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CLIMATE IS BEST IN THE
UNITED STATES.
ALTITUDE 4063 FEET.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

THE MINING CAMP THAT
WILL MAKE HISTORY
IN LEAD AND SILVER
PRODUCTION

VOL. XV

(\$2.00 a Year in Advance)

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1927

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 17

BIG JIM ON VERGE OF NEW STRIKE

Concentrator Equipment Being Doubled to Handle Ore Now In Sight

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

There will be a dance at Patagonia every Saturday night, beginning April 2, 1927. Music will be furnished by the Nogales Dance Orchestra. 325-4tp

Richard Farrell Jr. and Ed Collier, who have been in Randsburg, Calif., for several years, returned last week to Patagonia, where they will remain indefinitely, having taken a lease on the Dixie Queen.

"Uncle Billie" Powers of Harshaw was a Patagonia visitor Friday.

Pres. A. G. Keating of the Big Jim mine was in town Friday on business.

Thomas D. Ross of Greaterville and Bertha Burch of Sonora procured a marriage license in Tucson March 30.

J. D. Rountree of Nogales was a week-end visitor at the A. L. Kinsley ranch in the San Rafael valley.

The dance last Saturday night at the San Rafael schoolhouse was well attended. All report a good time and an excellent supper.

Roy Sorrells of Calabasas was a Nogales visitor Thursday.

FOR SALE—Re-cleaned Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn, \$2.25 f. o. b. my ranch in the San Rafael Valley, or \$2.35 per hundred f. o. b. Patagonia. Write Howard Keener, Patagonia, Arizona.

Bird Yeas and Mr. Smith of Amado were Nogales visitors Thursday.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, of Best's canyon were in town Saturday.

J. R. Collier was a Nogales business visitor Monday.

Fred Valenzuela, customs officer of Nogales, spent the week-end in Patagonia visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thurber of the A-Rail ranch, on the Patagonia-Nogales road, were Nogales visitors Thursday, accompanied by their son.

Ed Wilson of the Exposed Reef mine was a business visitor in the county seat Thursday.

Henry Hukill was a Nogales visitor Thursday.

E. D. Farley of the Homestake mine was in town today.

DURANT TO ENGAGE IN NEW MOTOR CAR VENTURE

New York, March 31.—Wall Street was mystified recently by announcement that William C. Durant, who is generally believed to have amassed a fortune of several million dollars in the "bull" market which has been under way since 1924, "proposes to devote his entire time (with every other interest secondary) to a thoroughly constructive motor car program that will duplicate his previous and widely known accomplishments in this field."

Except for the information that "Mr. Durant promises a statement on April 7 respecting his future plans which will startle the industry, and prove most emphatically that Durant is back on the job," no explanation was forthcoming as to the nature of his intentions.

While Durant has been the titular head of the motor car enterprise bearing his name, he is reported to have delegated many of his duties since he was seriously injured in a railroad accident, a year ago, to subordinates in Durant Motors, Inc. Meanwhile, he has kept in active touch with the stock market.

Durant has had one of the most colorful careers in the history of "big business." He entered the automobile game in 1903 when he straightened out the tangled finances of the Buick company, and became its executive head. Only 28 cars were sold in 1904, but the next year the number increased to 627 and a year later to 2295. Out of the profits of Buick, he acquired Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Oakland and other companies of lesser value and then he created, in October, 1908, the General Motors Corporation, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000. Last year the net profits of the corporation totaled \$186,231,182.

Patagonians Visit Nogales S. S.

Last Sunday 27 members of the Patagonia Sunday school motored to Nogales to attend Sunday school services at the Methodist church, of which the Rev. Mr. Griffin is pastor.

After the services, a most delicious luncheon was served by the ladies of the church. The children were especially delighted with the large birthday cake which had been baked in honor of the church's first anniversary. Every one present was given a piece of the cake.

The Patagonia visitors unanimously agreed that they had been most royally entertained.

There are about 450,000 miles of surfaced rural highways in the United States.

The only favorable credentials some will have to show St. Peter will be

HAROLD BAXTER SAYS TORNADO CAMP HAS RICH ORE

"The Tornado strike is the richest I have ever seen," Harold Baxter, widely known local authority and a recent visitor to the Dripping Springs country, said yesterday in an interview with a newspaper reporter in Phoenix.

"Today, Tornado is a possibility, the same as any other gold camp when the strike is first made," he declared. "Its future is largely dependent upon developments that unfold themselves as ore veins are uncovered, but the surface indications at Tornado far surpass anything I have ever seen," said Baxter.

"Unquestionably there is free gold in large quantities at Tornado. When I say large quantities, I mean large quantities in surface bearings. Until properties are more extensively developed, even Mr. Girard and his associates will not know how rich the strike has been," he added.

Baxter is a graduate of the Columbia University college of mines at New York City and has had considerable experience in many of the more prominent American gold fields. After obtaining his degree in 1899, he went to Cripple Creek. He was at Goldfield during a part of 1906-7, going to Round Mountain, Nev., in the latter part of 1907. In 1908 he made his first visit to Arizona and operated the Critticle mine in Yuma county, returning to Nevada a year later and becoming associated with the Mammoth National, a high-grade gold and silver property that produced much ore that was as high as \$10,000 a ton, he said. When this property became involved in litigation in 1912, he returned to New York and entered the Columbia law school. He has been practicing law in Arizona since 1914.

Baxter said he had never seen any geological formation which offers "better opportunity for the development of a tremendously rich gold mine" than the Tornado property.

"It is my firm belief," he added, "that the next good high-grade gold deposit in America will be at Tornado camp. There is every indication of this proving out."

Useful Products From Smoke

Useful products to the value of \$250 have been taken from the smoke derived from a ton of straw by processes an eastern chemist has employed, according to reports. A new germicide, a roofing and damp-proofing paint, and a fly spray were among the substances extracted. Gas for running automobiles could be obtained from the material, although the method, in its present development, would not be

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES BREAK AND SUBMERGE 50,000 ACRES

Little Rock, Ark., March 31.—Snow Lake, Ark., is under several feet of water today and the entire area is evacuated. Waters were turned loose on the community last night when a portion of the river levee broke.

Little Rock, Ark., March 31.—The levee on the Mississippi river at Laconia, Ark., broke late yesterday, flooding an area of 50,000 acres in Arkansas, according to telephone reports received here.

Residents of the district are fleeing in special trains and automobiles.

Snow Lake, Ark., March 31.—Two thousand refugees from Laconia Circle, Ark., arrived here late yesterday following the crumbling of a levee surrounding 19 square miles of rich land in Desha county.

FORD MUST TESTIFY IN LIBEL SUIT

Detroit, Mich., March 31.—Encouraging reports came today from the hospital where Henry Ford, history's most famous victim of a hit-and-run driver, is recovering from his injuries. He passed a comfortable night "with no new complications." Authorities in Detroit and Dearborn and the federal government are trying to determine the occupants of the car which crowded Ford's \$500 coupe off the road and sped away. Ford suspects some one tried to kill him. The greatest secrecy surrounds the investigation. Judge Raymond, presiding in the Ford-Sapiro million-dollar libel suit, denied he had ordered the investigation of Ford's attempting to avoid appearance as a witness.

OBSERVE BIRD DAY APRIL 8TH

Gov. G. W. P. Hunt has designated Friday, April 8, 1927, as Bird Day, and requests that all teachers of the public schools and the people generally shall observe the same with appropriate exercises, that the value of birds may be better recognized and bird life studied.

Modern Woman a Radical in Business Says Anne Morgan—"No" Says Roosevelt



New York.—Is the modern woman a business radical? Does she owe her success in finance, commerce, law, medicine and other professions to a disregard of business principles?

Miss Anne Morgan, famous society and philanthropic leader thinks she does, while Colonel Theodore Roosevelt stoutly avers that woman has gained eminence in these fields of activity by playing the game according to its rules.

Miss Morgan takes the stand that modern woman is a success in business because she is more radical than man and refuses to believe that a thing "can't be done" because "it hasn't been done before." In a recent talk Miss Morgan asserted that woman's very "newness and inexperience," and her disregard for established rules and precedents are her most effective weapons for winning business battles.

Colonel Roosevelt, always an ardent champion of woman's rights, agrees with Miss Morgan that woman is a success in business, but his conclusion is based upon a different explanation. Speaking recently, in New York,

MICKIE SAYS—

WHEN ORDERIN' HANDBILLS OR OTHER PRINTING, DONT ASK FOR HALF A DOZEN, BECUZ FIFTY OR A HUNDRED IS 'TH' LEAST IT PAYS TO BOTHER WITH REMEMBER, SETTING TH' TYPE AND ADJUSTING TH' PRESS IS TH' GREATER PART OF TH' AVERAGE JOB



150,000 COAL MINERS GO OUT AT MIDNIGHT

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—Work whistles sounded in the coal mines of the central district today for what is expected to be the last for nine months. At midnight tonight 150,000 miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa walk out at the expiration of the union wage agreement.

More Durable Steel Being Made Steel, from 10 to 50 times as durable as the ordinary kind, has been prepared at an eastern plant, according to a recent announcement. It was made in laboratories several years ago, but at that time the necessary alloys for its manufacture could not easily be obtained. This handicap has now been entirely overcome and the strength of the steel has been tested by extensive experiments.

SOLONS ADJOURN AFTER 8-HOUR SESSION OF SPECIAL CALL

Question of Legality of Chief Executive's Unprecedented Move Guides Decision to Quit Sine Die.

Phoenix, March 30.—The unprecedented action of Governor Hunt in calling a special session of the state legislature while the state solons were under regular session recess met a parliamentary end today when both houses after providing an appropriation for the special session, voted sine die adjournment just 7 hours 45 minutes after the special session had convened.

All that remained for legislative journals to record of the second special session called during the tenure of the eighth Arizona state legislature tonight was organization of the session, the governor's message, his proclamation—and the house refused to listen to that—four bills introduced in the senate by administration members, provision for a \$12,464.80 special session expense appropriation; adoption of a house concurrent resolution declaring no emergency existed and sine die adjournment.

CARLOTTA COCKBURN LOSES CONTEST FOR CRABTREE COIN

Boston, March 30.—The right of Mrs. Carlotta Cockburn of San Gabriel, Calif., to contest the will of Lotta Crabtree, Boston actress, who left a \$4,000,000 estate to charity, was denied by Judge Prest of the Suffolk probate court. Mrs. Cockburn claimed she was the daughter of John A. Crabtree, brother of Lotta, and therefore heir at law.

"The conduct of Jack Crabtree in leaving Annie Leopold and her child and his actions thereafter, shows that he did not regard either of them as having any claim upon him," Judge Prest said. "Her abandonment of her child and her conduct with Ed Bullock and Babb (Tombstone residents mentioned at the hearing) and her marriage to Argyle without making any claim against Jack for support, denote that the official marriage relation did not exist."

FOREIGNERS TO BE INDEMNIFIED FOR LOSSES IN CHINA

Shanghai, China, March 31.—Marshal Chang Kai Shek, commander of the national armies today promised to indemnify foreigners for destruction of life and property in Nanking, provided it is proved the nationalist soldiers are responsible for last week's atrocities. Chang protested against the comprehensive arrangements for defense of Shanghai, and said the presence of foreign soldiers "is causing a growing tensehness between the Chinese and foreigners."

London, March 31.—A Shanghai dispatch today said Chinese mobs are frequently breaking through unguarded sections of the French concession and rushing weakly held barriers despite the firing of French soldiers.

Greaterville District Going Good

The Greaterville district is having a mining revival. The Midland Copper Company has expended about \$25,000 on development work there on a copper property and will put in at least \$15,000 more, it is reported. The company gets its fuel oil supply from Patagonia and uses about 2000 gallons a week.

State Mining News Notes

Wickenburg—New Tonopah Dividend Mining Company, working at Camp Belmont, reports strike of galena ore, running well in gold and silver. Prospect shaft being sunk.

Tom Reed mill ready to function.

Aravampa—Compressor being constructed near power house here for No. 1 shaft and Arizona shaft.

Kingman—Comstock Silver mine is now being operated on two shifts daily.

Bisbee—Three-compartment shaft being sunk by Bisbee Queen Mining Company will cost \$200,000.

Wickenburg—Los Angeles buyers pay \$50,000 for Moon Anchor group of three claims.

MILL EQUIPMENT NOW LOADED ON RY. CARS

Mineralized Zone Being Encountered On 350-Foot Level Much Sooner Than Expected By Mine Operators

Big Jim Mines, whose operations initiated a revival of mining interest in Santa Cruz County, now appears to be on the verge of events which promise to prove to be the most important in the mining history of the county, according to the opinion of seasoned mining men who are familiar with the ground and with the development campaign now under way.

These events comprise the probability of a double "strike" on the new 350-foot level, and the actuality of doubled milling capacity at the Big Jim mine, the milling machinery having been ordered.

DOUBLE STRIKE PROBABLE As a result of work now under way on the 350-foot level, Big Jim is on the verge of opening two big ore bodies within a few days' time. The development may be of greater importance than anything heretofore happening in the mining history of the county.

Since Big Jim, in sinking its main shaft below the original 160-foot level, struck the top wall of a splendid body of sulphide ore at a depth of 233 feet, cut a station all in ore at a depth of 250 feet, proved that its ore body was some 35 feet in width, and then resumed sinking, there has been little or nothing given out relative to Big Jim operations aside from the statement that "we are steadily doing important development work."

Some Important History

Some time ago, in sinking Big Jim's working shaft below its original depth of 160 feet, the operations cut the top of a body of sulphide ore at a depth of about 233 feet.

This ore body has something of the appearance and nature of a "layer cake," with layers of high-grade milling ore and "fillings" of rich ore of shipping quality alternating.

The shaft is being sunk vertically—straight down. The "layers" of this lead-silver-quartz "cake" are just as though the cake had been tilted up partially on edge, so that the layers have a dip downward and toward the west at an angle of about 50 degrees from the vertical.

When the shaft had been sunk to 250 feet depth it was still in solid ore. Nevertheless, so as to maintain proper mining system and standardization as to timbering, etc., a "station" was cut at 250 feet depth.

Importance of Strike

From this 250-foot station "crosscuts" were run to the east and west, across the vein, until the vein "walls" were encountered. Measured at right angles to the vein, these "walls" were 48 feet apart, and of this width of 48 feet there was a width of 35 feet of solid sulphide ore of splendid milling grade, including some "filling" of soft value that it might have been mined and shipped to smelters without first being put through the Big Jim concentration plant.

Greater Ore Bodies Predicted

At the 250-foot level the sulphide ores showed definite boundaries and certain characteristics as to manner of deposition which caused experienced mining geologists to claim that the ores had originated in great depth; that the Big Jim vein is a main channel of mineralization, and that in greater depth ores will be found much richer than yet encountered.

Hence, on the 250-foot level the Big Jim management had no desire to do anything beyond proving the width, value, dip and strike of the ore shoot. The character of the vein and of its filling showed conclusively that the ore continued much deeper. In fact, a number of experienced engineers claimed that the 250-foot level was merely at the TOP of the real ore shoot.

Some of the engineers making such statements are men who, in published articles and statements made months before, had said in effect that "if operators will only go down deep in the Patagonia district they will find bonanzas in the sulphide zone." At that time they did not anticipate that any property would hit the top of the true sulphide zone at as shallow depth as 250 feet, as was done by the Big Jim.

Three Big Ore Shoots In the Big Jim vein system, at sur-

three known ore shoots. The vein is a northerly-southern fissure, the ore shoots therein having a rake to the south, the vein dipping westerly.

