

TUNNEY WINS FIGHT

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

NOTICE OF REWARD

\$250 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person cutting fences on the north half of the Baca Float.
C. L. NORTHCRAFT, Mgr.
9-2-4t

Col. J. I. Jones and son, John, of Parker Canyon were business visitors Monday in the county seat.

J. J. Peterson of the Big Jim mine was a Nogales visitor Tuesday.

Marion Francis and Charles Pierce of the San Rafael Valley were Monday visitors in Patagonia.

Fire extinguisher chemicals may be obtained of Bert Bishop at the East Side garage, Patagonia, for six makes of apparatus.

Mike Long of Harshaw was a Nogales visitor Tuesday.

N. H. Evans of North Carolina arrived in the San Rafael Valley Monday night from Nogales and will remain indefinitely at the ranch of Miss Grace Van Osdale.

Our Golden Crust Bread is the best that can be made. You can get it fresh in Patagonia by 9 o'clock a. m. Made by HOME BAKERY, Nogales, Ariz.

J. A. Hamilton, general manager of the Morning Glory mine, returned last Friday from Chattanooga Tenn., to take active charge of the work at the mine. He has established headquarters in Tucson.

A. G. Keating of Los Angeles, president of the Big Jim Mines, arrived here yesterday to inspect the work being done at the Trench mine, which is being unwatered.

FOR SALE—10-ft. Aeromotor windmill, 2 1/2 h.p. gasoline engine and Myers Bulldozer pumpjack. Inquire at The Patagonian office. 9-16-4t

DE LA HUERTA NOT SLAIN IN SONORA, SAYS SHERIFF

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 21.—Sheriff H. J. Brown tonight was running down what he termed a "reliable report" that Alfonso de la Huerta—rumored to have been executed by Mexican federalists—was seen in Nogales, Arizona, last night.

This report, Sheriff Brown contends, serves to strengthen the declarations made at this point by both American and Mexican officials that the brother of Adolfo de la Huerta, former provisional president of the southern republic and self-styled revolutionary leader, is not dead, and that reports of his death before a military firing squad are "plain hokum."

Mexican Consul C. Palacios Roffi reiterated his statement of Monday when he declared "Alfonso de la Huerta has not been executed by Mexican authorities." The consul said he knew De la Huerta had not entered Mexico.

It has been the belief of the Santa Cruz county sheriff all along that reports of Alfonso's execution were part of a hoax, and that in reality De la Huerta was "more afraid of a federal bench warrant which has been issued for his arrest on a charge of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws" than he was of being kidnaped by Mexican federalists and removed to Sonora, where the alleged execution is said to have taken place last Thursday.

General Pablo Macias, the commandant, when confronted with the report of Alfonso's execution, reiterated his previous denial of the report and laughed at the rumor.

Business Poor? Try Advertising

Our Golden Crust Bread is the best that can be made. You can get it fresh in Patagonia by 9 o'clock a. m. Made by HOME BAKERY, Nogales, Ariz.

George H. Coughlin of the Big Jim mine was in town Thursday.

Ed Farley of Soldier's Basin was a Nogales visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barnett and children of Rockdale ranch were Patagonia visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell were Nogales visitors Monday.

BABY CHIX—White Leghorns (Tanned strain), Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, and Turkeys; also pullets. Special rates on chicks in lots of 500 or more. ENOCH CREWS, Seabright, California. 9-23-2tp

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft were in Nogales Monday on business.

Harry B. Tinstman and N. H. Evans of the San Rafael Valley were Patagonia visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Peterson and daughter, and Mrs. Dooley will leave early next week for a visit with relatives in Texas and Colorado. They will be away about a month.

Customs Inspector Carl Peterson and wife of Lochiel were Nogales visitors Monday.

A. F. Parker and John Campbell of Washington Camp were visitors in the county seat Monday.

Jerry Sheehy was a Nogales visitor Monday.

Miss Mildred Sorrells and Paul Summers were married September 10. Mrs. Summers is a daughter of Mrs. Del Peterson.

Mrs. Mora Page of Phoenix arrived in Patagonia Sunday to spend a month visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Hooks.

CATTLE CASE DISMISSED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE

Monday morning at 10 o'clock the case of the State of Arizona vs. Roy Sorrells, et al, charged with the theft of five head of cattle from Warren W. Lehrbach of Los Angeles, was dismissed by Judge A. H. Glidewell for lack of sufficient evidence to warrant holding them for the superior court.

The complaint was sworn to by George Stallings, foreman for Lehrbach, who alleged that Sorrells, Paul Summers, Marion Stevenson and J. Ahumada had stolen five head of cattle from the Baca Float which Mr. Lehrbach had recently purchased, and that the brand of Roy Sorrells had been put upon the animals.

No attempt was made to deny that Sorrells had branded some cattle of the same brand as that on the cattle purchased by Lehrbach, but the claim was made that he had purchased the cattle from the owner and had a legal right to brand them with his own brand.

The state was represented by Duane Bird and Hardy & Hardy of Nogales and George Hilsinger of Tucson represented the defendants.

To prevent flying flags from wrapping around their poles, a tube has been devised which revolves with the win, keeping the flag straight in the breeze.

A new lifeboat designed to enable imprisoned crews to escape from sunken submarines is the invention of Menotti Nanni, an Italian.

While friends held a wake over the supposed corpse of Michael Coloran in Queenstown, Ireland, Michael got up and asked them to "stop all this noise."

POWER ISSUE AGAIN COMES UP IN COLORADO RIVER Muddle

Denver, Sept. 21.—After receiving California's reply to the August 30 proposal of the four upper basin governments for settlement of the water division controversy between California and Arizona, the seven-state Colorado river conference tonight awaited a statement of Arizona's position, certain that it would include a discussion of power.

Scheduled to present its case to the parley today, the Arizona delegation begged leave to postpone presentation of its stand until Thursday afternoon. This drew from W. B. Mathews, member of the California river commission, the charge that Arizona maliciously was delaying progress in order to study the statement of California's position, delivered by Charles L. Childers, attorney for the Imperial valley irrigation district, this morning.

Sudden action on the motion of State Senator Kinsor of Arizona to grant his state additional time to prepare its answer, which was seconded by W. R. Wallace of Utah, caused Governor Frank C. Emmons of Wyoming to object to the "railroad through" of motions without discussion. He criticized Governor George H. Dern, acting as chairman, for not allowing time for discussion before questions were put to a vote.

United States Senator Key Pittman's committee was expected to report at 10 a. m. Thursday several hours before the Arizona statement relative to water division was to be presented. On the character of the report made by Pittman's committee was expected to rest the nature of the Arizona answer to the upper basin's offer of conciliation.

Presented with two concise questions by the spokesmen of the Arizona delegations, the California river commission tonight was considering answers on the power issue, to date an effective stumbling block in the path of any compromise on the problem of water division. The questions were: Were Nevada and California prepared to effect an agreement on the benefit to be derived from the development of hydro-electric power on the lower Colorado river; and, if not, would they agree that there would be no power development in the lower river pending the conclusion of an agreement on power benefits?

Arizona thereby forced the power issue to the forefront of the problems besetting the parley, and demanded of California a concise statement of her position with regard to power development. Arizona has contended repeatedly that Nevada and Arizona should receive compensation for the use of their lands and water if the proposed Boulder Canyon dam were built on their soil, as outlined in the Swing-Johnson bill.

N. Y.-SPOKANE DERBY WON BY C. W. HOLMAN

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 21.—Flashing into the lead in the Class A race in the New York-Spokane air derby when E. E. Ballough of Chicago, who led the field all the way from New York to Butte, made a bad landing at Butte and broke his propeller, C. W. Holman of St. Paul arrived here first at 2:46 o'clock this afternoon and won the \$10,000 prize.

Spokane's "favorite son" entrant, N. B. Mamer, who also passed Ballough while he was delayed an hour to replace his propeller, was second, arriving at 3:10, and for a time was acclaimed by joy-maddened fellow townsmen as second place winner, with its \$5000 prize. When Ballough pulled in at 3:49, however, Referee E. A. Goff Jr., announced that on the basis of elapsed time Ballough was the second place winner and Mamer was third.

