master clock, which, by a spark sent all over the country at exactly noon every day, sets all the electric clocks and drops the "time balls."

The only true time is star time, and it is determined by observation of one or another of the so-called "fixed" stars. As a matter of fact, every one of these stars is traveling through space at a speed many times greater than that of a rifle bullet; but their distances from us are so enormous that the places they occupy in the heavens do not change perceptibly in centuries.

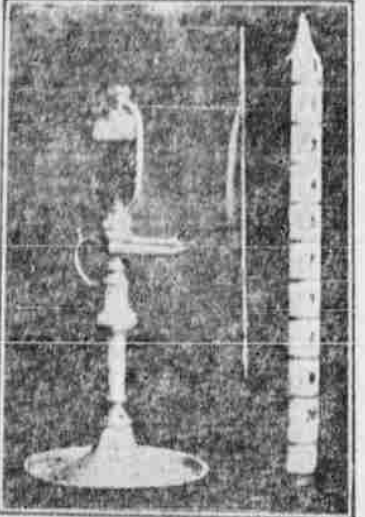
Where shall we consider that we are "at" on the first day of the year 1923? Naturally, we shall regard ourselves as being just about where we were January 1, 1922. Correct enough, in so far as our planet's position in relation to the sun is concerned.

## A Flight Through Space.

But the truth is that in the 12 months which have passed since then we have left behind us, at a distance almost inconceivable, the

region in space where we were a year ago. During all of that period the sun, with the earth and its seven sister planets, has been traveling in a straight line through the limitless void at a speed of 11 miles a second!

Just figure that out. Leaving out of account our endless circuit-jour-



Ancient Time Lamp and Candle.

ney around the sun, we are traveling with that luminary on a straight-away course 59,000 miles every hour, or 430,000 miles every day. We shall be distant 216,890,000 miles on January 1 from where we were on the first day of January a year ago. Every human being is a clock. The hand in the heavens, which makes the ticks, is the earth, which makes the ticks. The hour hand is the sun. Man was the first and original clock. His body kept time for him ages before there were mechanical clocks or watches.

The human clock has no pendulum. It is a spring clock, the spring being the alimentary system. One winds it up when he eats. If there is anything wrong with the mechanism, it is likely to show on your face—e. g., on the face of the clock.

Watches and clocks set standards of time which are purely arbitrary

and artificial. The philosophers are right in saying that time, in the sense in which we think of it, has no existence. The only thing comprehensible that we mean when we speak of duration of time is the decay of things. Things pass, not time.

It was the ancient Egyptians who first hit upon the notion of dividing the days and nights into twelfths, and the idea was adopted by the Romans. But, because nights and days vary in length with the seasons, no suitable clock could be devised for keeping time on this basis. It was Hipparchus who first suggested the scheme we employ today, of dividing into 24 hours the period between sunrise and sunset.

What the Chinese call a "joss-stick" is familiar to the American small boy as "punk," for lighting firecrackers. It is made of sawdust mixed with a little glue and rolled into a cylinder four feet long. In China such sticks are burned in temples before the altars of the gods, who are supposed to enjoy the smell; but, when marked off into lengths representing hours, they serve the orientals as timekeepers, being consumed very slowly without flame. One of them will last half a day.

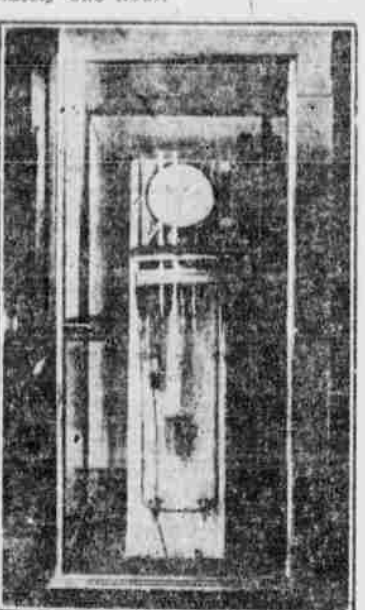
Candles were used in the same way by the ancient Romans, and are to this day employed for timekeeping in many Catholic churches in Europe. One may still buy "time candles" in out-of-the-way places in England, marked in sections that represent hours more or less accurately. They were in common use in that country as far back as the reign of King Alfred, shielded by screens of horn, and counting by length of candle is a custom not yet altogether forgotten.

Time Candles and Hourglasses. The candle, for timekeeping, was replaced by the sundial or hourglass, which even at the present day has not come out of use altogether. Devices of this kind, which mark the passage of minutes by a trickle of fine grains of quartz sand, are commonly utilized in restaurants and hotel kitchens to time the boiling of eggs, and many a housewife employs the ancient contrivance for the same or like purposes.

In Catholic monasteries and convents hourglasses are used to regu-

late the length of prayers. Some of them are set in elaborately wrought frames of bronze, silver or gold, and, dating back to the later middle ages, are very interesting to the student of antiquities.

The natives of Polynesia, to reckon on time, stick into the ground the midrib of a palm leaf, on which are skewered a number of the oily nuts of the candlenut tree. These nuts are of nearly uniform size, and, when the uppermost one is lighted, burning with a clear bluish flame, it continues to burn for just about 15 minutes, thereupon igniting the next one beneath. Thus the burning of a six-nut palm candle takes approximately one hour.