The main shaft was sunk to the west of the vein outcrop. At about 160 feet depth a crosscut was driven a short distance to the east, and encountered what is known as ore shoot No. 1.

On the same level, some 50 feet to the north of the northerly limits of ore-shoot No. 1, another ore shoot was encountered, which is known as ore-shoot No. 2. On this level it proved to be some 275 feet in length and 35 feet in width.

Some 100 feet to the north of the northerly end of ore shoot No. 2 was found the southerly end of another shoot, which was mapped as No. 3. On this level it proved to have a length of 180 feet, and a width of 35 feet.

The Recent Discovery

The ore body encountered at about 233 feet in sinking the shaft is the downward continuation, dipping westerly, of ore shoot No. 1. Where cut by the shaft, and crosscut on the 250-foot level, it is far wider and richer than on the 160-foot level. It also widens toward the north out of proportion to its northerly limits as shown on the 160-foot level.

The Pending Double Strike

At a depth of 350 feet a station was cut, and the shaft carried down some 15 feet further to provide a drainage "gump" in case the vein, when cut, should prove to contain much water. Theoretically, if the vein does not increase in width, it should be cut some 80 feet to the west of the station. The crosscut to the west is already out 45 feet and is being advanced by two shifts of miners.

At this point, in what was expected to be absolutely barren country rock, the miners are finding many small seams containing silver-lead values, and the rock is of the character called by old-time miners "vein wall-rock." In other words, the vein at 350 feet may be much wider than at 250 feet. In this territory the greatest values frequently are associated with the greatest vein width. A number of geologists have stated their belief that Big Jim ores will increase in richness for several levels below the 250-foot level.

Any round of shots may open the downward continuation of ore shoot No. 1 on the 350-foot level.

The Second Strike

At surface and on the 160-foot level ore shoot No. 2 is far more important than ore shoot No. 1. Number 2 was not opened on the 250-foot level. The operators did not think it necessary to spend time drifting northerly toward it on that level.

But on the 350-foot level the south-

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

HOWARD KEENER
Publisher and Owner

Subscription Rates, in Advance:
One Year\$2.00
Six Months1.50
Three Months1.00

Entered at the Postoffice at Patagonia, Arizona, as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

UNCLE SAM'S PUBLICITY

From every department and bureau of the government there comes from week to week a mass of publicity matter which the newspapers of the country are expected to publish "in the interest of their readers."

Some of this material carries real information of value, but a great deal of it is merely propagand and advertising, for which publishers should be paid. The people who prepare, print and mail this matter are paid as government employees. Why should the newspaper man, whose space costs money to produce, give it free to the government?

This question is especially pertinent in view of the persistent competition of the government in the printing of envelopes, thereby injuring the smaller newspapers having job departments. It would be just as reasonable for a mail order house to ask a local merchant to distribute its catalogues as for the postoffice department to ask for free publicity.

NEWSPAPERS PAY BEST

Widespread comment has been caused by a recent announcement that future advertising appropriations of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company will be expended almost entirely in newspapers.

The Westinghouse corporation has long been the leader among advertisers in its line, and has spent more than a million dollars for newspaper space in the last two years. What it will spend this year has not been stated, but it is safe to say that it will be double that of former years.

Other manufacturers of electrical equipment and supplies also are large users of advertising space in newspapers. Last year the Graybar spent \$500,000 and the General Electric \$140,000, large increases over former expenditures for newspaper space.

While all advertising, if properly prepared and judiciously distributed, is productive of results, shrewd advertisers in all lines are coming more and more to the conclusion that dollar for dollar newspaper advertising pays better than any other form of publicity known to modern business.

Spare tires are standard equipment. Why not spare stockings? So thought a bright salesman and now New York stores are selling three stockings to the "set." When a lady's stocking has a blow-out or a run, all she has to do is to find a secluded spot and slip on the spare, carried in her handbag.

Phillip A. Randall has enrolled as a senior at Butler University, Indianapolis, at the age of 72.

Elephant thieves operate in parts of India.

SUMMER CAMP LISTS NOW OPEN

Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, March 31. —The campaign to secure 4000 applications for this summer's C. M. T. Camps is now open. These camps are for 30 days at the following centers: Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., August 2 to 31.

Fort Logan, Denver, Colo., June 21 to July 20.

Fort Sill, Lawton, Okla., July 6 to August 4.

Fort Bliss, El Paso, July 21 to August 19.

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, June 15 to July 14.

Fort Crockett, Galveston, June 15 to July 14.

Acceptable young men from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, comprising the 8th Corps Area, will be given camp life, supervised physical exercise and sports and training in morals and American citizenship at government expense.

Transportation, camp facilities, food, clothing, medical examinations and attendance and services of instructor personnel cannot be duplicated by private enterprises for less than several hundred dollars for each member of camp, and is an offer, as a pure business proposition, unequalled by any government at any time.

Boys and young men need, after a long year, of study or work, recreation by means of a whole month's outdoor life. C. M. T. Camps furnish this, combining training and physical exercise with recreation.

Athletic sports are featured as developing true sportsmanship, instruction in morals and citizenship completes the objective, which is to help develop, morally, physically and mentally, 100 per cent Americans.

40 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

Safety and economy are claimed for a small monoplane which has been devised for the purpose of bringing flying within the reach of the man of moderate means. The craft is sturdily constructed, the fuselage being of the steel-tube type, the wing spread is 23 feet, total weight 300 pounds, and the motorcycle engine affords a speed of 75 miles an hour in flight and a landing speed of but 32 miles, to insure greater safety. From 35 to 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline is usual performance. It sells for only \$575, complete and ready to fly.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

A petition was presented to the Board as provided by Chapter II, Title 17, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, as Amended, signed by citizens and taxpayers of the Town of Patagonia, asking that an election be called in the Town of Patagonia for the purpose of organizing a Volunteer Fire Department, as provided by Chapter II, Title 17, of the Revised Statutes, 1913, as Amended.

ORDER

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, that an election be called and held in Patagonia as provided by law, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1927, for the purpose of deciding whether or not a Volunteer Fire Department shall or shall not be organized in said Town of Patagonia; and it is further ordered that the following parties be and the same are appointed and designated as a Board of Election to hold said election:

Inspector—Robert A. Campbell.
Judges—W. A. Gatlin and W. C. Hooks.

Clerks—Hilda T. Blabon and Joe Collier.

The hours that said polls of election shall be open shall be from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 25th, 1927; the polling place of said election to be the Patagonia Opera House.

It was further ordered by the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, that a registration of all eligible voters eligible to vote at said Volunteer Fire Department Election be made. Said registration to be open and begin thirty (30) days before said 25th day of April and to close ten (10) days prior to said 25th day of April, 1927. It was further ordered that H. B. Riggs be designated as Registration Officer to make said registration of voters.

The ballots shall be as provided by law. The words appearing upon the ballots shall be: "Volunteer Fire Department—YES." "Volunteer Fire Department—NO."

The above action was taken by the Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting held in their office in Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, on February 7th, 1927.

A. DUMBAULD,
Clerk, Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Arizona.
Publish March 11 to April 1, 1927, inc.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—ISOLATED TRACT

Public Land Sale
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 21, 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the application of Charles E. Wiswall, Serial No. 059318, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of April, next, at this office, the following tract of land: Lot 3, Section 14, T. 23 S., R. 17 E., G. & S. R. M.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

HENRY A. MORGAN,
Register.
First pub. March 4; 5th pub April 1.

IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

OCTOBER 26, 1926.
In the Matter of the Application of J. H. BASTIAN for UNITED STATES PATENT for the IRON CAP LOPE. Survey No. 3992; Serial No. 059807.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, James H. Bastian, whose postoffice address is: Care U. S. Forest Service, P. O. Bin "N," Tucson, Arizona, has made application

for patent for 1448.31 linear feet of the Iron Cap lode bearing copper and other metals, the same being 400 ft. S. 86 deg. 39 min. E. and 1048.31 ft. N. 86 deg. 39 min. W., from the discovery point thereon, with surface ground 600 ft. in width, situate in Section 2, Township 20 South, Range 14 East, Tyndal Mining District, Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and described by the official plat and field notes on file in the office of the register of the United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona, as follows:

MINERAL SURVEY NO. 3992. IRON CAP LOPE

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the E. ¼ Cor. of Section 2, T. 20 S., R. 14 E., brs. N. 85 deg. 18 min. E., 1637.26 ft.; thence S. 0 deg. 52 min. W., 600 ft. to Cor. No. 2; thence N. 86 deg. 39 min. W., 1448.31 ft. to Cor. No. 3; thence N. 0 deg. 52 min. E., 600 ft. to Cor. No. 4; thence S. 86 deg. 39 min. E., 1441.35 ft. to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning.

Variation on all bearings 15 deg. E. STEPHEN D. POOL,
Acting Register.
Pub. Feb. 4 to Apr. 1, 1927.—9t

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona
TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

Dr. W. F. Chenoweth
Physician and Surgeon
Nogales, Arizona



THE PROPER PLACE TO DINE
JUST STEP across the line to a place where courtesy and service go hand in hand. COME OVER and let us serve you with the most tempting dinner you can obtain in all Sonora. OUR PRICES are reasonable and we cater to your trade and the trade of your family.
NUT'S PLACE
Silvio Nuti, Prop.
63 Elias Street
Nogales, Sonora

DR. BAYARD FITTS
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist
NOGALES, ARIZONA

DR. F. BROCKMAN
Dentist
RELIABLE DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES
136 Grand Ave. Phone 92
NOGALES, ARIZONA

Leather Goods
BITS SPURS
HARNESS SADDLES
Belts Boots
Cowmen's Supplies
All Repair Work Promptly Attended To
PRICES RIGHT
Nogales Saddlery
313 Morley Ave.
NOGALES ARIZONA

The Patagonian, \$2: Worth the Price

PLACE OF REFINED ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
A-Z-T-E-C CLUB
Where the Family Parties Are Held
NOGALES — SONORA — MEXICO
MUSIC BY
SMILING SAM RUBIN AND THE GANG
BEST REFRESHMENTS AND CUISINE



Children Cry for
Fletcher's CASTORIA
MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of
Constipation Wind Colic
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels
Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates
To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Auto Painting
WITH GENUINE
Dupont Duco
WE ALSO MAKE
Automobile Tops
(Open or Closed)
We Are Local Agents for
GENERAL TIRES, BUICK AND CADILLAC AUTOMOBILES
NOGALES BUICK MERCER COMPANY
N. B. Mercer
NOGALES ARIZONA

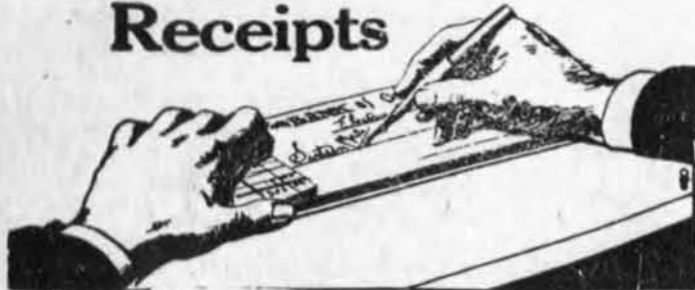
The Personal Element
Professional skill is not the only requirement of a funeral director. He must perform his sensitive tasks quietly and unobtrusively, and in a tactful manner that inspires confidence and good-will.
Our service includes friendly and sympathetic understanding of the task in hand. The personal element, we hold, is equally as important as proficiency in technical requirements.
Parker-Grimshaw Co.
Funeral Home
O. J. WILSON, Mgr.
Morley Avenue Phone 210
NOGALES, ARIZONA
Member National Selected Morticians
By Invitation

Are You Armed?
What would you do in case of fire?
One farm building in the United States burns every 15 minutes!
Get a Fyr-Fyter
Only \$12.00
C. C. CRENSHAW
Distributor
NOGALES, ARIZONA

This modern age discriminates—and smokes Camels
THIS age is the hardest to satisfy—it's the most discriminating age ever known. That's why it goes to Camel for cigarette enjoyment. It takes real tobacco to satisfy modern smokers and Camels are made of the choicest tobaccos grown, marvelously blended. Smokers of today are right in demanding Camels; no better cigarettes are made, regardless of price.
To seek a real smoke is to find Camel—the choice of the modern world. Camels are a revelation of goodness, always mellow, smooth and mild. This age shows the way to smoke contentment—"Have a Camel!"

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Checks Are Receipts



Checks are the best receipts in the world for paid bills. Our record of the canceled check as it is paid and passes through our books forms a chain of evidence that cannot be surpassed or disputed. Starting a Checking Account with us is a simple matter. Let us tell you how.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NOGALES
NOGALES, ARIZONA
Assets Over \$3,000,000

Reduce Your

shaving expense. Yet get a quick, smooth shave. The ONLY razor insuring a super-keen blade for every shave is the Valet AutoStrop Razor. \$1 up to \$25.

Valet AutoStrop Razor
—Sharpens itself

TRADE AT HOME!

Arizona Packing Company's meats are from cattle raised in Arizona. Cactus brand Bacon and Ham is as good as can be procured anywhere, and we cure them from the meat of Arizona-raised swine. Patronize Arizona industries whenever possible and help your state grow. The money you send away stays away.

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
NOGALES, ARIZONA



WE HAVE A STOCK OF
Kelly-Springfield Tires
AND TUBES
We Also Carry
AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS, OILS,
AND GREASES
We deal in Wood, Hay, Grain, and Poultry Feed, and do Hauling, both light and heavy. See us FIRST.
PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

BEFORE IMPROVING PROPERTY be sure your title is clear. Title to much land in Nogales, Patagonia and other parts of this county is cloudy.
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY
F. A. French, Mgr.
Nogales, Arizona

NOTARIES PUBLIC
Legal papers requiring a Notary's Seal and acknowledgment will receive proper attention if brought to Miss Grace Van Osdale, San Rafael Valley.

B. P. O. E.
NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.
HERBERT CHATHAM, Exalted Ruler
ROBERT E. LEE, Secretary

It's better to insure your property than to wish you had. See Howard Keener at the Patagonian office.—Adv

Indoors or Out—This Frock Has An Air



BARBARA is going traveling, and she isn't sure what sort of spring weather she may meet. So she is looking for a smart frock which will be sufficient unto itself without a coat on warm days and on the train, and which will also look and fit well under her coat on days when spring seems far behind. That is why she chose this costume of silk or wool. The eminently stylish bolero back and the high collar give the wearer a sense of suit-like completion of dress which one sometimes lacks in an ordinary two-piece frock. Yet since the waist is one with the skirt in front, and since the collar is adjustable, this frock fits under a coat unobtrusively. The smart scalloped bands, cuffs and collar contrast with the frock either in shade or material.

What's New?

It is reported that a new radio tube, which will dispense with batteries, will shortly be placed on the market.

Toy building blocks for children are now made of rubber.

A new cancer serum, made from the blood of rats, is said to have been discovered by Dr. Thomas Lumsden of London.

For inspecting the insides of steel cylinders containing high-pressure gases, a device similar to a periscope has been perfected.

New York's most luxurious new apartment house will have gold-plated doorknobs and silver-plated bathroom fixtures.

Re-discovery of the lost art of hardening copper was announced at a recent convention of engineers.

Men's hats made of East Indian grass and weighing only an ounce and a quarter have appeared in London.

Old-time innocent amusements are still innocent, but they are no longer amusements.

The richest gold ore in the world is found in the Amor river district of Siberia.