Miss May Donnett of Manchester, Eng., known as "Fainting May," because she has often obtained sympathy from juries by fainting during trial, has at last been given a three-year sentence for theft.

MICKIE SAYS—

WHEN A FELLER COMES IN WITH AN ADJESTY WHEN WE ARE ALL SET TO GO TO PRESS, OUR WISE OLE OFFICE CAT DASHES OUT THE DOOR—HE KNOWS TROUBLE WHEN HE SEES IT COMING—YEP!



NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS SAYS COOLIDGE

Washington D. C., Sept. 21.—Proposals for a special session of congress have been sidetracked by President Coolidge.

He also has been advised by Republican leaders here that there is no occasion for a special session of the senate alone, and it was indicated at the White House that no call for one would be issued.

In reaching a definite decision against calling congress into session before the regular convening date in October, Mr. Coolidge has been guided by the advice of Senator Curtis and Representative Tilson, Republican leaders of the senate and house, who have told him there would be sufficient time in the regular session opening in December to enact pending business.

So far as the Mississippi river flood situation is concerned, the President understands arrangements have been made to care for the relief work until January 1. He has been informed by engineers who are drafting a flood control program that they will be unable to report before November 15 or later.

While some senators had suggested a special session of the senate to thresh out the contests over the seats of Senator-elect Smith of Illinois and Vane of Pennsylvania, Mr. Coolidge has been advised that the senate will have time to take these cases up and perhaps dispose of them before the Christmas holidays. Senate leaders do not expect to get to work on legislation pending action by the house on the tax reduction and appropriation bills in the early part of December.

The house ways and means committee will meet October 31 to begin consideration of the revenue problem, preparatory to framing a tax revision bill, and various house appropriations sub-committees will be at work well in advance of the December session on supply measures. It also is probable that the house and senate committees which will have charge of flood legislation will get to work on that subject before the beginning of the session.

Snappy Stuff

Eighty-seven couples belonging to a Paris "marriage club" will wed on the same day late this month.

Mrs. Emily Nelson trailed her husband from Wyoming to New York and then to Chicago, where she had him arrested for desertion.

George Sheers of Mattoon, Ill., has just had his first tooth pulled at the age of 100.

Mrs. H. G. Thurston of Davenport, Ia., found \$5000 in currency in an old quilt which she had used for several years.

LEAD-ZINC-COPPER ORES BEING PURCHASED AT HUMBOLDT SMELTER OF P. D.

Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 21.—Complex lead-zinc-copper ores are now being purchased at the Humboldt concentrator of the Phelps Dodge Corporation recently leased from the Southwest Metals Company according to announcement today by H. J. Bishop, ore buyer for the corporation.

A party of Phelps Dodge engineers, headed by D. D. Irwin, general superintendent at the Copper Queen branch, recently spent several days at the Humboldt property going over plans for remodeling the concentrator to a selective flotation mill, so that both a lead concentrate and a zinc concentrate can be made and at the same time recover the precious metal values.

This is another step forward in the development of the latent mineral resources of the state, the Phelps Dodge Corporation having started up their new custom concentrator for lead ores at Bisbee about the middle of June, the production of which is being shipped to their new lead smelter at Douglas, Arizona.

When asked about the possibility of development and production of complex ores in this section of the state as a result of a centrally located mill, Mr. Bishop stated that after a careful survey of the field, it was found that there was much prospective tonnage from properties, especially in Yavapai and Mohave counties. Many of these properties have ore containing values in gold, silver, lead zinc and some copper. No single smelting process can recover all of these metals. In direct smelting for the copper and precious metals, all of the lead and zinc are lost. In direct smelting for lead and precious metals, only a portion of the copper is recovered and the zinc must bear a penalty because of the expense of fluxing it and the difficulty of handling high zinc slags in a lead furnace.

Improvements in the art of flotation concentration now make it possible by the use of certain chemicals to float and separate the lead and zinc in certain kinds of sulphide ores, producing a concentrated lead product for shipment to lead smelters and a concentrate, high enough in zinc, for shipment to a zinc smelter.

By this process of treatment, the zinc content of the ore, an element formerly, at best, of no value, and very often a serious detriment, can now actually be paid for, thus adding a substantial value to the ore.

Mr. Bishop also stated that in some complex ores the metals are so intimately associated that a successful separation cannot be made and it is therefore necessary for the corporation to make milling test on the ore before purchase of same can be considered. For such a test a representative sample of about 25 pounds of the ore is necessary in order to determine what percentage of the various metals can be recovered. No rates for purchase can be made before the ore is tested, as rates are based primarily upon amenability of the ore to selective flotation process.

It is believed that many properties over the state can now look forward to profitable operation and that within a short time a large tonnage of complex lead-zinc ores will be developed and moving regularly to the Humboldt plant.

A machine equipped with 18 powerful pneumatic hammers is now used for tunneling, reducing the amount of explosives required.

Samuel Evans of Cardiff has sued a hospital for sending him the body of a woman instead of that of his son who had died.

A London maniac with a hypodermic needle drugged seven London girls within a month and is still at large.

Charles L. Grannis of Chicago, arrested for desertion, declared that he left because his wife's parents frequently visited his home and beat him.

Soldiers' Field, Chicago, Sept. 22.—Gene Tunney, heavyweight champion of the world, successfully defended his title tonight at Soldiers' Field against Jack Dempsey, receiving a decision at the end of ten rounds of furious fighting. Both men were all in at the finish, but Dempsey was "out on his feet."

Both men received considerable punishment, but Tunney is credited with having the best of seven rounds and Dempsey the other three.

LEGION TURNS DOWN MITCHELL AIR SERVICE PLAN

Paris, Sept. 21.—The American Legion today had its first convention fight and General "Billy" Mitchell, S. department of agriculture, bureau of agricultural economics, division of crop and livestock estimates, here has given out the following information concerning the ranges and livestock situation:

It was a day of final cleaning up of routine, and tonight was given over to electioneering in behalf of candidates for national officers of the Legion and the auxiliary.

There were more patriotic ceremonies, more big excursions to battlefields and provinces and the best air circus the French army flyers could present to startle, amaze and amuse their brothers-in-arms.

The day brought shopping, too, and exploration of Paris to see again the sights the "boys" knew in the days of "M. P." rule.

The solemn touch was given the day's proceedings when the great oslary at Verdun was dedicated to the memory of the French who died there.

JOHNSON TO VISIT NOGALES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—Chairman Johnson of the house immigration committee has accepted an invitation from the Nogales, Ariz., chamber of commerce to visit that city early next month for a discussion of the Mexican immigration situation.

Acting on reports of a great influx of Mexican labor which, it was said, had made its way far into the country, the committee, during the last congress, took testimony relating to the advisability of applying a quota restriction to Mexican immigrants, but took no concrete action.

TAOS N. M., WOMAN REVEALS REAL STORY OF KID CARSON

Volumes have been written about the famous frontiersman, Kit Carson, but because the dime novelists have applied their sensational methods to his career much of the truth about him has been obscured. Recently, however, the story of Carson's life, as dictated by the great scout himself, has been published by a Taos, N. M., woman, and in this simple narrative, which reflects the greatness of the man, the true story of his life has at last been revealed.

Although Carson lived much of his later life at Fort Lyon, Colo., his name is written large all over the west. If you would know something about the real Kit Carson, read the illustrated feature article, "Kit Carson Speaks for Himself," by Elmo E. Watson, in this issue of The Patagonian.

The Patagonian, \$2: Worth the Price

Tunney displayed the better ring generalship and out-fought Dempsey, who depends more on his hitting powers than his brains in his fights.

Gate receipts were close to \$2,000,000, of which Tunney will receive \$1,000,000 and Dempsey \$450,000.

The largest crowd ever to witness a prizefight was present to see the big men in action, and they got their money's worth in action, which is said to have been the fastest fight between heavyweights that was ever staged.