Clock at Naval Observatory Which Sets the Time for the Whole United States.

In Canada, an Indian guide traveling ahead of his party sets up in the snow a tall stick, and marks the line of the shadow which it casts. Thus, when those who follow him reach the spot, in pursuing the trail, they can tell, by noting the shift of the shadow, how many hours have elapsed since he was there, and can estimate how far he is in advance of them.

The sundial is understood to be of Arabian origin, and some of the

earliest timekeeping contrivances are attributed to the Arabs, who long before the birth of Christ possessed considerable astronomical knowledge and had made important progress in the development of the physical sciences generally.

Most remarkable of ancient clocks, however, was the one constructed in 593, A. D., by the Chinese astronomer Tsiang. It was a machine mounted on a miniature terrace, 10 feet high and divided into three stories. Twelve images of men, one for every hour, appeared in turn upon the terrace. Another set of automata struck the hours and eighth of hours. The power to operate the mechanism was furnished by falling water.

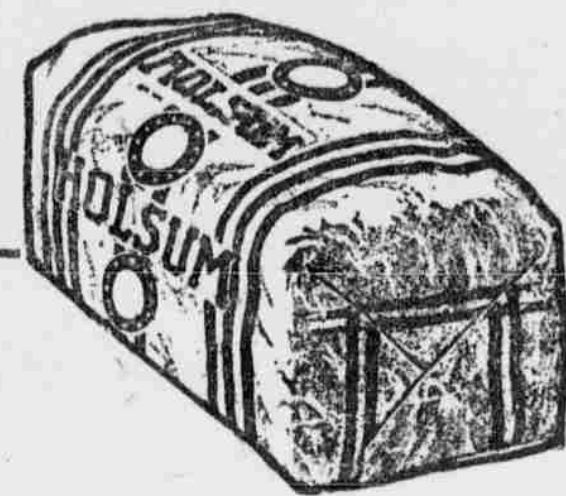
We say that time flies. In reality it is the one thing fixed, unchanging and eternal. It is the same time all the time. We do this flying. The earth flies around the sun, and the sun flies, taking us with it, on its straightaway journey through space. At all events, it seems to be straightaway, though it may be an enormous curve forming part of a circle about a monster star at an inconceivable distance.

The only thing we know about it is that during the coming year we shall cover on that amazing celestial trip nearly 250,000,000 miles, and a twelve-month hence shall be that far away from the place in which we find ourselves on New Year's day, 1923.

We Wish Everyone

A Happy  
New Year

Halliburton-Abbott Co.

Our Store Will Remain Closed Monday in  
Observance of the New Year Holiday

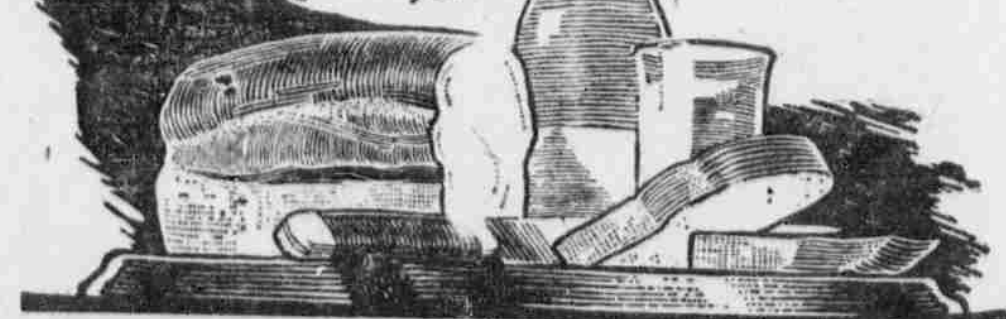
Happy New Year!

May good health be yours through all of 1923—and may you also enjoy the attendant blessings of material prosperity, wealth of friendships and pleasant occupation.

Tulsa Bread Company

MAKERS OF

HOLSUN

There's a Difference  
in BreadThe Garment Factory  
Will Keep OPEN HOUSE New Year's Day  
Until 1 o'Clock P. M.

- FOR 5 HOURS—36-inch Embroidered and plain tissue ginghams, regular 98c, per yard, for 5 hours; 98c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—36-in. wool serge, regular 98c and \$1.49, for 5 hours, 98c 2 yards for 98c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—32-in. solid pink chambray ginghams, for 5 hours, per yard 10c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—36-in. m. l. s. stripe ginghams, for 5 hours, per yard 10c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—32-in. plaid dress ginghams, for 5 hours, per yard 10c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—37-in. calicos, for 5 hours, per yard 7c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—36-in. beach cloth—regular 49c yard—3 yards for 49c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.
- FOR 5 HOURS—Pure white toweling—regular 15c yard—for 5 hours, 7c No C. O. D's—No Deliveries.

Please Do Not Ask Us to Deliver New Years Day  
Phone Osage 764 for Free Delivery on Any Merchandise We Carry

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GREETINGSOur Sincere Wish  
For All TulsansA HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS  
NEW YEARTulsa Street Railway  
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