"LA PERLA"

Jewelry Store
F. A. Sarabia, Prop.
107 Morley Ave.
NOGALES, ARIZONA
Elgin and Waltham Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing. All work guaranteed.
Reparacion Perfecta, de Albas y Relojes. Trabajo garantizado.

ASSAYING

PRICE LIST
Gold and Silver in 1 sample \$1.00
Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper in 1 sample \$2.50
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Lime, Graphite, Sulfur, Insolubles (gold or silver alone) each \$1.00
Discounts on large amounts.
ORES BOUGHT f.o.b. Nogales, Ariz., at 90% of smelter value less \$5.00 per lot sampling and assay charge.
Accuracy and Promptness My Aim 12 Years in Present Business.
Hugo W. Miller
NOGALES, Box 257 ARIZONA

KEY CITY TAILORS

H. T. CONNER
138 Grand Ave. Phone 212
Nogales, Ariz.
Up-to-Date Cleaning and Pressing
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Suits Made to Order
All Dye Work Guaranteed
Mail your clothes to us. We will deliver them on time.
Our Work, Our Prices, Our Service
Will Please You

FOR SALE—Purebred R. I. Red roosters and eggs for hatching. Inquire of H. B. Thurber, Rail-A Ranch, Patagonia-Nogales highway. Address Nogales, Arizona.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, from hens with trap-nest records from 159 eggs to 273 eggs. Prices reasonable. Ask for mating list. S. M. BRIMBERRY, Lewis Springs, Arizona. 3-4tf

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

If you can't boost this mining camp, don't knock it. It's going to boom!

FOR SALE—House in University District, five rooms; near high school Tucson, Ariz. 608 East Fourth St.

Howard Keener, at the Patagonian office, will acknowledge your legal papers, put the Notary's Seal thereon—and has for sale all kinds of legal blanks

Subscribe for your home paper; \$2

Everybody Visits
The Log Cabin
NOGALES, SONORA
WHERE JOY REIGNS SUPREME
New Reviews—New Entertainment
Leave Dull Care Behind

Blank Books Inventory Supplies

SONORA NEWS
IRVE UNDERWOOD Nogales. Phone 144

USED PARTS FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS AT HALF PRICE

If not satisfactory, get your money back. WHY PAY MORE?

NOGALES AUTO WRECKING CO.
L. A. ALLEN, Prop.
420 Grand Avenue Nogales, Arizona

For the Best in Nogales, Sonora

VISIT THE FAMOUS

Cave Cafe

CUT IN SOLID ROCK

We specialize in Sea Foods and Game in Season. All kinds of Chinese dishes to your order.

Where the Tourists eat their meals in the cool recesses of dining-rooms cut into the rock hillside.



Immediate Service

When you are in a hurry—need your car right away, and something goes wrong—we give you immediate service, so you will not be delayed a minute longer than absolutely necessary. No extra charge for this service.

EAST SIDE GARAGE
R. C. Blabon, Proprietor
PATAGONIA ARIZONA

International Casino

Alex Rossi, Mgr.

At the Plaza, Sonora, Mexico
(Just across the border)

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS PLACE TO EAT AND DRINK

HANK'S GARAGE

Hank Myers, Prop.

AUTO REPAIRING
STUDEBAKER SERVICE
CARS GREASED AND OILED

340 Grand Avenue, Nogales, Arizona

FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK, FOR SMALL HIGH GRADE VEINS,

Here Is the Mill

Efficient, Economical,
Easily Handled, Simple

Price \$3200

10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

Extra Cost for Boiler and Engine, or Gasoline Engine, From \$1200.00 to \$1600.00

Roy & Titcomb

Incorporated

NOGALES, ARIZONA



Why get along with makeshifts in the kitchen, where so many hours of work are done each day, when you can come here and, at very small cost, choose kettles and pans that will make your kitchen complete and lessen materially your kitchen work?

WHITE ENAMEL WARE

The following special values will prove especially interesting to thrifty shoppers:

Berlin Kettles \$1.00 to \$1.50
Coffee Pots \$1.25 to \$1.60
A full line to choose from; all sizes.

THE CORNER STORE
Patagonia, Ariz.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN,
Patagonia, Arizona.
Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ year's subscription to The Patagonian, at \$2.00 per year.
Name _____
St. and No. _____
City and State _____

Nogales Auto Co.

STORAGE — REPAIRING — ACCESSORIES
STUDEBAKERS
 Store Your Car Here While in Nogales and Let
 Us Check It Up for Needed Repairs
THE BEST AUTO MECHANICS IN TOWN

NOGALES-TOMBSTONE STAGE

Bob Laney, Prop.

SCHEDULE

SOUTHBOUND		NORTHBOUND	
Leave Tombstone	1:30 p.m.	Leave Nogales	5:00 p.m.
Arrive Sonora	2:10 p.m.	Arrive Patagonia	6:00 p.m.
Arrive Patagonia	2:30 p.m.	Arrive Sonora	6:20 p.m.
Arrive Nogales	3:30 p.m.	Arrive Tombstone	7:30 p.m.

Direct connections at Tombstone east and west.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

Remember!

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT PIGGLY WIGGLY MUST GIVE YOU COMPLETE SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE RETURNED WITHOUT QUESTION!

FLOUR	
24-Pound Sacks, each	\$1.05
48-Pound Sacks, each	\$2.00

YELLOW CORN	
100-Pound Sacks, each	\$1.70

CORN MEAL	
9-Pound Sacks, each	38c

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR	
10-Pound Sacks, each	51c

BOB WHITE SHORTENING	
2-Pound Cans, each	37c
4-Pound Cans, each	68c
8-Pound Cans, each	\$1.32

FANCY CANNED CORN	
No. 2 Cans, each	12c

BELLE OF HEART PEAS	
No. 2 Cans, each	19c

FRESH SALTED PEANUTS	
Per Pound	17c

FRESH JELLY BEANS	
Per Pound	12c
Buy your Easter supply now.	

JELLO	
All flavors, each	10c

CORN FLAKES AND POST TOASTIES	
3 Packages for	25c

FRESH TOMATOES	
Per pound	9c

PIGGLY WIGGLY carries the largest assortment of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

NOGALES, ARIZONA

A MESSAGE TO PRE-EASTER Shoppers

All through our store the Easter spirit prevails, and has called forth new styles, new things and novelties to give you just the brightest and most cheerful Easter that could possibly be. And to help still more, a new wave of remarkable value for the price has rendered the Easter offerings this year doubly welcome.

Easter Sunday is just a few weeks ahead, and you will want to start the spring season with a fresh, new outfit—a double enjoyment when you visit us and consider the wonderful values we have in store for you.

COME TO NOGALES AND SAVE AT THE

"El Paso" STORE
 Originators of Low Prices
 129 Morley Avenue
 Nogales, Arizona

Willard Batteries

\$11.95

(Rubber Case)
 Batteries Recharged 75c
 (All makes)
 Everything Electrical for the car.

Out-of-Town Orders Solicited

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.
 340 Grand Ave.
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT
 Optical Specialist

Arizona Optical Company
 313 Morley Avenue
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

Fine Dress Shirts

Thousands of them, just arrived. Come in while the sizes are not broken and get all you'll need for summer wear—at a big saving in price.

The Army Store is now selling those well-known **RODEO OVERALLS**

at less than wholesale price. The reason: We laid in our stock before the manufacturer's price went up. When our present stock is exhausted, you'll pay more here, too.

The Price Now Is 98c a Pair

OUTING CLOTHS, TENTS, HIKING BOOTS
 LUMBERJACKS, SHOES, LEATHER GOODS
 GUNS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, AND AMMUNITION

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY!

ARMY STORE

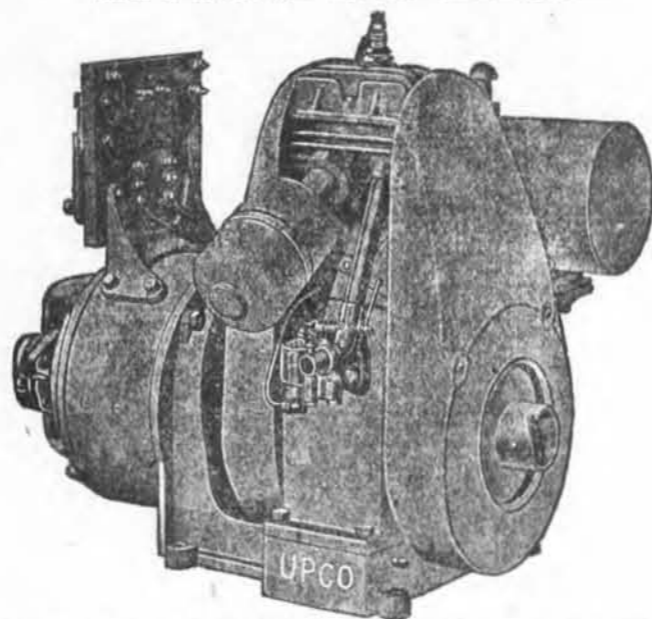
205 MORLEY AVE.

NOGALES, ARIZONA

More for Your Money—Your Money Back If Not Satisfied

The Unit Lighting and Power Plant

With a Thirty-Eight-Year Record Back of It



MAKE YOUR WORK EASIER—YOUR HOME BRIGHTER—YOUR DAYS LONGER—YOUR FAMILY HAPPIER

The UpCo Lighting Unit is a farm necessity, an indispensable utility. Use it a short time and you will never again think of it as a luxury. There's no guess-work or experimentalism about UpCo Light and Power Units. They are time tested and backed by consistent performance records.

Its low initial cost, standardized design, sturdy construction, economical operating and small upkeep expense, make the UpCo the most satisfactory Lighting and Power Plant Unit for either dealer or purchaser. It's a plant of no regrets.

A Better Unit Light and Power Plant Than the UpCo-Light Has Never Been Built

DEMONSTRATION AND FULL DETAILS AT
BROAD ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
 104 CRAWFORD STREET NOGALES, ARIZONA

BIG JIM ON VERGE OF NEW STRIKE

(Continued from page one)
 ily end of ore-shoot No. 2 may be found but about 50 feet to the north of the point where a right-angle cross-cut from the station taps the vein. As soon as the vein has been cross-cut, a drift will be sent northerly to explore the territory in which ore shoot No. 2 should be found.

The geology of the Big Jim ground is so uniform and dependable down to present known depths that it appears almost certain that the downward extension of ore shoot No. 2 will be cut but a few days after No. 1 is cut, thus giving Big Jim the benefit of a double strike, of more geologic and economic importance than any development heretofore occurring in the Patagonia districts.

Mill Duplication Eloquent

President Keating of the Big Jim and his associated directors are known to be men of attainment rather than dreamers. When they order equipment to duplicate and double the output of their present mill, it is safe to say they know what they have, and are not making this expenditure on the basis of what they hope to get. That Big Jim is doubling its mill capacity means that Big Jim HAS the ore.

Dixie Queen Under Lease

The Dixie Queen mine in the Santa Rita mountains, about 7 miles from Patagonia, has been leased to Ed Colle and Richard Farrell Jr., who returned last week to this district after an absence of several years in Randsburg, Calif., and other mining camps. The Dixie was sold some time ago to George D. Elliott of El Paso, under a bond and lease agreement. Mr. Elliott did some work, but ill health prevented his fulfillment of his contract and the mine reverted to its owner, "Uncle Billie" Powers of Harshaw.

Hardshell Taking Out Ore

The old Hardshell, under the management of E. F. Bohlinger, is still working in good ore. Machinery was

recently installed there to facilitate the work. The mine has very high-grade silver deposits.

Exposed Reef Unwatered

Wilson reports that the last of the water will be out of the Exposed Reef mine today, and that development work will begin as soon as the necessary machinery arrives and the old workings are put into good shape. Mr. Wilson and associates also have the Red Fox and Blue Eagle, the latter property having been unwatered sometime ago.

Santo Nino Shipping

The Santo Nino mine, at Duquesne, continues to ship regularly via Zorilla, to the Douglas smelter. Mr. Fulton is trying to increase his shipments to a

carload a day. The ore carries copper, lead, silver and gold.

Taft and Associates Busy

The properties under management of A. Z. Taft of Nogales and associates, which were being handled by the late A. J. Welty, are being developed with as much speed as possible. The tunnel on the Bander claims at Harshaw is going ahead without interruption. The Tres de Mayo, Taft, Denver and other properties also are being developed steadily.

Many Other Properties Active

Many other properties are actively engaged in development and production, including the Mowry, Mansfield, Twin Bell, Derick-Patagonia, Victory, World's Fair, and others.

Tornado Gold Mining Co.'s

Subscription Books will open to the people of Arizona for ten days only, beginning on Monday, March 28th, 1927, 9 A. M. and ending at 6 P. M., April 9th, 1927, 405 Ellis Building, Phoenix, Arizona, giving them the opportunity of securing a limited amount of TORNADO GOLD MINING COMPANY'S Stock at \$1.00 a share.

NO stock at this price will be sold out of the State of Arizona. Non-residents will be given an opportunity of buying another limited amount of this stock at \$2.00 a share beginning 9 A. M., April 10th, 1927, for a few days only; stock thereafter advancing in keeping with development. Funds raised are to be used solely for mine development and things incident thereto.

Terms 50 per cent cash to accompany application, balance within six months.

KALELSEN & MAURER
 Fiscal Agents
 405 Ellis Bldg.
 Phoenix, Arizona

OUR 25th YEAR J.C. PENNEY Co. OUR SILVER YEAR

"where savings are greatest"

MORLEY AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA

Friday, April 1st
 Starting

Our 25th or Silver Year

Contrary to the common custom on occasions of this kind, we will NOT hold a so-called "sale." . . . We will, as usual, adhere to our well-established and appreciated non-sale and cash policy. . . . However, our Silver Year in this Store will be notable for Savings that have never been exercised and rarely equalled. Our great selective and buying resources have been exercised to the fullest for this event. Our buying power is your saving power.

25th Anniversary

Spring Silks
 Printed and Plain



New Printed Silks—all-over patterns, appealingly fresh for Spring. Low-priced, too, yard

98c

Crepe de Chine—our own J.C.P. all silk crepe de chine in popular shades. 39 inches wide, yard

\$1.49

25th Anniversary

Our Notions
 Small Necessities



4c and 8c

25th Anniversary

Rogers' Table Silverware

At an Astounding Low Price!

Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co.'s guarantee without time limit.

26-Piece Set In Art Case!

Heavy deposit pure silver. Stainless steel knives with quadruple silver-plated handles. Spoons and forks have reinforced plate where wear is heaviest.

\$5.90



Silver Anniversary Pattern

25th Anniversary

Spring and Junior Frocks!

A Combination Assuring Style Success

Everything that's new—and thrilling in the selection of a Spring frock. Styles that appeal and lovely colors—plain and printed.