CONDITION OF ARIZONA RANGES AND LIVESTOCK SEPT. 1, 1927

Phoenix, Sept. 22.—The office of the agricultural statistician of the U. S. department of agriculture, bureau of agricultural economics, division of crop and livestock estimates, here has given out the following information concerning the ranges and livestock situation:

RANGES—From over the state, as a whole, come reports of good August rains resulting in replenished water and feed growth for winter use. Many men report the 'best range feed in 10 years' Where ranges are not over-stocked in the south many square miles would produce hay. Where hay is not needed the more progressive growers will not cut it. They wish to allow seeding to reset the range. All permanent grasses have attained a good growth and are maturing in a manner to secure much re-seeding.

In the northern part of the state, general rains have been somewhat late to show maximum results. However, even there, winter feed should allow stock to come through in good shape. More rain is needed along some of the stock feedways and on desert ranges to insure safe trailing and good winter pasture for sheep.

A average of 62 reports from well-informed cattlemen, located in different parts of Arizona, shows a condition of 95 per cent of normal for the ranges. This is a gain of 9 points over last month and 17 points over condition reported last September.

CATTLE—Cattle are range fat and calves are numerous and husky. Calf crops are reported from 80 to 100 per cent. Cattle prices are considerably higher than last fall. The general tendency is to hold all desirable stockers and in many instances to hold calves. Cattle over the state are in better condition than last year at this time. The condition this year is reported at 95 per cent of normal while last year 8 was the reported condition.

LINDBERGH NOT TO END TOUR AT TUCSON

San Diego, Sept. 21.—Colonel Chas. A. Lindbergh, after being cheered by the largest throng that ever greeted an yman in San Diego, took the newspaper men with him for a talk late today and in the course of his conversation with one of them asked for a denial of a report that he was to be married.

"Tell them," said the colonel, "that I am not going to get married when I return east. I'm coming back to San Diego, not just once, but often. And I am coming back single."

Lindbergh also asked for a denial of a report that his tour would end at Tucson, Ariz. He said he would fulfill the terms of his contract, which will keep him touring until he reaches New York, October 15.

WOMAN FILM FLYER MISSING

Salt Lake City, Sept. 21.—Miss Marion Mack, representing the Hollywood motion picture colony, who took off from Clover Field, near Santa Monica, Calif., at 9:25 this morning in the monoplane Spirit of Hollywood (a Chicago, has failed to arrive at the Salt Lake airport. The plane, bearing messages from film folk for Jack Dempsey, was due here at about 3:30 this afternoon.

After their dogs fought in a New York street, two women engaged in a hat pulling and were arrested.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

HOWARD KEENER
Publisher and Owner

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

ENCOURAGE NEW MINES

In Shoshone County, Idaho, new mines being developed spent \$4,570,517 during 1926, of which one-third was local money and the rest from outside states.

Most of those mines will pay good profits. The important thing, however, is the confidence that a few good mines can establish in a community, and the outside money they bring in as permanent investment. It

means profit for the investor and for every producer within reach—the farmer, gardener, miller, tradesman and artisan.

Mining is a basic industry; as essential as farming or transportation or clothing. It is to everybody's best interest to encourage legitimate mining prospects. This does not mean approving fraud or over-enthusiasm—mining does not need nor want that; but the intelligent attitude of making mining an integral part of a country's resources, on a par with every other industry that supports life and brings prosperity.

People must have holidays. The Chinese, having few great victories or other notable achievements to celebrate, also observe certain days of "national humiliation," one of which is September 7, the anniversary of the signing of the Boxer protocol in 1901. Let us hope our country may never have such an occasion to commemorate.

Doubtless the most fatiguing part of Lindbergh's tour is listening to the addresses of welcome.

From now on things will seem slow around Rapid City.

SECOND A. E. F. IN FRANCE

This month several thousands of the American Expeditionary Force of 10 years ago are once more in France, this time on a mission of peace as delegates to the convention of the American Legion. Many who were not permitted to go overseas during the war are visiting France for the first time. All are to be envied by those who were unable to make the trip with this great delegation, which has been called "the second A. E. F."

Before the departure of the principal officers of the Legion on the Leviathan, Secretary of War Davis addressed the veterans and wished them bon voyage, saying in part: "You are going on a pious pilgrimage, second in importance only to that first pilgrimage which will have an imperishable place in history as the A. E. F. At your head is our able, earnest and sincere National Commander Howard Savage. At his right hand is our gallant leader of the A. E. F., whom we all admire, respect and revere, General John J. Pershing. Among our guests tonight is our wise, efficient, far-sighted war-time Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker. You are going as representatives of one of America's patriotic organizations, the American Legion. You are ambassadors of good will from America to our ancient friend and recent ally, France. Truly, you are to be envied!"

General Pershing delivered an inspiring address, which included the following:

"The Legion is a truly representative body, in which there is no distinction based on rank in service or political belief. It is non-partisan and speaks with the voice of patriotism, which recognizes no sectional lines. It is therefore preeminently American. Moreover, it will be the balance wheel of peace, for there is no class so determined to maintain peace as the men who know what war really is."

News reports indicate that Paris and France are giving the Legion an enthusiastic and hearty welcome, such as is fitting to be extended to "the second A. E. F." The true merit of the Legionaires will further cement the historic friendship of America and France can not be doubted.

Recently the 200th anniversary of the death of the noted Dutch physician, Boerhaave, recalled his famous advice, left by him in a sealed book called "The Deeper Secrets of Medicine." When opened, the book was found to contain only these 14 words: "Keep your head cool and your feet warm; then you will defy all doctors."

Wearing of massive steel armor was advocated by King James I of England, on the theory that it not only protected the knights from injury, but also prevented them from injuring any one else. If disarmament fails, we might try armor.

Constitution Week is over for this year, but there is no respite from discussions about the 18th Amendment.

INCREASED USE FOR COPPER

In the copper district of Michigan, one manufacturing firm engaged in making copper pipe for water connections, last year used 43,000,000 pounds of the red metal.

The pipe is in demand for service connections for water mains and is particularly desirable on account of its flexibility and elasticity. The use of special fittings, eliminating the need of threading, makes it possible to use thinner walls, which greatly reduces the cost. The pipe is seamless and capable of stretching without leaking or impairment of efficiency. It can be wrapped around stones or other obstructions and is said to resist repeated freezings, enormous pressure, continuous vibration, shifting soil and corrosion. These qualities make it extremely desirable and economical.

This comparatively new application of copper has possibilities for a greatly increased use of the metal, with re-

sulting encouragement to western mining.

FARM CO-OP. EXHIBIT

With a view to further stimulating the cooperative marketing of farm products, particularly cotton, the department of agriculture is preparing an exhibit on the subject, to be shown at state fairs in Atlanta, Memphis and Dallas during the month of October.

According to a department announcement, the exhibit will consist of three panels, graphically presenting the growth of cooperative marketing. In connection with the exhibit will be shown a hundred or more pictures with descriptive titles to be thrown on a screen for the benefit of spectators. These will attractively portray the development and present extent of cooperative marketing in the United States, which is now carried on by more than 12,000 separate asso-

ciations handling various products.

It is estimated that these associations now market about one-fifth of the total products sold by farmers of the country. Five or six of the largest associations do an annual business of approximately \$50,000,000, while about 15 others handle an annual volume of more than a million dollars each.

The movement for cooperative marketing of farm products has been be-

scu with many difficulties and some serious reverses, but the idea is sound and seems likely to prevail to an ever-increasing extent. It is one of the striking illustrations of the benefits to be derived from the application of sound business methods to agriculture.

If Mr. Ford is still in a penitent mood he might apologize to the boys who had to man those Eagle boats.

Don't Throw Away That Old Pair of Shoes. We Can Make Them Look—and FEEL—

BETTER THAN NEW

Just bring them in when in Nogales and we'll fix them for you while you are doing your shopping.