Great Anniversary Offering

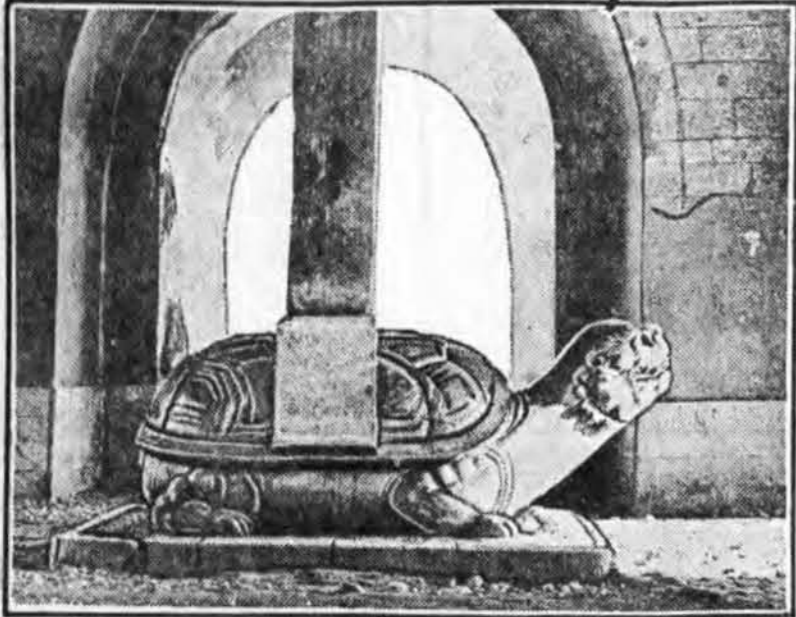
To celebrate our Silver Year we have gathered this splendid selection of smart dresses—flat crepe, canton crepe and georgette—one and two-piece effects.



\$1.75

Junior and Small Women Sizes

About Shanghai



Stone Turtle at the Ming Tombs, Nanking.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

WHILE the eyes of the western world have been turned during recent weeks toward Shanghai, headquarters for white soldiers and sailors and marines in China, the footsteps of thousands of refugees, white and yellow, have been directed toward that same city, their hope of safety. Kiangsu, the province in which Shanghai lies, is one of the most densely populated political units in the world. It is only slightly larger than Indiana, and even under normal conditions ten times as many people live there as inhabit the Hoosier state. Chinese from all parts of the republic, speaking half a dozen different dialects, and foreigners from all corners of the globe make up the conglomerate mass of humanity.

Even the country districts are so congested that the largest farms in the province are little more than small family truck gardens to the American farmer. They seldom cover more than three or four acres.

Kiangsu is the pioneer province of railroading in the Celestial empire. The first road was built in 1876 from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of 12 miles. But Kiangsu owes much of its development to its water routes before the railroad came, particularly to the Yangtze river and the Grand canal that flows nearly the entire length of the province.

For hundreds of years the canal was filled with shipping and was the only means of communication between the north and the south; but today much of the canal is in ruins, due largely to the construction of a railroad along the route and the development of Kiangsu river for navigation. Hundreds of small canals branch off into the back country. They are used to irrigate farms and as highways, for most of the roads outside the large cities are wheelbarrow tracks.

Shanghai is Big and Busy.

Nearly 2,000,000 of Kiangsu's people live in Shanghai. Thousands of the population are employed in the city's thriving industries. There are more than fifty cotton mills and numerous silk, rice and flour mills, and hundreds of large factories producing matches, cigarettes, jewelry, pottery and many other articles.

Lying in a protected location 12 miles up the Whangpoo river, Shanghai is one of the finest commercial ports in China. As one approaches the harbor he sees nearly ten miles of docks stretching along the river front. Huge ocean-going vessels from all parts of the world come and go almost in a steady stream, fast motor boats dart here and there through the harbor, and the shipping industry and factories along the river front roar with activity. One could easily imagine himself entering a busy New England port if it were not for the sing-song chatter of orientals emanating from Chinese junks and sampans that dot the water and cluster about the docks.

This hybrid city of the East and West is normally what many a traveler finds Paris is supposed to be but isn't—perpetually gay and carefree. Europeans and Americans, forced by business or government assignments to live there on the other side of the world in a none too kindly climate, seem with one accord to have determined to make the experience as pleasant as possible. White men's working hours might have been framed by a visionary Socialist for the year 2000. In the piping times of peace many of these open at ten o'clock, grant a rest period from twelve to two, and close at four so that the harassed merchant and banker and clerk may hurry away to club or casino or tennis court, golf links or houseboat for what Robert Louis Stevenson called "the real business of life."

The Bund, the water-front thoroughfare of occidental Shanghai, is normally crowded with prosperous, unharmed Westerners; and Bubbling Spring road of an afternoon is thronged with stylishly dressed men and women of leisure and fashionable equipages that would do credit to Fifth avenue, the Champs Elysee or the Ringstrasse in the days of Vienna's glory. The city is thoroughly cosmopolitan. Perhaps no other city of the world surpasses it in this respect except Cairo.

The Foreign Settlements.

There are two Shanghais: the native city, and the foreign concessions. Shanghai was one of the first Chinese

cities to be thrown open to western trade, one of the five "treaty ports" established in 1842. British merchants who moved in during the next few years obtained a concession to manage their municipal affairs in their settlement. The French and American residents joined in the arrangement, but later the French set up a municipality of their own which is maintained separately today. Residents of other nationalities have thrown in their lot with the British and Americans, and today about 20 nations have arrangements with China in connection with trade and extraterritorial rights in Shanghai.

By far the larger part of the population of the entire urban group—Chinese, French and International—that bears the name "Shanghai" is Chinese, but the concentration is not greatest in the narrow-streeted, dirty, smelly native city. So well have the foreigners governed their concessions that Chinese have flocked to those sections. The International city is especially a favorite residence for retired Chinese officials from other parts of the country. It has become a model, too, in the matter of street pavements, sanitation and police methods, and since the revolution has been copied extensively by Chinese cities in other parts of the country.

After riding two hours north of Shanghai by railroad, through fertile, flat country to the Grand canal, one finds himself among five million more people of Kiangsu within a radius of 40 miles of Soochow. Many of the people in the outlying districts are engaged in poultry raising and even the city people take pride in their flocks, particularly ducks. Millions of Kiangsu eggs that are not locally consumed or shipped fresh are dried or frozen, and shipped all over the world.

On the west of the city are a hundred beautiful lakes and the Great lake—sixty miles wide in some places—is just over the beautiful low ridge of hills on the east, one of the few hilly spots in fertile, flat Kiangsu.

Other Large Cities Near By.

For centuries Soochow has been the principal Chinese silk market. But its business is not confined to silk and poultry, for in the bazaars that line the streets and even surround the temple of Buddha, one can buy anything from a bird cage to an outdoor haircut, or a good-for-everything pill.

Nearly all Soochow streets that are not Venetian style are narrow and are monopolized by rickshaws and wheelbarrows. If one does not ride, one is apt to get poked by the bars of a rickshaw.

Nanking, Wush, Chinkiang and Yangchow are also thickly populated districts. Except Nanking these cities are all on the Grand canal. Each of them boast more than 100,000 inhabitants. Nanking is the capital of Kiangsu and was capital of the empire in the Ming dynasty. It is the largest walled city in the world, but only a small portion of the city is now within the 21-mile barrier.

Nanking is not comparable to Shanghai as a commercial center, but it boasts its educational facilities and the development of Chinese scholars. Public and private graded schools, and the Nanking university, supported by three American religious denominations, have offered courses in all branches of education. A naval college is also located there. Scholars of Nanking were holding civil service tests several hundred years before Columbus sailed for the West.

Visitors to Nanking are at once attracted to the tomb of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty. An avenue, a mile long, approaching the tomb, commands a splendid view of the city. At one end of the avenue is a tower containing a large black marble turtle, the Chinese symbol of long life. On its back is a marble tablet eulogizing the emperor who is buried at the other end of the avenue. Between the tower and the tomb the avenue is lined on both sides with sculptures of elephants, camels, lions and tigers, facing one another, and now and then one sees an enormous statue of a great warrior standing as a sentinel guarding the funeral way. The tomb and avenue are decaying and the marble statues present a peculiar sight standing in a row in the middle of a field. Stones are piled high on the elephants' backs, thrown there by Chinese who believe if the stones thrown remain on the elephant, they will bring good luck.

POULTRY FACTS

BUILD UP FLOCK OF STRONG HENS

Only by continuous selection for health and vigor is it possible to build up a flock that will produce fertile eggs, strong chicks capable of making quick growth, and pullets with sufficient stamina to withstand the strain of heavy egg production.

The appearance of a bird is not always a sure indication of its vigor, but appearance and action taken together are a fairly reliable guide for picking out vigorous birds.

The comb, face, and wattles should have a good bright color; the eyes should be fairly bright and fairly prominent, and the head should be comparatively broad and short, having a fairly short, well-curved beak and showing no tendency to be long, "snaky," or "crow-headed."

The bird should be alert and have a strong, vigorous carriage; the legs should be set well apart and strongly support the body, giving no indication of weakness or a knock-kneed condition. The bone, as seen in the shank, should be strong and not too fine for the breed, while the toes should be strong, straight, and not too long. The plumage should be clean and smooth, as a lack of condition often accompanies soiled, roughened plumage. The condition of flesh should be good, as a very thin bird is usually in poor health. Sick fowls, or fowls that have apparently recovered from sickness, should never be used for breeding.

Scaly Leg Will Submit to Efficient Treatment

Scaly leg is recognized by the enlarged, roughened appearance of the feet and legs. It is caused by a little mite which burrows beneath the scales and causes the formation of a yellowish, powdery substance which presents an unsightly appearance. In severe cases, if the birds are not cared for, the joints of the toes become inflamed, sometimes so laming the birds that they are unable to walk.

Wash the bird's legs well with soap and warm water and remove all loose scales. Rub well with a half-and-half mixture of kerosene and linseed oil (melted lard may be used in place of linseed oil); or fill a can with the mixture, and at night, after the birds have gone to roost, dip each bird's legs into it, allowing them to soak for a minute, then return the bird to the roost. Repeat the treatment every three or four days until the scales are removed. Oil of caraway used in the same manner is also very effective. To prevent the disease, spray the roosts, dropping boards, and all nearby cracks and crevices thoroughly and often so as to keep them free from mites.

Dirt and Board Floors Each Have Advantages

Dirt and board floors each have their advantages. If the top soil is inclined to be of a sandy ton, well drained and inclined to dry quickly, the earth floor will be all right. In any case, dirt floors should be a few inches above the land outside so there will be no trouble from water running in and standing. A board floor should be put in some little distance above the ground so rats will not make a harbor under there, and so as to allow the air to circulate under it and prevent dampness to rot the floor. A floor should be well sanded, so it will not be too hard upon the fowls' feet. Or covered with a good lot of litter. A nice cement floor makes the finest and most satisfactory floor of all.

Poultry Notes

The sun should not shine on the incubator. Watch this through the day.

The Toulouse goose is the larger variety, but the Embden has the longer legs.

Eggs should be kept in a dry as well as a cool place; moisture lessens the impervious character of the shells, and permits the entrance of germs if the shell is soiled.

While it is difficult to get absolute uniformity of color in the eggs of the American and brown-shelled breeds, chalky white is the desired color.

Egg production is often cut short by a limited supply of water. A flock will stop laying sooner if kept without water than if kept without food.

Geese will breed in the first year if fully matured. Young geese mate in pairs; old stock matings of not more than four geese to a gander mated in the fall.

Experiments show that sour milk is better for fowls than sweet milk. It seems to keep the digestive tract in better condition. But never change from sweet to sour or from sour to sweet.

Iodine now comes in for a part in the life of every animal—such minerals as cobalt, zinc, silver, copper, etc., are also claimed as the rare minerals found in the yolk of eggs and which minerals are an important factor in growth, vitality, fertility, hatchability, yield, etc.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for April 3

PETER BECOMES A DISCIPLE OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:14-18; 29-31.
GOLDEN TEXT—Come ye after Me and I will make you to become fishers of men.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Peter Follows Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Great Decision, INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Making the Great Decision, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Answering Christ's Call.

I. Jesus Preaching in Galilee (vv. 14, 15).

The reason for Christ changing from Judea to Galilee was the growing opposition to Him. He accepted the fate of John, the Baptist, as foreshadowing His own death. The rejection of the forerunner meant the rejection of Him whose advent he heralded.

1. What He preached (v. 14).

The gospel of the kingdom of God which meant the good news of the near approach of the kingdom of God when the rule of God as predicted by the prophets would be realized.

2. How He preached it (v. 15).

(1) "The time is fulfilled and the kingdom of God is at hand."
This meant that the time had now come for the appearance of the Messiah and the establishment of His kingdom.

(2) "Repent."

This meant that the people should turn around, change their minds and attitude toward Christ and accept Him as their King. The message of repentance is one which needs to be sounded out today.

(3) "Believe the gospel." Then, as now, men needed to believe the gospel of Christ.

II. Jesus Called Peter and Andrew to Become Fishers of Men.

Jesus called this pair of brothers for service in His kingdom. It is usually best to perform the Lord's service in pairs. This has a threefold value. It makes testimony effective; it provides fellowship on the part of workers and protection of the witnesses. It is to be noted that these men had previously been called to be disciples of Christ (John 1:36-42). They are now called to service. Observe:

1. From what they were called (v. 16).

They were called from positions of definite service. They were fishers. God always chooses His servants from the ranks of the employed.

2. To what they were called (v. 17).

To be "fishers of men." They no doubt had been successful fishers. The qualities which made them good fishermen, namely, patience, bravery to face the storm and darkness of the night, and perseverance, which led them to toil all night though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men.

3. Their obedience (v. 18).

"Straightaway they forsook their nets and followed Him."
To obey meant sacrifice, painful separation, the giving up of all business interests and leaving father behind. Regardless of the cost, they yielded prompt obedience.

III. Jesus Entering Simon Peter's House (vv. 29-31)

Soon after the call of Peter and Andrew, Jesus called James and John, after which they entered the synagogue at Capernaum, where He cast out an evil spirit. This miracle caused Him fame to be spread abroad.

1. A loved one (v. 30).

When Jesus entered this house He found Peter's mother-in-law with a burning fever. We know that among the closest followers of Jesus there are suffering ones and anxious and burdened hearts. To all such Jesus comes with loving sympathy and power to help.

2. "They tell Him of her" (v. 31).

This was the proper thing to do. We should bring to the attention of Jesus those of our families who have need of bodily or spiritual healing.

3. He healed her (v. 31).

"He came and took her by the hand and lifted her up." This act showed the nearness, sympathetic tenderness and power of Jesus. At His touch the fever departed and strength was imparted to her body.

4. "She ministered unto them" (v. 31).

This act shows:

(1) That the cure was instantaneous and complete. When Jesus heals there is no halfway business.

(2) Gratitude on the part of the one healed. She thus expressed her appreciation of what Jesus had done. All those who have experienced the healing power of Jesus will express their gratitude in loving service to the Lord and His disciples.

God's Indulgence

God is not over-indulgent. He is too loving for that. Because He loves us, and plans for our growth, He cannot let our faults go without correction. His justice stands side by side with His mercy, and cannot be evaded or left out of account.—Southern Methodist.

Finding Strength

Where shall we find strength for practical separation to God, except in God Himself—Echoes.

What Is Fame?



Drawing by Ray Walters.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHAT is fame? The dictionary, the court of last resort in questions of definition, says it is "renown," "celebrity," "that which causes one's name to be remembered." And in that last synonym lies the joker.

For Fame is a capricious goddess who often loves to trick those whom she elevates to a position of distinction. Often she gives generously with one hand and with the other suddenly takes her gift away. She promises that men's names will not be forgotten. So they, poor fools, burn out their lives to win "renown." And then they learn that the joke's on them. Their names are remembered but they themselves are forgotten!

Scientists, inventors and the like seem to be her favorite dupes. In this electrical age, and especially in these days of almost universal use of the radio, everyone uses the terms "watt," "volt," "ohm" and "ampere," but how many of us know anything about James Watt of Scotland, Count Alessandro Volta of Italy, Georg Simon Ohm of Germany or Andre Marie Ampere of France? At least, their names survive in these common words even if they themselves are forgotten, but how about that modern Prometheus who made it possible for us to do away with the clumsy, old-fashioned method of starting a fire with flint and steel? How many persons can name the man who invented the modern match? Very few, probably.

Yet it was only ninety years ago that Janos Irinyi, a Hungarian analytical chemist, was successful where his professor had failed and by using phosphorus instead of sulphur, produced a match that flared satisfactorily. He sold his invention for about \$30. In 1848 he founded a match factory and seemed to be on the road to great wealth. Then the Hungarian revolution two years later stopped his work. He died in poverty in 1885.

We cherish the silhouettes of our ancestors as precious heirlooms because, unless our forefathers were wealthy enough to have their portraits painted, these silhouettes are the only things which give us any idea of how they looked. But we know nothing at all about Etienne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance, except that somewhere we may have heard that he had a reputation for stinginess. We cherish also those old daguerotypes of our grandparents or great-grandparents, which tell us even better than

does a silhouette how they looked. But do we ever think of M. Daguerre, the Frenchman, who in 1839 gave to the world this first form of modern photography as we now know it? Not much!

When it rains we slip on a mackintosh, but we're not likely to stop even for a moment to be grateful to Charles Mackintosh of Manchester, England, whose invention of waterproof cloth makes it possible for us to keep dry. We motor smoothly over macadam roads with never a thought for John Loudon Macadam, who won fame (?) as a road engineer in Scotland. Along the way, we stop for a sandwich at some roadside stand, because like the Earl of Sandwich we want a light lunch which can be eaten with comfort as well as speed. If something goes wrong with the car, we open the tool box and perhaps take out a stillson wrench to fix it. (Yes, a man named Stillson invented this handy tool. But who was he, anyway?)

And so it goes. On long railroad journeys we ride in comfort in pullman cars and it's doubtful if we ever give a thought to George Mortimer Pullman, the New York cabinetmaker who first transformed an old day coach into the first sleeping car. We may have a mansard roof on our house but we don't know that it's called that because a French architect named Mansard helped circumscribe an old Paris law that tried to limit the height of houses by specifying the distance from the ground at which all roofs should begin.

Nor is the caprice of Fame confined to those to whom we should be most grateful because they have given us useful or indispensable articles of every-day use. Did you ever say "I certainly am going to hand him a wallop!" "Wallop" is a perfectly good word in the English language and familiar to everyone. But who remembers now a certain Sir John Wallop, a British general who inflicted so many defeats upon the French that "Let's Wallop them!" became a by-word in England?

If you ever have to "take a ride in the Black Maria" it may be some comfort to you to meditate upon the thought that you know why it's so-called and that the policeman who arrested you doesn't. So on the way to the station you might entertain him with the following historical facts: in the old colonial days, Maria Lee, a negress, kept a sailor's boarding house in Boston. A woman of great stature and strength, she not only had the whole lawless element of her part of town in awe of her, but she also helped

the authorities keep the peace. It is said that at one time she, unassisted, took three riotous sailors to the lock-up and whenever a particularly troublesome person was to be subdued everybody immediately said "send for Black Maria." So it appears that she was not one to "let George do it." In that respect she was different from Louis XII of France. Although himself a strong ruler he was fortunate in having a prime minister who was a clever executive and an able manager. Georges d'Amboise was his name and as Louis learned more and more to depend upon him to perform disagreeable tasks, more and more was the sovereign of France given to saying "Quo Georges le fasse" (Let George do it!)

Try this sentence on your neighbor: "When a man in defiance of the bone dry laws gets filled up with gin rickies he's likely to get reckless and let 'er go gallagher." He probably will understand what you mean, all right. But ask him who was Bone and Rickey and Gallagher! If he can't answer, tell him this: John Bone was formerly sheriff of Chippewa county, Mich., and through rigid enforcement of the early liquor laws in that state made his county extremely arid. So when the legislature passed the next anti-liquor law it was named the Bone Dry bill. Col. Joseph K. Rickey of Fulton, Mo., invented the drink called a gin rickey. Gallagher (first name unknown) was city marshal of Harrodsburg, Ky. During a race meeting in Tipton county he was the driver of a fast trotting mare, entered in a race by Judge Benner of Morgan county, which was looked upon as a certain winner. But some of the sporting fraternity, hoping to catch the judge unaware, imported a famous fast trotter and entered the horse in the race. At the end of the first half mile, the two horses came down the stretch neck and neck, whereupon the judge shouted "Let 'er go, Gallagher!" Gallagher loosed the reins, the mare rushed forward and won the race by a dozen lengths.

What is fame? Judging from all these examples fame is a name and nothing more. Personified Fame is the goddess of caprice. She promises men that their names will not be forgotten and they think she is promising them that THEY will not be forgotten. Or she may be the goddess of jokes. Our children's children and their children after them may be riding around in a ford and to them Henry will be just a common man's name. For Fame loves her little joke—even a Ford joke.

Status of Liberty

The dimensions of the head of the Statue of Liberty from chin to cranial are 17 feet 3 inches and the length of the nose is 4 feet 6 inches. It is said that 40 persons can stand in the head of this statue.

Unsinkable Rope

A fiber rope that is unsinkable has been produced in Holland. The rope includes a core of "foam rubber" that has a specific gravity only one-fourth as great as that of cork.

An alarm clock attachment for wrist watches is a recent novelty.

Deaf Operator

It is well known that what are called "first-class" operators in telegraphy read messages not by means of punctures in strips of paper, which are only meant for beginners, but by sound—that is, by the clicks of the instrument. Of course, by practice, an operator's ear is rendered sensitive until at last he can catch the faintest whisperings of his instrument. It wouldn't be supposed, however, that

this method of reading messages would suit a deaf man. And yet a deaf man has accustomed himself to these circumstances. A certain operator in Washington is deaf, but he sends and receives messages by the sense of feeling. He places his leg against the instrument table and reads by the swift jarring thus communicated; at the same time he watches the motions of the instrument.

Selwood of Sleepy Cat

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

WNU Service.

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STORY FROM THE START

At Sleepy Cat Doctor Carpy tells Wentworth, freighting boss, of a shooting scrape in Bartoe's gambling den, in which John Selwood, gambler, in defense of his wounded partner, Dave Tracy, shows remarkable skill and nerve.

CHAPTER II—Continued

"You'd have saved time by going half a mile higher up," commented Selwood after he had heard the story. "All the freighting outfits go there for the rock bottom. This is all right when it's dry enough. It's a mean place after a shower. And if you don't get that lead team out of that sand pretty quick, you're liable not to get them out at all."

"What should you do, stranger?" asked the settler, apparently realizing that the buckboard man knew more than he knew about the situation.

For answer, Selwood spoke sharply to the teamster, an overgrown boy, who was geeing and hawing the pole team with the sole effect of setting the fore wheels of the wagon deeper into the sand. "Drop your lines where you are," cried Selwood, "and get that lead team ashore. Don't you see the near horse is going down?"

Perceiving the awkwardness and stupidity of the young fellow, Selwood, not waiting to see his order executed, walked into the creek and, followed by the settler, splashed across to where, struggling to free their feet, the head horses were floundering. Hastening to their heels, Selwood unhooked the singletrees, threw them over the backs of the frightened horses, and, slapping them by turns smartly on the haunches, got them, splashing and struggling, ashore. Then bidding the teamster follow, he recrossed the creek, turned up the seat of his buckboard, took out, hand over hand, a length of heavy chain, passed it to the teamster to carry over, and, unhooking his own team, walked behind them, doubletree in one hand and reins in the other, across the creek. It was the work of but few minutes to fasten one end of the chain to the tongue of the stalled wagon and give directions to the two men as to where to stand and what to do. The settler was put with the team still hitched to the wagon. From the end of the wagon tongue the chain drawn taut reached ashore, where, on the sandy approach to the ford, Selwood had hooked his own team into the chain and, passing it between them, had hooked the rescued team to the chain's end.

With everything ready, Selwood gave final instructions. "Now if your king-bolt holds," he said, "we'll yank that wagon out; if it gives, you'll have to wait till you can rig another—there's a freighting outfit coming along about two hours behind—now everybody—all together!"

Selwood loosed a stentorian yell; the six horses, galvanized by the shock, bent to the job. The boy lashed with his lines and the settler

I've helped pull a wagon out of that hole," he said good-naturedly; "it probably won't be the last. I had to be pulled out of there once, myself; nobody uses this ford that knows it. Where you headed for?"

"Sleepy Cat. Where you bound?" "Looks as if the whole United States is heading for Sleepy Cat. Give me a hand with that buckboard, boy, and I'll be moving." The three men pulled the buckboard across the creek without difficulty, helped Selwood to hitch his team and put back his chain. Selwood explained in answer to pointed questions that he was in the freighting business and looked after the Russell and Wentworth outfits through the mountains. Fyler, in turn, said he was taking some merchandise out to open a store in Sleepy Cat.

Selwood, answering laconically a rapid flow of questions, was glad to be ready to drive on. He gathered his reins to step into the buckboard. As he lifted his foot, with one hand on the dash and the other on the seat, to do so, his eyes fell on Fyler's first wagon, standing twenty yards away. The canvas opening at the hind end was parted and to his great surprise he saw that at the moment it framed the face of a girl of eighteen or twenty years. She did not see Selwood, and he stood motionless, staring at the unexpected sight.

She was bareheaded, with her hair parted in the middle and drawn plainly over her temples. On her neck a simple kerchief rested loosely above a simple dress. Women-folk were not uncommon in emigrant trains; indeed, they were the rule. Yet Selwood paused as if petrified at the ordinary sight. Unluckily for him, his horses, less interested in the situation, champed at their bits and tried to start. More even than the clear profile had promised was revealed in the full face; it was mere girlhood—simplicity and frank innocence—but it made Selwood catch his breath.

When her eyes fell on Selwood she looked rather quickly away and the parted canvas flap softly closed. Selwood stepped gingerly up into the buckboard and settled himself in his seat. The impatient horses leaped ahead. He did not attempt to look back.

Selwood reached Sleepy Cat late that night. His tired team headed without guiding hand for the Russell and Wentworth horse barn.

Selwood threw his reins to a waiting hostler. He got stiffly down after his long ride, tipped up the lazy-back seat, took out and stuffed into a side pocket of his coat the good-looking girl's shoe, and walked forward. As he passed the open door of the office he saw the barn boss, McAlpin, in confab with a little woman sitting in the chair at the desk. Near them, listening, stood an overgrown boy of twenty. The woman was talking earnestly and rapidly. Selwood was hungry, dust-covered, and tired, and without speaking to McAlpin he passed out through the gangway doors and started for his room at Doctor Carpy's hotel.

McAlpin in the barn office stood profoundly attentive to the story of the little woman sitting at the desk, with a handkerchief, much knotted, in her hands and with great trouble expressed in her tear-stained eyes.

The barn boss was plainly interested in the tale the strange woman was pouring into his ear. Of the men that profess they have no time to listen to other people's troubles, James McAlpin never was one. He had almost

a chance," insisted McAlpin, "he was just plain robbed—that's what I call it, robbed. Was the six hundred all the money you had, Mrs. McCracken?"

"Every cent in the world," wept the woman, "and Moses knew better than to go near a gambling house."

As a distributing point for a wide-spread mountain territory, Sleepy Cat even at this time boasted trading and supply houses out of all proportion in size and importance to its population, and these stores, with frontier disregard of fire hazard, were housed mostly in one long block. In that block could be found the widely known establishment of John Cole—the tall, spare brother of the town blacksmith; the long, rambling store of Alexis Roubidoux, the French trader, with nearly all the business of the Gunlock and the Falling Wall reservations—Roubidoux with the squaw wife, the brown toupee, the gray glass eye, and the dyed mustache and goatee.

In this row, too, were the Kick-bush brothers, Chris and Otto—big men with bristling mustaches and perspiring foreheads, always hustling, always sweating—who controlled most of the supply business from the mining camps at Horse Head and Thief River, north and south. Last of all in that block was the man whom nobody knew, not even his own clerks, Van Tammel, the silent Dutch trader, tall as a Pomeranian, ungainly as a Hollander—the man who heard all and said nothing. He had the Mormon trade.

A riot of celebration had been loosed on the great day to greet the advance guard of the coming railroad. The pioneers and adventurers within a radius of two hundred miles had congregated in their picturesque to do the occasion honor.

Naturally, she got scant recognition, and was hardly given time to introduce herself and tell her story, before Moses was thrown bodily into the street and Mrs. McCracken was strongly urged, under threat of arrest, out after him. Neither storms nor tears availed; the two arguments that had always subdued her dead husband had no weight in the River quarter.

Baffled and disheartened, she returned with her son to pester McAlpin and, having cornered him, told of the fresh indignities she had suffered in her efforts to reclaim her own.

To her surprise, the barn boss was angry at her. He told her flatly she had disobeyed his orders, ruined everything; and on this the two joined issue.

It was in the very midst of their animated discussion that a well-set, leisurely man walked unobtrusively into the office. This was John Lefever, head wagon boss for Russell and Wentworth, just in with a long string of wagons, west-bound. With feet of small size and notwithstanding the largeness of his frame, Lefever walked gingerly and with hardly any noise. He carried in his hand a long whip; this he placed in the rack quietly in order that he might lose nothing of the talk going on behind him; and, to emphasize his ostensible indifference to the subject-matter, he whistled softly to himself as he fingered the other whips in the rack and, having selected one to try out, turned slowly around, the prey to curiosity, to see what manner of person was matching Jim McAlpin for once in fast talking. Having satisfied himself on this point by a brief glance, Lefever started for the door leading into the stable.

McAlpin, pressed for help and still indignant at Mrs. McCracken's new story, was not minded to let him escape. He darted between the big fellow and the door. "No—stop, John,

McAlpin had a very definite idea

look here a minute. I want you to hear this!"

Lefever saw there was no escape, and he was forced to hear the whole story. "Well," he asked, at the conclusion, "what are you going to do about it?"

"What can I do? It's Bunty Bartoe's place, John. Can I afford to get dumped into the river?"

Lefever, as if disclaiming personal responsibility, moved out into the barn. But McAlpin hung on to him. Then Lefever said something, whatever it was, in a low tone that caused McAlpin to lower his tone. A whispered conference followed. "Do you think it would be all right to ask him, John?" urged McAlpin, as Lefever turned to get away.

"If he doesn't want to do it, he won't do it, will he?" snapped Lefever.

"Would he get angry with me asking him, d'you think?" called McAlpin after his retreating friend.

"If he does I'll get your job, won't I? No! He won't get angry."

Lefever was half way down to the stalls, McAlpin stopped long enough at the office door to tell the "Mrs." and Moses to bide—speaking sternly to Moses. Then grabbing his cap he hustled into the street.

Head down, and only glancing, without lifting it, from under the short visor of his cap at the men in twos and threes and scattered groups—teamsters, emigrants, frontiersmen, adventurers—that loitered in the open spaces or moved aimlessly along the middle of the street, McAlpin made straight up the hill above the River quarter toward a large

frame structure set some fifty feet back from the street below the brow of the hill and isolated. A broad sign high above the large double doors of the building—thrown wide open now—reading "John Selwood, Gambler," left no doubt as to the nature of the owner's business.

David Tracy—the old "partner," afterward so seriously wounded—whom Selwood had originally set up in the establishment, had been given carte blanche—and used it—in spending money to make his gambling hall a western place to be talked about.