NOGALES SADDLERY

EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING

313 Morley Avenue

Nogales, Arizona



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 *Wm. H. Fletcher*
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Concentrating Lead Ores

Many producers of Lead Ores in Arizona and western New Mexico are unable to operate profitably because of ores too low in grade to stand direct smelting costs. Metallurgists have made great strides during the last few years in flotation methods and good mill recoveries of gold, silver and lead values are now possible.

Buying Lead Concentrates

The Douglas Lead smelter of the Phelps Dodge Corporation affords the operator having his own mill a market for his concentrates. Receipts are handled promptly on arrival and full settlement is made without delay.

By separating metal-bearing minerals from the barren, valueless gangue, only the resulting concentrates — a small portion of the original ore—must be smelted.

As the milling process is comparatively inexpensive, it often happens that certain low grade highly silicious ores can be treated more economically by milling the crude

ore and smelting the concentrates, than by smelting the whole tonnage of original ore.

The Phelps Dodge Corporation has erected a Lead Concentrator at Bisbee, Arizona, and is now milling custom ores containing lead and gold-silver values. The Corporation is also buying ores for the concentrator recently acquired at Humboldt, Arizona, where Lead and Lead-Zinc ores will be concentrated, the producer being paid for the recoverable values of Lead, Zinc and precious metals.

The Bisbee concentrator is equipped with the most modern machinery for crushing, sampling and concentrating lead and lead-silver ores, including jaw and cone crushers, automatic mechanical sampler, ball mills, classifiers, Minerals Separation flotation machines, thickeners and filters.

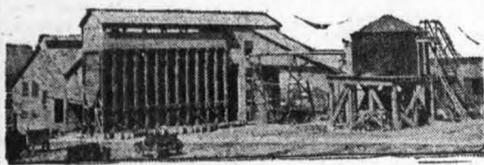
The Phelps Dodge Corporation desires to assist in every way possible the development of Lead production in Arizona and western New Mexico. Favorable railroad rates are now being established to Bisbee and Humboldt. Inquiries regarding treatment, rates, etc., are solicited.

A well equipped laboratory for making concentration tests has been installed at the Bisbee Concentrator. Correspondence is solicited regarding possible concentration of custom lead ores at Bisbee and separation and concentration of complex sulphide ores at Humboldt, but no shipments will be accepted until flotation tests have been made and rates quoted. All correspondence must be directed to the Douglas office.

Address All Communications to H. J. Bishop, Ore Buyer

Phelps Dodge Corporation

Copper Queen Reduction Works
Douglas, Arizona



Lead Concentrator at Bisbee, Arizona

Announcement Extraordinary
STARTING Thursday, the 8th, Our Annual SEPTEMBER SALE

Hundreds of Bargains

"LA VILLE DE PARIS"

Nogales' Largest Store

Camel

The cigarette that offers the utmost in refreshing pleasure

The Camel blend of choice tobaccos makes a smooth, cool, mild, refreshing smoke. No special treatment for throats—Camel tobaccos don't need it.



© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PLACE OF REFINED ENTERTAINMENT

—THE—
A-Z-T-E-C CLUB

Where the Family Parties Are Held

NOGALES — SONORA — MEXICO

MUSIC BY

THE BEST JAZZ ORCHESTRA IN TOWN
SPECIAL ENTERTAINERS

BEST REFRESHMENTS AND CUISINE

Trees, Shrubbery And Vines

Are as necessary to the yard and home as clothes are to the person. They are a mark of distinction; a protection from the ravages of the elements and a comfort that is incalculable.

The Neoshu Nurseries, in the Ozarks, are taking a personal interest in the adornment of your yards that you cannot afford to pass up.

Their guarantee affords you a greater protection for the moderate expenditure required to beautify your grounds than any I have seen written.

I will see you in plenty of time to take care of your 1928 requirements, with prices on fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines, f. o. b. Neoshu or delivery.

In the meantime, if you are desirous of the assistance of an expert landscape artist in the arrangement of your grounds, a letter addressed to the Neoshu Nurseries, Neoshu, Missouri, or to myself will put you in touch with one at a reasonable cost.

RALPH C. McINTYRE
Parker Canon, Arizona

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

You Can

sharpen your razor blades in ten seconds if you use a Valet Auto-Strop Razor—the only razor that sharpens its own blades. \$1 up to \$25.

Valet Auto-Strop 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

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.

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.

HARRY RENSCHAW,
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

Automobiles are rapidly taking the place of camels for transportation purposes in Palestine.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (048786)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, September 14, 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that William H. Anderson, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on March 30, 1921, made forest homestead entry (list 3-4188), No. 048786, for the S½ N½ NE¼, S½ N½ N½ NE¼, N½ S½ NE¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼ NW¼, S½ N½ NE¼ NW¼, Section 25, Township 21 S., Range 17 E. G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 17th day of October, 1927.

Claimant names as witnesses: T. W. Yearly, Henry Wood, W. F. Neil, Frank Jolly, all of Elgin, Arizona
HENRY A. MORGAN, Register
1st. pub. 9-16-'27; 5th pub. 10-14-'27.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (054431)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 25, 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Roberto P. Ogle, formerly Rosaria P. Lopez, of Sonolita, Arizona, who, on October 14, 1922, made forest homestead entry (list 3-3124), No. 054434, for the SW¼, Section 11, Township 29 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 11th day of October, 1927.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Putnam, of Nogales, Arizona; Clinton Zimmerman, Jose R. Lopez, and Edward W. Hummel, of Sonolita, Arizona.
STEPHEN D. POOL,
Acting Register.
1st. pub. 9-9-'27; 5th pub. 10-7-'27.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tutcher*

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT
Optical Specialist

Arizona Optical Company

313 Morley Avenue

NOGALES, ARIZONA

DR. BAYARD FITTS

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

NOGALES, ARIZONA

"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 Loc. 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

The longest snake on record was a python captured in Malaysia, measuring more than 30 feet in length and weighing 300 pounds.

Electric motors in the United States exert power equal to that of more than 170,000,000 men.

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona
TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, 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.

NUTI'S PLACE

Silvio Nuti, Prop.

63 Elias Street Nogales, Sonora

For the Best in Nogales, Sonora

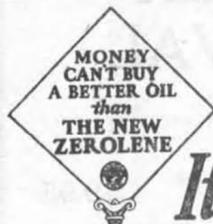
VISIT THE FAMOUS

Cave Cafe

CUT IN SOLID ROCK

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

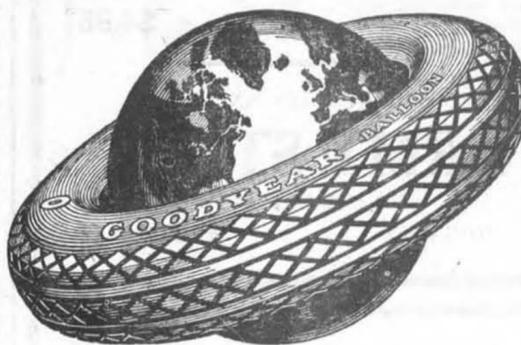
Where the Tourists eat their meals in the cool recesses of dining-rooms cut into the rock hill-side.



A modern oil for modern motor cars.

It's here!
THE NEW ZEROLENE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA



People who wouldn't think of going to any but a good, reputable dealer for food, clothing, or furniture, patronize the worst kind of "dumps" when it comes time to buy a tire.

They do this thinking it is necessary in order to get a tire bargain.

We'll sell you the best tire made—a Goodyear—at a price as low as you can get anywhere.

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

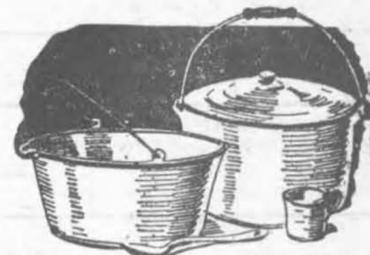
10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

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

1927.

Santa Cruz Patagonian,
Patagonia, Arizona.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ year subscription, at \$2.00 per year.

Name _____

St. and No. _____

City and State _____

Interesting News Notes

Men of the Stone Age are said to have shaved themselves with flints 20,000 years ago.