With Tracy disabled, young Selwood had assumed entire responsibility for the place. And as a further defiance to any aggrieved enemies of the Sanger-Boyd following, Selwood's name, at Tracy's behest, though against Selwood's wishes, had been conspicuously placed above the doors.

Selwood's was known from the Missouri river almost to the Sierras as an exceptional place and one of repute—where there was no saloon and no disreputable adjunct, and none near it; where no one was asked to play, and where no limit was placed on the player.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Charles J. Blackburn, Mesa rancher



"No! He Won't Get Angry."

WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

Casa Grande was the mecca of state musicians on March 30th, 31st, and April 1st and 2nd, when the annual session of the State Music Federation met in a three day session.

Thomas H. Shumaker, a homesteader, was killed and Robert White, a forest ranger, was seriously wounded in a gun fight in the Lincoln national forest near Captain, N. M.

Governor Richard C. Dillon of New Mexico pardoned Charles Brown, 16 years old, from serving further at the state reformatory to which institution he was sent from San Miguel county in December, 1925.

Of the total of 328,429 cattle shipped out of the state of Arizona last year, California received 234,909, Colorado 27,612, New Mexico 18,740, Texas 13,583, Old Mexico 10,321, Nebraska 6,223, Utah 6,400, Kansas 5,241,571.

In the hope of perhaps preventing new recruits for the youthful gang of thieves which has long been operating in Santa Fe, the city council of that city has announced its intention to enforce strictly an old curfew ordinance.

At a meeting of the Northern New Mexico Fair Association, held in Raton recently, the dates of the 1927 fair were changed to September 5, 6 and 7. September 5th is Labor Day and a holiday upon which many people will be able to visit the fair who otherwise might not be able to come.

The number of range cattle in New Mexico decreased 6.5 per cent during 1925 and 2.2 per cent during 1926, according to a report issued by the district forest office at Albuquerque. Prices, according to the report, increased \$9.12 a head since Jan. 1, 1925, resulting in an increased total value of \$7,937,000.

In order to aid hay-growers of Arizona to obtain the highest prices for their product through improvement of the grade of hay produced, four University of Arizona agriculture experts recently attended a government conducted training school in El Paso for two weeks. P. H. Ross, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service, said in Tucson.

Many ranchmen in New Mexico have spent as much as \$40,000 and on some ranches even more for the development of watering places on the range. Water is one of the most important essentials in range livestock operation, declares A. L. Walker of the New Mexico A. & M. College, and if not naturally supplied, must be furnished by wells or reservoirs.

A total value of \$180,000,000 is given the production of Arizona's basic industries for 1926 in a report on business conditions in Arizona presented at the Pacific Coast Transportation board's meeting in Phoenix by P. C. Spillbury, president of the Arizona Industrial Congress and chairman of the board's Arizona-New Mexico Chamber of Commerce committee.

An association to be known as the Fruitgrowers' Organization of the Farmington district was formed at a meeting last week of the fruit growers of the section and the San Juan horticultural board. J. C. Rosebrough was elected president and Will Allen, secretary. An executive committee of five was appointed. A similar organization was also formed at Aztec, N. M.

Arizona's proverbial "million dollar rains" literally flowed with pure yellow gold a few weeks ago, and today the state is experiencing its greatest mining rush in recent history, if not in all time. First signs of the yellow metal which ultimately led to the Dripping Springs "strike" were uncovered after a week of heavy rains in the district about the middle of February, when the rich dyke was revealed after rivulets had washed away the earth.



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Some Hams!

Hams weighing ninety pounds each were obtained from the world's largest hog, slaughtered recently near Hagers town, Md. The animal weighed 1,400 pounds alive.—Capper's Weekly.

Good Health Keeps A Woman Young

Texarkana, Ark.—"I was rundown, weak, nervous and sick. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, so I did and it proved to be a great benefit to me. In a short time I was feeling like a different person. All I can say is, that I was greatly benefited by the 'Favorite Prescription' and I have heard other women say that they were, too."—Mrs. J. M. Halbert, 216 Hickory St.

The wisest thing to do, is to get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, in liquid or tablets, at your nearest drug store.

Large bottles, liquid \$1.35; Tablets \$1.25 and 65c. Write Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., if you feel the need of advice.

Soft Corns

Money Back Says Your Druggist if Moore's Emerald Oil Doesn't Do Away With All Soreness and Pain in 24 Hours.

Get a bottle of Moore's Emerald Oil with the understanding that if it does not put an end to the pain and soreness and do away with the corn itself your money will be promptly returned.

Don't worry about how long you've had it or how many other preparations you have tried. This powerful penetrating oil is one preparation that will help to make your painful aching feet so healthy and free from corn and bunion troubles that you'll be able to go anywhere and do anything in absolute feet comfort.

So marvelously powerful is Moore's Emerald Oil that thousands have found it gives wonderful results in the treatment of dangerous swollen or inflamed veins. Your druggist is selling lots of it.

Healthy, Happy Babies

Weeds are the wound dressers of the soil. Whenever man or nature makes a scar, the vigorous, coarse-leaved weeds find out the spot and straightway mend the injury. Blasted and much obliterated, the weed, of whatever breed, is one of the most useful forces in nature. The farmer regards it as a foe, the gardener as a nuisance. In truth, it is a friend that persists, regardless of ill treatment and attempts at extermination. Soil, to preserve its strength, must be protected with some sort of nature covering, otherwise the rains leech it, or wash away the precious particles of mold that make it reproductive. Man neglects this factor in his dealings with the earth. Plowed fields are allowed to go uncovered after the crop is harvested. Washouts are left to take care of themselves. So is

burned-over land. In all three instances great damage results, and much more would follow but for the energy of the weed family.—Don C. Seitz in the Outlook.

The Blue Danube

Near Vienna on the Danube at the Iron Gates the speed of the current is from 12 to 16 feet per second—and the British monitor the Glowworm got stymied halfway up it, couldn't go either forward or astern, and had to hold down her valves to get a high enough head of steam to struggle out of it. It was a question whether she would go up or blow up.

It takes a special towing steamer, pulling itself up on a cable from one end and one-half to two hours, to go up this two-kilometer stretch. The Germans used locomotives to flow ships through it during the war. Down below Orsova these dreaded Iron Gates are not one-half as wicked as

some penalty Friday morning, May 20, for the murder of Miguel Bernal, his partner, on Nov. 4, 1925, the Supreme Court of Arizona ruled in an opinion written by Justice A. G. McAllister and concurred in by Chief Justice Henry D. Ross, and Justice A. C. Lockwood. Justice McAllister signed the death warrant.

That the death of W. C. White, forest official in the Lincoln national forest, who died from gun-shot wounds inflicted by Thomas Shumaker, forest homesteader, was the result of a long existing hatred of the young ranger by Shumaker was indicated at Alamogordo when it was said that Shumaker had on several occasions threatened the life of White while the forester was a ranger in that district. Shumaker was killed by members of the posse which accompanied White to arrest the rancher on a charge of incenseurism.

A truck load of men en route to fight the forest fire at Captain in the

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Family and Children's Remedy

Is best for baby. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opium, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Open formula on every label.

At all Druggists

Write for free booklet of babies from grateful mothers.

Anglo-American Drug Co. 218-217 Fulton St. New York

Deafness—Head Noises

RELIEVED BY

"This is All Right When it's Dry Enough."

abated. The mired wagon creaked vilely, groaned, and with the wheels plunging through the gripping sand moved unceremoniously. A fresh

them—but the more closely they held him. He had come from far across the sea and crossed forbidding deserts to reach the Great American West, penniless but thrifty, and fortified with the resolve to weep with the weepers and rejoice with the glad. As a Scotsman's nature had fitted him for the difficult role of being all things to all men, and as he listened in the stuffy, strong-smelling, cluttered-up little office of the big division barn of the Russell and Wentworth Freighting company—the first barn, by the way, ever built in Sleepy Cat—as he looked from the little wisp of a woman, weeping and pouring out her woes before him, to the lanky, overgrown twenty-year-old son at her side—sheepish now and hang-dog in looks—McAlpin felt that in coolness and confidence in himself he was pretty nearly master of the situation; and he looked his part.

"What's that, Mrs. McCracken?" he demanded, suddenly eyeing the woman, and throwing more emphasis

**BOLERO AND PLAITS ASSIST;
DAINTY FROCKS OF WASH SILK**

CLEVER platings and the "nifty" bolero are playing an interesting duel this season, achieving in their combination a most youthful silhouette for the daytime frock.

In the interest of smart styling every sort of a plait has been requisitioned to play a part, from the simple box or knife genre to all sorts of curious new-fangled versions. Box-plaiting, which alternates either color or fabric or both, is very popular just now. Its effectiveness is told in the skirt of the frock in this picture.

In this frock, plaiting plus a bolero

ton and they do, indeed, rub to perfection. In fact the laundering of silk is often a simpler process than that of cotton—no starch and so easy to press out.

Such cunning silks especially designed for children as are on the counters these days! It's an impossibility to pass them by unnoticed. Silhouettes skimming across a silken background, fish swimming in and out of wavy, printed lines, flowers growing out of little box shapes, elephants trudging the width of the fabric, surely they might well be called



SHOWING EFFECTIVENESS OF PLAINTING PLUS BOLERO.

styling achieves a silhouette of delightful youthfulness. The skirt alternates the color of its box plaits in latest approved compose manner. The naive bolero is cut along lines of extreme simplicity which accounts for its effective girlishness. A discreet touch of braiding about the bolero and on the collar and sleeves gives a neat finish to this dress which is so typical of youthful mode.

By the way, in spite of the fact that this dress has every appearance of a two-piece model, it is in reality a one-piece. It is a favorite "stunt" of the stylist to give a two-piece aspect to short jacket and bolero costumes, which are, after all, one-piece frocks.

Bolero! What a name it is to conjure with this season. There's every type to be reckoned with from sleeveless to long-sleeved, and of every material, the latest being the georgette bolero worn in connection with formal evening dress. The black velvet jacket or bolero is a convenient one

"picture-book silks"—and the best of it is they "wash just like calico."

As for older little girls they are quite taken with the idea of having a "compose" silk dress on the order of "mother's and big sisters." Silks for this purpose in solid tones and warranted "fast color" are especially featured throughout the season's fabric display. Just as for grown-ups, the present vogue is to use two or more colors together. There is the little girl's dress in the picture, for instance. This model, recently exhibited by the Fashion Art League of America, uses a contrasting silk for cuffs, for side-ties and for pliping the neckline and scalloped hemline. In making little daughter's spring dresses it is well to carry in mind that scallops especially for the hemline are an outstanding feature in juvenile styling for spring.

Crepe de chine peasant frocks are freespoken as enjoying a big vogue this spring and summer. Since they



A CUNNING COSTUME.

to include in one's spring wardrobe for it is wearable for every occasion, and always looks well.

It counts for much happiness in the life of a little girl to be clad in a silken gown. Washable silks nowadays cost little if any more than cot-

ton and they do, indeed, rub to perfection. In fact the laundering of silk is often a simpler process than that of cotton—no starch and so easy to press out.

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The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

The true friend embraces our interests as his own. We feel another mind bent on the same end, enjoying it, insuring it, reflecting it.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your misfortunes, of which all men have some.

COOKERY AN ART

We are told that cookery is one of the fine arts. Where can one mix colors giving greater pleasure than in an appetizing dish?

The development of cookery has gone hand in hand with civilization. The more intelligent a people, the more attention they pay to the food which they give their families. Being an art as old as history, cookery in its evolution is as interesting a study as evolution is to the scientist.

Probably more people are spending part or all of their time cooking than in any other household occupation.

Care exercised in food selection and preparation is the most important factor on which rests the health, happiness and prosperity of mankind.

Cookery has its laws of proportion or right values. Its laws of harmony and contrast, its appeal to senses, as do all other arts.

Cookery appeals to the sight and taste as music appeals to the ear.

An educated sense of taste is as gratifying and as necessary for good digestion and physical well-being as the indulgence of any of the senses.

The study of cookery should be a part of every young woman's education. She should know when she has prepared a well-balanced meal as well as to know how to cook one. She should be able to feed the sick, care for the food for the aged, as well as for an office man, farmer or baby, intelligently.

To serve a meal that is attractive to the eye, satisfying to the appetite, and nourishing to the body, food that is digestible and properly balanced at a cost within the means set apart for food, is an accomplishment which any young woman may be proud of attaining. Such accomplishments come not by intuition, but by practice with training. Few cooks are born cooks; most of them have attained their proficiency as other artists attain theirs—by hard work and practice.

A trained cook should command the same respect as any other trained worker, for she keeps people well by providing them with the right kind of food, while the professional doctor takes us only for repairs.

We ask much of our house mother. She must be a nurse, cook, house-keeper, seamstress, and more often than not, the landlady of the family, while meanwhile she is trying to make ends meet with her allowance.

Marketing with a basket, whenever possible, is the best of ways. One often sees food that can be bought at a reasonable price and at a saving.

Everyday Good Things.

As the warmer weather comes, our appetites need the fresh spring greens and lighter foods.

String Bean Salad.—Marinate two cupsful of string beans with French dressing. Add one teaspoonful of finely cut chives. Place in the center of a salad dish and arrange around the base thin slices of radishes overlapping each other. Garnish on the top with a radish cut in the form of a rose.

Asparagus Salad.—Drain the stalks of canned asparagus. Cut rings from bright red pepper, one-third inch wide. Place three or four stalks in the rings and arrange on lettuce leaves. Serve with French dressing to which a tablespoonful of catsup has been added.

Watercress Salad.—There is not a more wholesome green which comes in the early spring than watercress. Eaten with a sprinkling of salt it is a delicious garnish for lamb chops. With French dressing, a dash of onion or a sliced radish, it is not only attractive but satisfying.

Frozen Pudding.—Make a sirup of one pound of sugar and one pint of water; after ten minutes boiling stir in forty blanched almonds chopped and pounded fine, two ounces each of citron chopped, raisins and currants, one ounce each of candied orange peel and lemon peel, with the juice of one lemon. Freeze.

Apple Snow.—Pare and core six good-sized apples, steam in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little lemon peel until soft, add one-half cupful of sugar or more to sweeten and the whites of two fresh eggs. Beat well for three-fourths of an hour without stopping; serve in custard cups or sherbet glasses.

French Toast.—Make a batter of two eggs, a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter, add a little grated lemon peel for flavor. Dip the trimmed toast into the batter, turn until both sides are covered, then fry in butter on both sides until brown.

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Frozen Pudding.—Make a sirup of one pound of sugar and one pint of water; after ten minutes boiling stir in forty blanched almonds chopped and pounded fine, two ounces each of citron chopped, raisins and currants, one ounce each of candied orange peel and lemon peel, with the juice of one lemon. Freeze.

Apple Snow.—Pare and core six good-sized apples, steam in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little lemon peel until soft, add one-half cupful of sugar or more to sweeten and the whites of two fresh eggs. Beat well for three-fourths of an hour without stopping; serve in custard cups or sherbet glasses.

French Toast.—Make a batter of two eggs, a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter, add a little grated lemon peel for flavor. Dip the trimmed toast into the batter, turn until both sides are covered, then fry in butter on both sides until brown.

String Bean Salad.—Marinate two cupsful of string beans with French dressing. Add one teaspoonful of finely cut chives. Place in the center of a salad dish and arrange around the base thin slices of radishes overlapping each other. Garnish on the top with a radish cut in the form of a rose.

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

IN THE MOVIES

Douglas and Dorothy were walking one day when something very strange, and very exciting happened.

At first Douglas and Dorothy could not make out what it was.