Scientists say that boys are on an average taller for their age than those of 50 years ago.

An automatic machine in an eastern factory tests 30,000 radio tubes in a day.

Chicago now has street car motor buses carrying 42 persons each.

By this time most vacations and money have been spent.

What's New?

A new class of locomotives being manufactured in England will be capable of making 100 miles an hour.

Tough paper for the manufacture of shipping tags, wrappers and the like is now being made from manila rope waste.

Australia is producing a new fruit, a blend of cucumber and apple, said to be very desirable for use in salads.

Gas for household use is made from sewage and other waste matter in Germany.

LAST 8 Days

Of the biggest and most astounding merchandising event of all time!

THROWING THE HOUSE OUT OF THE WINDOW.

EVERYBODY IS HEADING NOGALES WAY. EVERYBODY WILL GATHER AT OUR PLACE. THE BIG NOISE IS AT THE

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

WALTER P. CHRYSLER'S TRAFFIC TALKS

THE HIGH COMPRESSION ENGINE AND TRAFFIC

Constantly changing street and highway traffic conditions have compelled automobile engineers to pay more and more attention to the subject of acceleration as applied to motor cars.

Present day motorists require a car capable of easy handling in traffic and those companies which have enjoyed the best business are those which have produced cars with adequate power, speed and acceleration to cope with existing traffic conditions.

Now that high compression gasoline is available in most communities throughout the United States and that one automobile company has announced a high compression motor as standard on some models and optional on others, we will undoubtedly see a general adoption of the high compression motor and with it eventually an improvement in traffic conditions.

The combination of high compression gasoline and high compression motor means more power, under any conditions, but particularly on hills and heavy roads and provides also for quicker acceleration. It also reduces the amount of gear shifting necessary. All of which makes the car easier to handle in traffic. And it is the car that is sluggish in traffic, slow to find its place, that does so much to add to traffic congestion.

I look forward to a wide use of the high compression motor. And it is not unreasonable to expect that some day the influence on traffic of this improved car will be noticeable.

The use of high compression fuel and the high compression motor is going to give to the American public a new understanding of what is meant by automobile performance. And the car which can't perform is going to find its course along the streets and highways more troublesome.

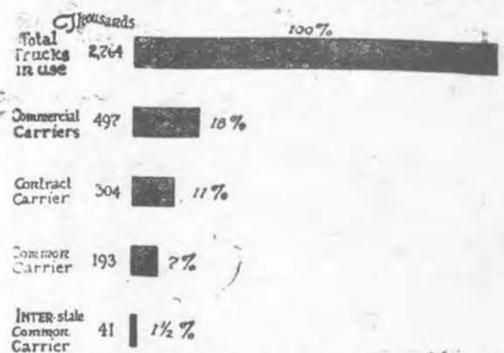
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (061279)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, September 14, 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edwin Dean Raines, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on May 7, 1927, made homestead entry, No. 061279, for the N 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Lots 1, 2, Section 17, Township 22 S., Range 15 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 24th day of October, 1927.

Claimant names as witnesses: Robert Bergier, of Alto, Arizona; Pete Perry, of Nogales, Arizona; Fred Barnett and Joe Kane, of Patagonia, Arizona.

HENRY A. MORGAN, Register.
1st pub. 9-23-'27; 5th pub. 10-21-'27.

SHIPPERS OWN 82% OF TRUCKS; COMMON CARRIERS, ONLY 7%



Transportation by motor truck is shown clearly to be an unorganized enterprise of about two million individuals and business concerns, according to estimates now made public by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and based upon traffic survey studies by the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

Only 487,000, or 18 percent of the 2,764,000 motor trucks now in use are classified as commercial carriers in the business of hauling for hire.

Of the 487,000 trucks engaged in hauling for hire 304,000, or 62 percent of the entire truck registration in the United States are classified as contract carriers. Trucks in this group are owned by individuals and concerns who make one or several definite contracts to haul goods between specified points at predetermined rates.

Some 193,000 trucks, or 7 percent of the nation's registration are listed as common carriers. These trucks are owned and operated by almost 100,000 individuals and companies to haul goods for the general public. Less than half of them are used over regular routes between fixed terminals and at regularly established tariffs.

About 41,000, or 1 1/2 percent of the national truck registration are classified as interstate common carrier trucks.

Transportation by motor truck in the United States, existing as a local distribution system unparalleled in history over more than 3,000,000 miles of highways, thus differs materially from other transportation industries. In the early days of canals, river, lake and ocean lines, steam railroads and electric

railways, many individual transportation companies were formed. In every case, however, consolidations came early in the history of the industry and while a few small companies remain, the bulk of the business gradually fell into the hands of comparatively few strong companies.

The use of trucks, on the contrary, has been almost completely controlled by shippers who own their own trucks or contract for truck service with a competent truck company or individual. After 25 years of development of the truck industry we find some 2,267,000 trucks, or 82 percent of the entire number owned by shippers themselves. Of the 18 percent remaining, only 7 percent, or 193,000, are in use by transportation concerns which hold out to the public a general trucking service.

There were 276,000 owners of two or more trucks in the United States on January 1, 1927. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce estimates that this group of fleet owners owned slightly less than 1,000,000 trucks. This leaves more than 1,764,000 owners of one truck and indicates that more than 2,000,000 individuals or business concerns are engaged in truck transportation, at least to the extent of owning one or more trucks.

Whether trucking service by transportation companies will ever be developed to a point of efficiency sufficient to induce shippers to abandon their own trucks in its favor is a problem of keen interest to transportation economists. The great popularity of the truck has been due largely to its flexibility and speed—advantages which are lost when control of the transportation medium through ownership is given up.

NOGALES-TOMBSTONE STAGE
Bob Laney, Prop.

Nogales-Bisbee Stage's new time table, effective August 1, 1927. Though stage to Bisbee, making connections for Douglas, Lordsburg, Deming and El Paso. Train connections made at Fairbank or Douglas for all points east on No. 2.

NORTHBOUND		SOUTHBOUND	
Nogales, Leave	11:30 a.m.	Douglas, Leave	2:15 p.m.
Patagonia, Leave	12:30 a.m.	Bisbee, Leave	3:30 p.m.
Fairbank, Leave	1:40 p.m.	Tombstone, Leave	4:45 p.m.
Tombstone, Leave	2:05 p.m.	Fairbank, Leave	5:00 p.m.
Bisbee, Arrive	3:15 p.m.	Patagonia, Leave	6:00 p.m.
Douglas, Arrive	4:15 p.m.	Nogales, Arrive	7:15 p.m.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World

Something Saved On Everything at Piggly Wiggly

LEMONS	
Per Dozen	29c
SMALL ORANGES	
Just full of juice—per dozen	23c
SUNSWET PRUNES	
1-Pound Packages, each	15c
2-Pound Packages, each	25c
5-Pound Packages, each	53c
LA GRANDE PEAS	
No. 2 Cans, each	14c
A quality pea at a low price.	
FANCY CORN	
No. 2 Cans, each	12c
SOAP	
6 Bars of Crystal White and 1 10c Cake of Fairy, all for	25c
No milit, but as much as you want.	
FLOUR	
48-Pound Sacks, each	\$1.90
A wonderful buy on a quality flour.	
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES	
Per Package	8c
TOMATOES	
No. 1 1/2 Cans, each	10c
No. 2 Cans, each	12c
No. 2 1/2 Cans, each	15c
POND'S PEANUT BUTTER	
5-Pound Cans, each	\$1.18
The finest peanut butter packed.	
COFFEE	
Hills Bros., per pound	51c
Your Luck, per pound	48c
MONARCH, per pound	51c
JELLO	
All Flavors, per package	10c
ELGIN MAYONNAISE	
Small Jars, each	10c
Half Pint Jars, each	20c
Pint Jars, each	39c
Quart Jars, each	73c
The Mayonnaise without an equal.	
MAKE PIGGLY WIGGLY YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHILE IN NOGALES	

PIGGLY WIGGLY
NOGALES, ARIZONA

Mr. Fastidious Dresser

You will be interested in knowing that now you can have that faultless appearance in individually made suits, topcoats and overcoats at a price that is unquestionably far below what you have dreamed quality clothes could be purchased for.

I handle the following for Santa Cruz and Cochise counties: J. B. Simpson, Inc., of Chicago, two lines—\$23.50 pure virgin wool suits and overcoats; \$31.50 de luxe virgin wool suits and overcoats.

The Nogar line of 2-piece suits and overcoats at \$12.50 and \$13.50. A wear-resisting fabric that is incomparable.

The Howard line of fine shirtings that will appeal to the immaculate taste.

I hope to see you soon, but in the event that I don't, a post card addressed to me will insure my prompt appearance.

RALPH C. McINTYRE
Parker Canon Arizona

BLANKET CARNIVAL

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BLANKET AND COMFORT AT PRICES TO MEET EVERY PURSE.

Pure Wool 64x80 Blankets—Doubles, at	\$9.95
Mixed Wool and Cotton—Doubles, in a galaxy of color	\$5.95
Single Plaids—Indian patterns, 60x80	\$2.95
Comforts—In silk with wool filling from \$40.00 down to	\$18.95
Comforts—Cotton filled, satin covering	\$4.95
Army 100 Per Cent Wool Blankets	\$4.95

HOME OF QUALITY AND PRICE
ARMY STORE
205 MORLEY AVE.
NOGALES, ARIZONA

We endeavor to keep on hand at all times
The Best of Meats
COLD MEATS, FRESH EGGS, CHEESE, BREAD, PASTRY, VEGETABLES
And everything a first-class meat market handles, will be found here.

The City Market
G. C. EDGELL, Prop.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

J.C. PENNEY Co.
"where savings are greatest"

MORLEY AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA
Brisk Autumn Days Suggest the Need of New Fall Clothes
Coats, Dresses, Millinery, Shoes, Accessories

25th Anniversary
Graceful Silks and Velvet Fashion
New Frocks
At Surprising Prices
Afternoon festivities this fall and winter will be attended by scores of these charming silk frocks—satin, flat crepe and georgette and velvet combinations—black is outstanding.
Soft Lines Are Smartest
The softly draped or circular skirt is very new—one and two-piece styles are shown and a variety of necklines.
Women, Misses, Juniors
\$14.75 to \$29.75

25th Anniversary
Style, Comfort and Economy In
The New Hats of Felt

"Amongst women who demand a combination of style and practicability in their hats for general wear, we find many selecting felt. The new qualities are so soft and pliable that a variety of charming shapes are found this season. Our prices range from—
\$1.98 to \$4.98



25th Anniversary
Wool and Wool-Mixed
Fall Fabrics
A score of fascinating novelty patterns—in rich, warm colors.
89c to \$1.98

25th Anniversary
Campus Style
In Street Shoes

Girls who are going away to school will like the simple lines of this any-time shoe. Patent with trim.
\$3.98

25th Anniversary
Pure Silk Hose
Chiffon Weight Is Outstanding
The particular woman prefers chiffon hose for most occasions—and ours especially for this small price. Pair—
\$1.49



1—President and Mrs. Coolidge laying corner stone of Coolidge-Sylvan theater at Brookings, S. D. 2—Devil dance of the Apaches at the unprecedentedly large inter-tribal assembly of Indians of the Southwest at Gallup, N. M. 3—Maj. Gen. F. McIntyre, chief of bureau of insular affairs, who may be made governor general of the Philippines.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Round-the-World Aviators Abandon Flight Over Pacific Ocean.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HAVING "bucked a monsoon over India and a typhoon over Japan," as Schlee and Brock, the Detroit world-circling aviators, said, they arrived at a flying field near Tokyo and then yielded to the appeals of relatives and friends and abandoned their projected flight across the Pacific via the Midway islands. They announced they would take an early boat for the United States and would have their monoplane shipped home. This decision was reached after a conference with aviation experts in Tokyo and was influenced by many cablegrams from America urging the flyers not to attempt the Pacific flight. Schlee's children sent a message begging their father to think of them before making the perilous attempt. Another factor was the lack of gasoline and oil on the Midway islands. The aviators had expected supplies to be sent there by the American Navy department but Admiral Moffett in Washington denied he had promised this, saying he had no authority to use navy vessels in transporting private supplies.

Though they fail in establishing a new record for speed in circling the globe, Schlee and Brock made one of the most successful of long distance flights. Starting from Harbor Grace, N. F., on August 27, the pride of Detroit had flown 12,275 miles when it landed near Tokyo on September 14. The aviators were delayed in Constantinople by governmental red tape, but had no other serious troubles until they undertook the hop from Shanghai to Tokyo. They ran right into the typhoon that was sweeping over that region and were forced down near Omura, whence they made another hop to the naval flying field at Kasumi-gaura. The Japanese intelligence police annoyed them exceedingly but everyone else there was helpful and considerate.

Six hundred miles off the Newfoundland coast the steamer Kyle picked up part of the wreckage of the plane Old Glory in which Bertrand, Hill and Payne undertook to cross the Atlantic. The condition of the wreckage gave little hope that the crew was still alive, but the search for the three men was continued.

Parts of other planes were reported sighted off the Cornwall coast and about 300 miles west of Halifax, N. S. It was thought these might be from the St. Raphael and Nungesser's plane. Miss Ruth Elder and George Halde-man, who planned to fly from New York to Paris, despite the recent disasters, arrived at Roosevelt field with their plane and said they would start as soon as the weather was propitious.

FIFTEEN balloons started from Detroit in the annual race for the Gordon Bennett trophy, and the Detroit, piloted by R. G. Hill, was declared the winner. It came down at Buxley, Ga., having traveled 725 miles. This was little more than half the distance record for the event, set by Bienneville of France in 1920. W. T. Van Orman with the Goodyear VI took second place. All the balloons landed safely.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, British foreign secretary, told the League of Nations assembly that Great Britain would sign no more security guarantee protocols because England could no longer speak for the dominions except as they authorize in specific cases. He thus revealed the extent to which the component parts of the British empire have assumed independence. He admitted that the dominions are empowered if they like to make separate accords in the interest of preserving peace with other powers, and can accept the arbitration of The Hague court if they choose.

British empire and we can only speak through the voices of six or seven governments. I occupy a league council seat as delegate of the British empire, but do you think as a representative of his majesty I can speak without consulting the members of the group forming the empire? I can only speak when I have their assent to speak for them.

"We can separate the United Kingdom from the empire for negotiating a commercial treaty, but suppose we signed a compulsory arbitration treaty and the dominions did not—where is the unity of the empire—it does not exist."

Dr. Eusebio Morales, Panama delegate at Geneva, created a stir when he suggested that the dispute between his country and the United States over American sovereignty in the Canal zone might form a subject for arbitration before an impartial court of justice. Secretary of State Kellogg promptly announced that there is no question about the Canal zone sovereignty and that, anyway, the League of Nations has nothing to do with the matter. At the State department it was said that there are no serious disputes between this government and Panama and that any differences of opinion will be easily adjusted.

President Chiari of Panama then issued a statement in which he said: "Doctor Morales not only did not carry instructions to take up the question in the league assembly, but my government absolutely disapproves of the reported procedure of the Panama delegate at Geneva regarding sovereignty over the Canal zone."

Canada, Cuba and Finland were elected to nonpermanent seats in the league council.

FRANCE recently put into effect a new tariff that hit American exporters hard, and the Washington government made representations to Paris. In reply the French foreign office set forth the French conception of reciprocity as the condition for entering upon fruitful negotiation of a tariff treaty.

Nothing less than the present high rates in force are offered until the American reply to this note shall be received. When the United States replies that the American government is ready to begin such discussions, then the French government will substitute for the present scale a modified schedule, giving American goods considerably lower rates, but not up to the limit of those granted to countries with which France has commercial treaties, notably Germany.