"What is that sound?" asked Dorothy, "I think he is very cross."

"But the people don't seem to mind what he says except they move about as he tells them to," said Douglas. "They don't look as if they thought he was angry."

And then they noticed that the man standing upon the high box was talking to them. He had a large black something before him, and he was turning around a little handle all the time.

"No, children," he was saying, "run as if you were afraid."

"But we're not afraid," said Douglas, putting his hands in his pockets. "We love adventures and we're not afraid of anything. We've had too good a time to be 'fraid-cats'!"

At that every one laughed and the man on the high box laughed too.

"We don't want you to be frightened," continued the man, "but you must run! That's part of the picture."

"What picture?" the children asked.

"The picture for the movies," said the man. "You can see yourselves on the screen later on! Now run! And when you have gone far enough I will call to you to come back."

Off started Douglas and Dorothy running for all they were worth, and later the man told them to see themselves on a certain day in a certain theater.

When that day came along Douglas and Dorothy, you may be sure, were at the theater before the doors were opened. Later Uncle John came too.

"We've come to see ourselves," they told the man at the door when at last it opened.

"You have, have you?" asked the man. "Well, I'd just like to tell you we're having Charlie Chaplin today on the screen. We don't need anything else."

Douglas and Dorothy didn't pay any attention. They were too excited.

Thousands of Testimonials From Doctors, Nurses and Dentists Say So.

For correcting over-acidity and quickly relieving belching, gas, sickness, heartburn, nausea, biliousness and other digestive disorders, BELL-ANS has been proved of great value for the past thirty years. Not a laxative but a tested Sure Relief for Indigestion. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to take. Send for free samples to: Bell & Co., Inc., Orangeburg, N. Y.—Adv.

Japan Develops Film Art

American motion pictures have always been popular in the Orient, and those about Indians, and the "Wild West" have been especially popular. Chaplin films also found a ready favor, but Japan is rapidly developing a film art of its own. The most popular film in Japan today is one called "Schoolmaster Matsumoto." It is an extremely simple story of the grammar grades, the climax being the rescue by the schoolmaster of one of his pupils who has fallen into the river. The film, though so simple in theme as to arouse wonder among American movie experts, ran for a full year continuously in Tokyo.

WHITE LOAF CAKE

1/2 cup shortening, 3 level tsp. Calumet Baking Powder, 1 1/4 cup sugar, 1 level tsp. salt, 1 cup milk, 4 egg whites, 3 cups flour.

Cream fat and sugar. Add milk alternately to flour, baking powder and salt, sifted thoroughly. Add whites of eggs or fold in last, stirring gently. Use any flavoring to suit taste. Bake in layer-cake pans thirty minutes at 325 degrees Fahrenheit. Serve with Whipped Cream.

Many Flying Creatures

William Beebe, well-known explorer, says: "Borneo is a land of flying creatures, and besides birds, bats and insects, I saw squirrels, lizards, frogs, and even snakes occasionally, trusting themselves to the thin air, buoying themselves, or at least breaking their fall with parachutes or membranes of fur, skin or scales."

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 20 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Dog Mothers Pigs

Mothered by a dog, four pigs are thriving on a farm at Kilmacrennan, Donegal, Ireland. A sow on the farm gave birth to a litter of 17 pigs. About the same time the dog had puppies. The farmer drowned the puppies, so the dog adopted the four pigs from the sow.

PERMANENT RELIEF FOR ECZEMA

Used by noted physician for forty years. Most obstinate cases overcome. Write for information, or send \$2 for remedy. The Madden Co., Box 872, El Paso, Texas.—Adv.

Hope springs exulting on triumphant wings.—Burns.

For some not to be martyred is a martyrdom.—Dante.

Needed Watching

On a recent automobile trip there were four grown-ups and one child. For hours we had followed the well marked Route 17. I looked at Bobby who was watching intently, but nevertheless looked weary.

"Bobby," said I, "you had better take a nap."

"I'd like to," answered Bobby, "and I'd do it if I wasn't afraid you'd lose 17."

Sister Bertha

A little girl went home from Sunday school (kindergarten department) last Sunday and was asked what she had learned in Sunday school.

She proudly answered that she had learned about Christ's sister.

"But Christ had no sister," was the reply.

"Oh, yes, he did, for the teacher said her name was Bertha Christ."—The Congregationalist.

Lost Empire Through Unwillingness to Act

Hesitancy in the last month of his career caused Pompey to lose his chance to make himself master of Rome and the ancient world. He had collected an army of 500,000 men in northern Greece. His rival, Caesar, had less than a third as many when he followed Pompey. For months the hostile armies watched each other warily hesitating to attack, though Pompey had so many more men it is difficult to account for his lack of energy. Finally the clash came and Pompey's troops won the day. Caesar had to retreat and Pompey might have crushed him had he pursued diligently, or he might have crossed into Italy and won back the peninsula. Instead, he followed Caesar leisurely, and the decisive battle did not come until Caesar had had time to rally his forces and to choose the battlefield. Pompey was driven in flight to Pharsalia, led to Egypt and there was treacherously slain by one of his own officers.—Kansas City Star.

Bell-Ans Really Sure Relief

Thousands of Testimonials From Doctors, Nurses and Dentists Say So.

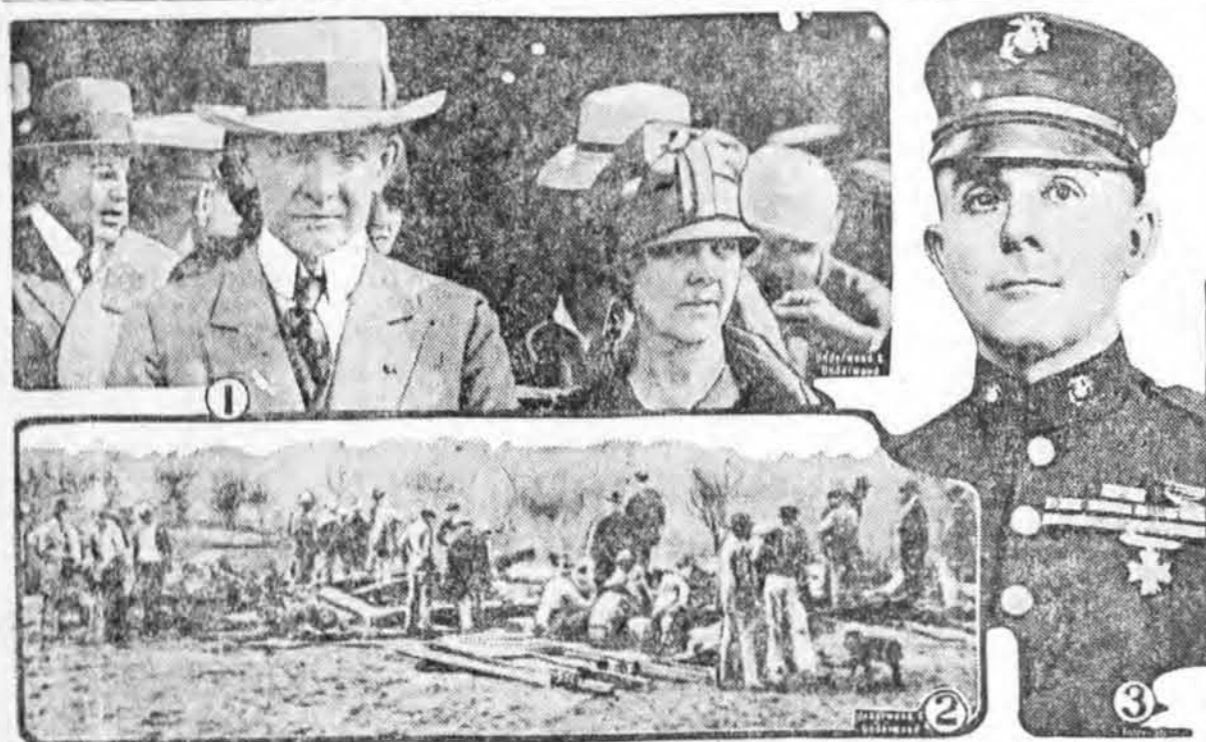
For correcting over-acidity and quickly relieving belching, gas, sickness, heartburn, nausea, biliousness and other digestive disorders, BELL-ANS has been proved of great value for the past thirty years. Not a laxative but a tested Sure Relief for Indigestion. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to take. Send for free samples to: Bell & Co., Inc., Orangeburg, N. Y.—Adv.

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1—Vice President and Mrs. Dawes visit Havana. 2—Photograph shows the ruin caused by a tornado at Klondike, Ark., in which several lives were lost. 3—Sergt. Maj. James B. Montague killed in the line of duty in Shanghai.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

War Activities in China Focus Interest of the World.

THE killing of a number of American and British citizens by Bolshevik Chinese mobs during the week ending March 25 has brought the crisis in China to the verge of war. Ultra-nationalists have been delivered by the American and British commanders demanding that the lives of their nationals be protected. Failure to comply will mean that Nanking will be treated as a military area subject to bombardment and attack by the American and British forces. Following the fall of Shanghai to the Cantonese army the armies of the north China war lord evacuated the cities of Nanking and Chungking without a fight, but following the occupation of Nanking by the Cantonese the south China forces opened fire, on March 24, on groups of foreigners concentrated there awaiting embarkation on American destroyers, killing some Americans and some British. There were 155 Americans included in the group of foreigners subjected to the Chinese bombardment, which was at once repelled by both American and British warships. The foreigners were concentrated for evacuation on a hill in the northern part of the city, where the Standard Oil company plant is located. The shelling by the southern irregulars began shortly before 4 p. m. A few minutes later the United States destroyers Noa and Preston, which had 145 American women and children aboard, and the British cruiser Emerald shelled the area surrounding the hill. With the object of opening the way for the immediate evacuation of the foreigners, combined American and British forces were landed.

America, a number of European nations and Japan were represented by land and naval contingents at Shanghai when the Cantonese army captured the native city on March 29. The main force of soldiers and machines landed for the protection of the foreign settlement consisted of 2,500 United States marines and 15,000 British soldiers. To these were added small numbers of French and Japanese sailors and marines. The fall of the city was followed by a general strike of factory workers in all industries involving several thousand workmen, bringing with it a reign of terror throughout both the native and foreign sections. The Central Labor union, immediately following the declaration of a general strike, issued pistols and ammunition to 300 workmen, who immediately went gunning for British troops and police and evacuating north era soldiers.

Because of the presence of American and British troops in the foreign section disorders there were minimized to a large extent, but disturbances raged in the adjoining native areas. There was constant sniping from alleyways and second story windows. In the northern, or Chapel, district of the city, adjacent to the railway station, laborers attempted to avenge themselves upon a force of about 3,000 northern soldiers, who battled for the small district, unable to escape.

American marines guarded the Markham road bridge leading from the native city into the foreign settlement, and prevented the foreign section from entering the foreign section of the city. This bridge is a strategic point in the factory district, particularly susceptible to labor agitation, and an important thoroughfare, the scene of many conflicts in the past between the Chinese and foreigners. At this point one American was wounded.

By March 23 Admiral C. S. Williams, in command of the United States naval forces, and Colonel Hill, in command of the American marines, had reorganized their forces to meet any recrudescence of the rioting, looting, burning, and killing which raged in the native section for 36 hours after its fall to the south China nationalists. The American officials expressed confidence that the Cantonese regulars, then holding the native city, would prevent any new disturbances.

A BOMB burst in the European situation on March 19 when Italy notified the British government of its anxiety over the claimed massing of Yugo-Slavian troops on the Albanian frontier. At the same time Italy warned France against supplying Yugo-Slavia with war materials, and claimed to have evidence that France was secretly aiding the Slavs in preparing for an invasion of Albania which is a pawn in the struggle between Italy and Yugo-Slavia for dominance in the Balkans and the new revolution. If it comes, will represent the Yugo-Slavs' effort to secure the overlordship of Albania, which now is held by Italy.

England took immediate steps to prevent the possibility of war in the Balkans. The English government sided with Italy, and for the first time since the visit of Sir Austen Chamberlain to Leghorn, Italy, the British and French policies were brought into sharp conflict through the Italo-French struggle for Balkan supremacy. Since last October the British and Italian policies in the Mediterranean and Balkans have been absolutely in agreement, but the Belgrade gesture was the first open indication of the extent to which the British support of Italy goes.

The amount of publicity given the incident cleared the atmosphere, and by the end of the week the war cloud that had so suddenly arisen had almost entirely disappeared.

THE sessions of the preparatory disarmament commissions opened at Geneva on March 21. At the first sessions Lord Robert Cecil submitted the British draft of the proposed convention for reducing armaments which tacitly supported the objections raised in the United States memorandum against the French theory of the "potentiality of war," elaborated on by M. Paul-Boncour, which includes all the industrial, financial, economic, and agricultural resources of the nations in a labyrinthine complexity to achieve disarmament.

The British proposal leaves the figures on the sizes of armies, navies, and air forces blank, but Lord Cecil intimated he favors basing a military organization on population and the proportion of the existent forces with due account for the geographical location.

On the 23rd M. Paul-Boncour appeared to Hugh Gibson, the American delegate to the conference, to accept the French proposals for a disarmament treaty. He pointed out that it provides that the United States, as well as Russia, be represented on the permanent disarmament commission, although America is not a member of the league. The French plan proposes the junking of the Washington treaty by providing a global allocation of tonnage for navies, permitting each power to build whatever category of craft it pleases. The proposition provides for the allotment of a maximum cubic centimeter and amount of horse-power to be developed by motors of airplanes. It also provides for a permanent disarmament committee sitting at Geneva to control disarmament everywhere.

All the great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and Italy, oppose the French plan, leaving only the little entente supporting it.

Count von Bernstorff, the German delegate, demurred that the league disarmament commission proceed to execute the Versailles treaty and the league covenant reducing all armaments.

"The states already disarmed by the treaties are entitled to insist on general disarmament," he said. "Germany now is a member of the league and enjoys all the rights of the organization. We anticipate an epoch when the only war possible is the league against an aggressor, and no state should be permitted to be strong enough to defy all the members. Germany can support only a practical solution—reduction to a general level for all armaments."

A FEDERAL court decision rendered in New York on March 23 holds it unlawful to possess grape juice that has fermented and contains a sufficient amount of alcohol to make it intoxicating. Quoting section 20, title 2, of the national prohibition act, Judge Hand read:

"The penalties provided in this act against the manufacture of liquor

without a permit shall not apply to a person who manufactures nonintoxicating elder and fruit juices exclusively for use in his own home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons who have permits to manufacture vinegar."

He then declared:

"I can hardly regard grape juice containing 13 per cent of alcohol as nonintoxicating. Possession of grape juice for home use which was nonintoxicating when manufactured by the possessor, becomes unlawful under the act whenever the liquor becomes intoxicating, whether through natural fermentation or otherwise."

A POLITICAL move of more than usual moment was the announcement by former Postmaster General Burton of his support of Gov. Al Smith for the Democratic nomination for President. General Burton has been a supporter of William G. McAdoo for the nomination, but on March 23 was reported as saying that Governor Smith "is the most available man in the Democratic party for the Democratic nomination in 1928, and if nominated will carry every state in the solid South."

THE American army good will flyers who have been touring South America are now well on their way home. By the 24th they had reached French Guiana. On the 21st they made a record flight for the trip, covering 1,100 miles, landing at Para, Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon river. On the 23rd the bodies of Capt. C. F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton, of the good will crew, who were killed in the accident to the "Detroit" at Buenos Aires, arrived at New York.

THE United States has notified Mexico that March 28 will be the end of the smuggling treaty between this country and Mexico. This is significant because this treaty, among other things, prohibits the shipment of arms to Mexican revolutionists without the knowledge of the Calles government.

The abrogation of the convention makes possible the lifting of the arms embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico. With the smuggling treaty in operation the lifting of the arms embargo would have little punitive or disciplinary effect if directed against the Mexican government on account of its confiscation of the property of American citizens under the oil and land laws. With it removed the decks will be cleared and this government will be empowered to move if the President decides drastic action is necessary to protect American property in Mexico.

WISCONSIN and Minnesota have attempted to impose taxes on shares of national bank stock but a decision of the United States Supreme court holds the state laws in these states to be in violation of a federal law prohibiting rates in excess of those upon "other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens."

Both cases involved the interpretation of section 5219 of revised statutes, which sanctions the taxation of shares of national banks in a state with the restriction that "the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such state."

The court held that competition may exist between capital invested in national banks and other moneyed capital, even though the competition deal with some but not all phases of the business of national banks.

In the Minnesota case it was shown that under the statutes of that state shares of national banks and of other banks and of mortgage loan companies are taxed at a higher rate than money or credits used in other forms of enterprise.

A TOTAL of 2,314,905 visitors were registered at the 19 national parks and 32 national monuments of the United States during 1926, a gain of 290,343 over the previous year, according to a statement issued by Dr. Hubert Work, secretary of the Interior. The total receipts increased from \$670,920 to \$826,454, although the automobile fees in many of the parks were cut in half.

Plan to Control Cucumber Mosaic

Remove Weeds and Other Plants on Which Disease Lives in Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cucumber mosaic, a disease prevalent in practically all cucumber-growing sections in the central and eastern states, can be largely controlled by following certain methods outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture calculated to remove weeds and other plants on which the disease lives through the winter. Recent studies by the department have demonstrated that the disease overwinters in the seed or the roots of the wild cucumber, milkweed, wild ground cherry, pokeweed, and catnip. Methods of eradicating these hosts, tested and recommended by the department, are discussed in Department Bulletin 1461-D, just issued.

Isolate Cucumber Fields.

It is recommended that the cucumber fields be located at a distance from the farm buildings and the vegetable garden. Such isolation is important because it has been found that the wild cucumber, milkweed, and ground cherry are commonly found about the farm buildings and that mosaic plants of these species are more likely to occur near garden plots as a result of earlier infection from cultivated cucurbits.

If possible the field should be surrounded by other cultivated crops, since their cultivation will reduce the number of wild hosts about the field. It has also been found that fields so situated are less likely to be infested with insects that carry and spread the disease.

Remove Obnoxious Plants.

All plants known to carry mosaic over winter should be removed from the field itself and from all land within a radius of 50 to 75 yards. In the case of the wild cucumber, milkweed, wild ground cherry, and catnip, the plants should be dug out if they are not too abundant, but it has been found that if they appear the plants eventually will die out. Where pokeweed occurs it is best to cut down as far as possible into the large roots and cover the cut surface with salt. If the field receives the clean cultivation that cucurbits require, many of the wild hosts will be removed in the process. The first eradication should be made just before planting, and the field and vicinity should be inspected regularly thereafter at intervals of 3 to 10 days.

Since the disease is carried from the wild hosts to the cucurbits by insects, the field should be sprayed or dusted regularly in order to keep down plant lice and cucumber beetles. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Charcoal Lessens Many Troubles Among Poultry

Experience has taught us that if charcoal is kept before the poultry at all times the sorts of many digestive troubles will be lessened, if not entirely avoided. A small hopper such as is used for the oyster shell should be used for the charcoal, so that the fowls may pick at it at will. The charcoal tends to sweeten the digestive tract, thus doing away with gases and preventing foods from spoiling in the crop. Charcoal is inexpensive.

It does not pay to empty the wood ashes in the poultry yard, as only a very small part of this is charcoal, and the ash makes valuable fertilizer. However, if the ashes are emptied in the dust bath they are a great help in ridding the fowls of lice, and at the same time they will pick up what charcoal is contained therein.

Small chicks should have the charcoal granulated for them as they are unable to pick up the larger pieces.

FARM NOTES

Soils, like tools, wear out They must be renewed.

From the farmers' viewpoint, one-half of marketing is buying.

Plant disease specialists certify that best potato yields are from certified seed.

Crops grown on the farm or locally usually form the most economical feeding ration.

Money lost on unneeded farm implements would pay for many household conveniences and comforts.

Being economical does not mean doing without labor-saving farm implements and home equipment to save a dollar or two.

A few complaints have been made against sweet clover pasture because the milk from cattle pasturing on it is occasionally tainted. This occurs mostly in the early spring.

A spike tooth narrow with a two by four scantling wired in front of the second row of teeth and with the teeth set nearly vertical makes a good drag for leveling down gopher mounds when the driver rides the drag.

Oats Produced for Grain Unprofitable

Farmers Can Well Substitute Other Grain.

Oats are one of the least profitable grain crops raised in New Jersey. This statement was made by Prof. G. W. Musgrave, agronomist at the College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Several years of observation and study have convinced Professor Musgrave that most farmers can well substitute soy beans, wheat, rye, or barley for the oats generally used in the common rotations. Particularly valuable are soy beans. At the present time it costs \$34 to produce an acre of them whereas it costs \$39 to produce an acre of oats. Even more striking is the difference in value between these two crops at the time of maturity; soy beans are worth \$55 an acre, and oats are worth only \$23.

Soy beans yield one to three or four tons per acre, and under favorable conditions should average two tons. In feeding value they compare favorably with alfalfa hay. Hence, on farms where considerable hay is fed, they may readily replace much other hay or rye or oats.

The soy bean is a legume and, consequently, a soil improver. By planting this crop the amount of nitrogen fertilizer required will be much less, for, like all legumes, it adds rather than removes nitrogen from the soil. If soy beans have never been grown on the field before, it is necessary to inoculate the seed. This is most easily done by the "soil and seed method" described in Extension Bulletin 32, issued free of charge by the College of Agriculture at New Brunswick.

When soy beans precede wheat in the rotation, prompt action at harvest time is necessary in order to prepare a seed bed properly for the wheat.

Water Warmed for Fall Pigs Helps Make Gains

Through the cold months pigs will pay big returns for the trouble and expense of warming their water. A feeding trial at the Ames experiment station showed that the pigs given warm water, through automatic troughs, not only matured earlier, but made gains on considerably less feed. Both lots were fed the same ration. The pigs that were fed in the old-fashioned troughs, where no attempt was made to warm the water, took 111 days to reach a weight of 225 pounds, and required 423 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. They showed a margin over feed cost of \$5.98 each.

On the other hand, the pigs that were given the warmed water from the automatic troughs, reached an average weight of 225 pounds in 106 days, and required only 379 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. They showed a profit over feed cost of \$7.13 each.

If one takes into consideration the saving in grain and the fact that these pigs reach maturity earlier than the others, the increased profit per pig was \$1.70 in favor of warming the water.

Green Manure Crop Will Draw on Soil Moisture

Any green manure crop, whether rye, sweet clover or weeds, draws heavily on soil moisture. It is quite necessary, then, to watch the weather during the spring when such a crop is growing. If the season is below normal in rainfall, the rye may use up so much water that the corn crop will have a hard time getting enough and may die during a short period of drought. A ton of dry matter in the green manure crop may represent an amount of water equal to the entire rainfall of June.

Pasturing reduces the amount of water used by such a crop. Green manure may also be disced down or plowed under earlier than was originally planned. All green manure crops must be first thoroughly disced into the soil if danger of insufficient moisture is to be avoided. Discing also helps work the crop into the soil so that rapid decay will follow and the growing crop will receive the most benefit. Sweet clover decays more rapidly than rye and may cause somewhat less loss of moisture after it has been turned under.

Increase Cottonseed in the Ration for Steers

When the price of hominy is 10 per cent higher than the price of cottonseed meal, the amount of cottonseed meal should be increased so that it is 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent of the concentrated feeds in the ration for steers.

This is a statement of Prof. R. B. Hinman of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., who says that the general rule that cottonseed meal should not exceed 10 per cent of the grain ration should be shifted when hominy is high.

The increase in the cottonseed meal is economical and is safe if succulent feeds like corn silage or pea vine silage are fed.

Cottonseed meal fed to lambs may be increased to one-sixth of the grain ration if the lambs get silage and do not get legume roughage. These suggestions apply only to the present relative prices of cottonseed meal and hominy, and they cannot be used safely when the feeding period of steers exceeds 180 days or that of lambs exceeds 90 days.

RADIO

No Batteries, No Tubes in New Set

Bismuth-Coated Device Is Invented by Youthful Georgian Student

Macon, Ga.—The future radio receiver may consist of coils, condensers and a small transformer-like instrument, the invention of Dr. Palmer H. Craig, youthful head of the department of physics at Mercer university here.

There will be no tubes. There will be no transformers. There will be no batteries. There won't even be current from electric light or telephone supply.

Yet this tiny instrument that takes the place of all these is said to be more sensitive, more selective, more powerful than the average five and six-tube receiver of today. It's far from being the crystal set of old.

The invention has taken the fancy of several large radio and electrical manufacturers to the extent that Craig has already been offered as high as \$125,000 and royalties for the patent.

The device, if found practicable, is expected to revolutionize radio more than any other instrument in this field. There will be no more need for tubes, transformers, batteries or other current supply. Receivers will be simpler and much cheaper. They will be extremely easy to operate.

Amplifies Greater.

Yet they'll prove much worthier than radio receivers of today. Craig offers as one proof of this contention to the fact that the amplifying constant of his little device is 15.6, compared with only about 4, for the present combination of tubes in radio and audio-amplification.

Craig calls his device an "electromagnetic amplifier," although it does much more than amplify. It consists of about ten thin layers of formula, a hard non-electric substance, on each

of which molten bismuth has been sprayed at high pressure.

Around these layers of bismuth-coated formula, several turns of wire are wound. The plate is connected to the wire at two points while the ends of the wire are connected to the ground and the antenna terminals of the radio receiver.

The entire outfit is about the size of a radio transformer, four inches high by two inches square. This, simple as it is, says Craig, will accomplish what five tubes, transformers and the necessary A, B and C batteries will do on a modern set. It detects signals, tuned in by means of the tuning coils and condensers, and it amplifies them almost four times as greatly as the tubes used in radio and audio-frequency amplification.

Can Use Modern Sets.

No changes are required on the tube receivers of today, says the inventor, to make use of his device. Adapters, embodying the instrument, will be used with every type of hook-up.

It has increased distance and selectivity in reception to an extent as yet undetermined by the laboratory model. Although tubes and batteries could be used with it, it works best without these.

The sponsor of this invention is a youth of twenty-seven, who has just completed a post-graduate course at the University of Cincinnati before coming to Mercer. It was at Cincinnati that he worked out this instrument in his efforts to discover the effects of bismuth in a weak electromagnetic field.

His discovery was that the extremely weak radio currents brought in by condensers and tuning coils from the air cause enough of a magnetic field in the coil wound about his device as to be rectified and amplified to a great extent by the bismuth core within that field.

What will happen to this invention Craig doesn't know. He's still receiving offers that make him dizzy. In one day he got more than 50 letters and nine telegrams bringing fabulous offers to him.

SIMPLICITY OF RADIO

By POWEL CROSLLEY, JR.

INTERFERENCE

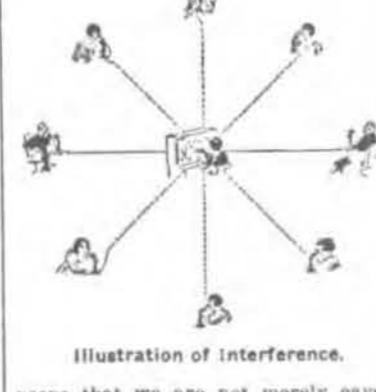
Today we are going to carry on a telephone conversation in order to illustrate what "interference" means. We go to the phone and pick up the receiver.

"Number, please—n-z," says a sweet voice at the other end of the wire. We give the number and in a moment hear a heated conversation.

"No, he did not deliver the parcel on Thursday."

"But, madam, I thought I told you—"

"Is this Ridge 3426-Y?" we asked timidly, knowing all the time that it can't be, but feeling that we must say something to make conversation and to



prove that we are not merely eavesdropping.

"Say, get off this wire, this line's in use," comes the hot retort.

"Oh, I beg pardon," we say, and hang up the receiver.

"Exchange, you got your wires crossed, I wanted Ridge 3426-Y."

"Ridge 3426-Y, one moment please—"

Then follows a long period of waiting in which there is no signal from central, no indication that the line is busy or that she is trying to complete our call. Finally a slow, halting voice is heard.

"Hel-lo cen-tral, give me Av-on 4-8-2-6-L."

It is the old lady downstairs trying to get the line. At this juncture there is a loud buzz—buzz—buzz. Central has at last found out that the phone we are calling is in use.

We call trouble such as this in calling by phone, "crossed wires," or "bad connections." The same kind of trouble in radio is called "interference." Of course in radio the problem is a much bigger one, for everyone acts as his own exchange girl, and some are not as skillful as others in "tuning in."

The freedom from interference experienced by the average radio listener is really surprising, considering this fact. Advances in set design have made this freedom from interference possible, by making them very sensitive to changes in the tuning controls. This ability of a set to easily pick up

one station without picking up others is called "selectivity." Of course, the government attempts to allot sufficiently different wave lengths, or natural vibrating periods, to the different stations so that no difficulty is encountered in selecting between them by tuning the receiving set. But there are so many broadcasting stations at the present time, that only the utmost ingenuity in set design has made possible the excellent selective performance of modern-day sets.

Most radio interference is caused by "static" and by electrical devices which set up radio waves. "Static" is due to lightning discharges, often several hundred miles away. It is recognized as clicks and crashes in the phones or speaker. No simple method of eliminating static is known, though it is not troublesome except in the summer, and constant progress in the erection of super-power broadcasting stations is making summer reception free from it, by drowning it out with loud signals. Bell ringers, violet ray machines, mechanical battery chargers, leaky insulators, and arc lamps are among the electrical devices sometimes causing interference.

No Acids, Water, Bulbs, Alkali or Vibrators

A trickle charger for "A" batteries, the Elkton, is of the crystal plate type, and has no acids, no water, no bulbs, no alkali and no vibrators. It is said to operate without noise to keep a battery at peak.

It starts charging a six-volt battery at about 0.5 amperes and a five-volt battery at about 0.25 amperes. As the battery becomes charged the current input so as not to overcharge the battery. When the battery reaches its maximum efficiency the charger replaces only that current which is used while the set is in operation. This keeps the "A" current up at all times.

The alternating current from the electric light socket is carried through a series of plates, parallel to each other, the plates being arranged in pairs. Each pair of plates consists of two dissimilar solids of such a nature in respect to each other electrically the alternating current of the house current line in flowing through them is changed to the current needed for "A" batteries.

Tests show that the rectification principle employed is long lived, and on account of its silent operation, there is no necessity of turning the device off when the set is in operation.

Coupling Terms That Are Often Incorrectly Used

The term capacity coupling is not a suitable one, though it is almost universally used. Likewise the term inductive coupling is not used with 100 per cent correctness. Instead of using the term capacity coupling it would be better to use the term electric coupling. And instead of using the term inductive coupling for the coupling between two coils, it would be better to use the term magnetic coupling. Inductive coupling may be either electric or magnetic. But the term inductive coupling has become established through inductance.