WHETHER or not to call special congressional sessions was a problem on which President Coolidge spent considerable time immediately after his return to Washington. Some persons have been urging that the senate be called together to deal with the Vane and Smith cases, and the Democrats want a special session of both houses to take up general legislation. Senator Curtis and Representative Tilson, Republican leaders of the respective houses, were consulted by Mr. Coolidge and both advised him that nothing would be accomplished by calling the senators and representatives back to Washington in advance of the regular session in December. It was believed the President would accept this advice.

W. L. MELLON, chairman of the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania, is said to have carried to party leaders in Pittsburgh the word that his uncle, the secretary of the treasury, had selected Charles E. Hughes as his favorite candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. It was at once whispered about that Secretary Mellon would be able to dictate the nomination by the convention. It was assumed that New York's 91 votes would be for Hughes, and Mellon was said to count on New England as a certainty for his candidate. That, with what he might garner from other states, would give Hughes a running start in the balloting. Washington was immensely interested in the Pittsburgh story. Secretary Mellon, however, seemed rather displeased by it and told interviewers that it was too early to make a decision on the mat-

ter of candidates. Mr. Hughes has refrained from comment on his possible candidacy.

Al Smith in his campaign for the Democratic nomination is about to invade the West, or at least his supporters are. With the knowledge and consent of the Eastern Smith men, a conference of leading Democrats from 12 Western states was called for September 23 and 24 in Ogden, Utah, and it was understood the availability of Smith as a Presidential nominee would be discussed. The letter of invitation said the subjects to be considered would be: 1—The present two-thirds rule prevailing in the Democratic national committee. 2—Who is the most available Presidential candidate? 3—The need of a united intermountain Democracy. 4—More recognition of Western industries in our tariff legislation.

JAPAN and Mexico were visited by a catynusis, the former last week and the latter on September 7. The Japanese island of Kishiu was swept by a typhoon, flood and tidal wave that killed and injured many hundreds and caused property losses of perhaps \$10,000,000. The toll of the storm hit Tokyo and thousands of homes were flooded. Delayed and still meager reports from Mexico said the west coast of that country for some 2,400 miles was devastated by terrific tidal waves following a hurricane. Walls of water rolled into seaport towns and laid them waste, and all along the coast the people who survived were driven for inland. The number of those drowned. It was feared, would be very large. Guaymas, Manzanillo and especially Salina Cruz suffered great property losses.

ISADORA DUNCAN'S bizarre life came to a bizarre end last week in Nice. The famous American dancer was being given a demonstration ride in a car she intended to buy and a long red scarf, which she had worn since she became a communist, became entangled in the wheel. Her neck was broken, death being instantaneous.

WITH Governor Jackson indicted and Mayor Duval of Indianapolis on trial for political corruption, Indiana is getting the long expected exposure which may result in a great house cleaning—and may not. The Indianapolis Times recently expressed editorially the opinion that Senators Watson and Robinson should resign because of their alleged relations with politicians whose honesty is attacked. Senator Robinson demanded a retraction and Editor Gurley retorted with new and more specific charges. These the senator denied, and threatened libel suit.

ON THE fourth anniversary of the inception of the military dictatorship of Spain under Gen. Primo de Rivera, a new development in that country's government began. The directory was modified into a semi-military ministry, but operated without a parliament. The place of parliament now is to be filled by the long-promised national assembly, convocation of which was decreed by King Alfonso at the request of Primo de Rivera. The assembly is expected to meet on October 14 for the primary purpose of advising the government on the draft of a new constitution and other matters of state, including the budget.

The people will have no direct voice in the selection of the assembly members, all of whom are to be appointed by the government. Primo de Rivera has promised, however, to give all shades of public opinion a consulting voice, excluding only politicians of the old school, whom he ousted from their posts.

AMERICAN LEGION members by the thousands were on the Atlantic last week on their way to Paris for the annual meeting which opened September 19. And the Paris authorities spent the week "cleaning up" the naughty resorts so the Yanks should come to no harm. The landing of the Legionnaires at Cherbourg was marked by elaborate ceremonies, and plans were made for a magnificent parade in Paris on the opening day, despite the fact that one or two radical organizations of French service men refused to participate.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE STOREROOM

Two owls lived in a soft feathered nest in the big woods.

After a time they got a little tired of talking and scolding and hunting and midnight parties, so Mrs. Owl, who was always saying odds and ends, thought it would make them very rich and happy if they had a store.

"What," asked Mr. Owl, "a store?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Owl, as she smoothed her feathers and polished her back with a bit of bark.

"It will not only be a store, but a supper room, she added.

"Whatever do you mean?" said Mr. Owl.

"You know," continued Mrs. Owl, "that in the world where people live they have parties."

"There is nothing new about that. Don't we have parties? Yes."

Mrs. Owl always answered all her own questions when she had something most important to say, and when she did not want to have anyone interrupt her or disagree with her.

"And so, if we have parties in the woods, think what a great help it will be to all the wood animals and the fairies and brownies and gnomes if we have a supper room attached to our store—where after the parties the wood creatures can come and have supper."

Mr. Owl sat up very straight and said:

"To-wit, to-who," or it sounded very much like that.

What he meant was that he thought it an excellent scheme, and he went on to tell Mrs. Owl that she could fix up all the dishes for the supper and decorate the tables—and he would go forth and hunt for the good things to eat.

The store was started right away. The animals came to buy their things in the daytime—and as Mr. and Mrs. Owl were asleep they would simply taken them away and not pay for them at the time.

That didn't bother Mr. and Mrs. Owl at all, though.

They wanted to have such a fine store that all their things would be taken, and they left notes for the little animals, saying:

"Take all you like. We must sleep and think up more wonderful things to do for you.

"As for pay—we don't want it. We're already to be envied for our knowledge.

"We don't even have to go to school—and are always cleverer than those who do so!"

The animals were much amused at the conceit of Mr. and Mrs. Owl, but they had to admit that their store was a great success.

And as for their supper room, it was perfect!

Every evening it was very gay, with the chatter of many of the wood animals and the fairies, after different parties and frolics.

Mrs. Owl made the most delicious goodies, and always made the tables look very attractive with wild flowers.

As for Mr. Owl, he put on a big white apron and a white hat and waited on all who came to the supper room, and often he would make wise speeches for the benefit of all around him.

YOUTHFUL OPPORTUNIST

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road.

"Where are you going to take that dog, my little man?" inquired a passer-by.

"I'm going to see where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

DON'T PLAY BUT FIGHT

John and Jimmy live in the same block.

"Don't you and Jimmy ever play together?" I inquired of little John.

"No, sir, I fight sometimes us fights together," he replied earnestly.

LET'S TRY THE OTHER

Child—May I have a dark supper tonight?

Mother—What do you mean, dear?

Child—You gave me a light supper last night and I didn't like it at all.

PERFECT QUIETNESS

"What does your father do?"

"Nothing."

"And you?"

"I take after my father."—Le I Mete.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(By 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Of sweets we have garnered from life's golden cup Shall not weary ones taste and little ones sup? Why hoard up life's nectar our own cups to fill, If one other heart we might comfort and thrill?"

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

A nice dish is the following which may be prepared and kept in the ice box:

Jellied Veal.—Cook a hock of veal, add one and one-half pounds of lean pork with a bay-leaf, pepper, onion, allspice and salt. When the meat is very tender, remove all pieces of bone and other indigestible portions and cut into small pieces. Reheat in enough liquid to fill the mold which is used. Add olives or sweet pepper cut into small pieces and pour into the mold. Slice and serve cold.

Luncheon Salad.—An excellent salad is prepared as follows: Take equal quantities of chopped hard cooked eggs and diced celery, mix with a good, well seasoned salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

Anchovy Salad.—Wash, skin and cut into halves lengthwise, six anchovies. Cut into dice, two boiled potatoes (chop fine), one pickled beet and one cucumber pickle. Put into a salad bowl one head of lettuce, add the potato and anchovies, the chopped pickle and spread over all three tablespoons of boiled dressing. Garnish with a mound of chopped pickled beet placed in the center.

Potato Salad.—The best potato salad is made with potatoes cooked especially for the salad and seasoned before they have become perfectly cold. Potato salad served with the dressing covering the outside without any that has penetrated into the potato is unpalatable. Peel small potatoes in their jackets. Boil and cut into cubes as soon as cool enough to handle; add salt and seasonings of salt, cayenne and white pepper, onion juice or shredded onion, and either a cooked or mayonnaise dressing. The celery may be added at once, but cucumber is best added a short while before the salad is served, to avoid its losing its crispness. A handful of shredded olives makes quite a stylish potato salad. A bit of good flavored tart apple, green pepper, and if one has fresh mustard, a little of that minced green is most acceptable.

Tripe cut into narrow strips, mixed with diced potato, celery, and a few chopped capers makes a fine salad, most appetizing.

Peach Conserve.—Take five pounds of peaches, five pounds of sugar, two oranges, and one pound each of walnuts and raisins. Peel the peaches and remove the stones, then cut into pieces. Put the raisins through the chopper, add the nuts broken into bits. Stir in the sugar and cook slowly until of the consistency of jam, then ten minutes before taking off add the nuts. Stir often while cooking.

Sticky Good Things.—A cake which is good, easy to make and will keep for a week or two, is:

One Egg Plum Cake.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, beat to a cream, add one cupful of milk gradually with one beaten egg and two cupfuls of flour that has been well blended with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, ginger, salt and a little nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves; add one-half cupful of chopped raisins, putting them in layers when the cake is poured into the pan. Bake in a moderate oven, testing with a toothpick before taking out.

Ben's Delight.—Take one cupful of molasses, one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of mace, one cupful each of raisins and currants. Mix well, add one-half teaspoonful of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of soda and two cupfuls of bread crumbs; steam three hours. Serve with:

Fruit Sauce.—Mix one cupful of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of flour or one of cornstarch, add one cupful of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one-half cupful of any canned juice, adding a teaspoonful of lemon or vinegar if the sauce is sweet.

With a steamed or boiled fish, serve: Maitre d' Hotel Butter.—Beat to a cream four tablespoonfuls of butter, add gradually one tablespoonful each of vinegar and lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of minced parsley. Spread over the fish when serving.

Tomato Salad.—Peel small, even-sized tomatoes and chill in ice until about serving time. Cut into eighths or quarters without separating the sections, sprinkle with chopped onion and celery and a bit of cucumber. Garnish with a teaspoonful of lightly seasoned mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce.

Almond Cake.—Take one-half cupful each of butter and sugar, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg, one-half of a lemon rind grated, two teaspoonfuls of orange juice, and two cupfuls of flour. Mix and bake in a slow oven.

He Put on a Big White Apron.

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Effort to "Pin Down" President a Failure

St. Louis Murray Butler's attempt to "smoke out" President Coolidge on a third term did not succeed, but did revive a story told last summer while Mr. Coolidge was at the White Pine camp in the Adirondacks.

According to the gossips the President was out on one of the lakes fishing when the sky became overcast. The boatman remarked that the dark clouds indicated rain. Mr. Coolidge made no comment. After a while the sky grew blacker and the boatman again remarked that he guessed it was going to rain. Still Mr. Coolidge was silent.

Then came the distant roar of thunder. A sharp flash of lightning was followed by another sharp peal of thunder. Rain began to fall. "Well," said the President's companion, questioningly, "I guess we're going to get that shower."

The President looked at him and demanded sharply: "What are you trying to do pin me down?"—Los Angeles Times.

Grow Food Supplies for Denizens of Zoo

Transportation of food to the animals is quite a problem in any zoo, and at the National Zoological park at Washington an effort is being made to grow provender right on the spot.

A large garden is operated not far from the pens and it supplies kale, spinach, lettuce, Swiss chard, beet tops and the like in huge quantities. Even the lawn clippings are fed to the ruminants and water fowl, and trimmings from trees—the leaves, bark and small twigs—are accepted greedily by the browsing animals.

Recently an orchard was set out and it is expected that soon all the apples that can be used will be grown right in the park.

Strange Individual

An East Grand boulevard resident received a shock recently when a motorist, who proved to be from out of town, knocked at the door and said he had accidentally collided with a parked car in front of the house. In answer to the motorist's request to make it right the resident said: "I can see that the car isn't hurt much, but if it were, I wouldn't charge you a thing. You're the fifth man to hit that car but the first one to stop and own up to it."—Detroit News

Fosters Nature Study

The move made by Rev. Joseph Murray, pastor of a Slovak congregation in North Wilkes-Barre, in bringing the children of the parish, and all others who care to avail themselves of the opportunity, into closer touch with nature, is worthy of special commendation. The pastor, says Nature Magazine, has secured a tract of 30 acres where bird and plant life are to be propagated and encouraged, and all phases of nature fostered for their educational inspirational value.

Clock's Good Service

A clock that was ticking off the seconds when George Washington was President is still keeping accurate time in the home of W. F. Arms of Malad, Wash. The clock, according to a recent check-up in its life history, has been running for more than 140 years. It was made in Switzerland, and all the wheels except one are of wood.



Feel Stiff and Achy?

To feel constantly lame and achy is too often a sign of sluggish kidneys. Sluggish action permits waste poisons to remain in the blood and is apt to make one languid, tired and achy, with dull headaches, dizziness and a nagging backache. A common warning that the kidneys are not acting right is scanty or burning secretions.

Assist the kidneys at such times with Doan's Pills. Since 1885 Doan's have been winning friends the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS 60c STIMULANT DIURETIC FOR KIDNEYS Foster-McMillan Co., Mfg. Chgo., Buffalo, N.Y.

Pity Posterity

A Boston doctor says that in 50 years people will be too civilized to "ass. Well, who cares? Very few of us will be caring much about kissing in 50 years.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Disfiguring Blemishes Healed by Cuticura

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required, not only soothes and heals unightly and annoying blemishes and irritations on neck and face, but tends to prevent such conditions. Nothing purer, more economical or more satisfactory than these fragrant emollients.

MRS. BASSETT ALWAYS TIRED

Now in Good Health by Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Lansing, Michigan—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I needed it. When I first used it I was so bad I could hardly walk across the room without crying. I was tired all the time. I think my trouble was coming on me for six months before I realized it. I read of your wonderful medicine in the paper, and bought me a bottle, and after the first few doses I felt better, so kept on taking it until I was well and strong. I take it at times when I feel tired and it helps me. I will always have a good word for your medicine and tell any one what good it has done me. I recommended it to my neighbor for her girl, who is sixteen years old, and it was just what she needed. She is feeling fine now, and goes to school every day."—Mrs. E. F. Basset, 216 South Hayford Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

Do not continue to feel all run-down and half sick when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is sold by druggists everywhere. It is a root and herb medicine and has been used by women for over fifty years.

Healthy, Happy Babies

The best way to keep baby in crowing, contented health is Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. This safe, pleasant, effective remedy regulates the bowels and quickly overcomes diarrhoea, colic, flatulency, constipation, and teething troubles.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regulator is best for baby. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Open formula on every label. At all Druggists. Write for free booklet of letters from grateful mothers. Anglo-American Drug Co., 215-217 Fulton St., New York.



To Cool a Burn Use HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

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haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

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PATENTS. Send model or drawing for Free Preliminary Examination. Booklet, "How to Obtain a Patent," free. Watson E. Collins, U.S. Patent Lawyer, 124 9th St., Washington, D.C., Denver, Colorado, Office, 210 Colfax Building.

A HAUTIFUL COMPLEXION for only 25c. Ask your dealer for RIGEMOLIN or write Dr. C. H. Berry Co., Inc., N. Chicago.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Also, Itching Scalp. Write for free booklet. Parker Bros., New York.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in conjunction with Park's Hair Balm. Make the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Blasco Chemical Works, Patokago, N. Y.

FREE DRESSES. Every Woman who will consent to have her photograph taken by Western Dressing Co. will receive a free dress. Write today. WESTERN DRESSING CO., A-1884 North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 39-1927.

Some people, after eating a crust of bread upon the waters, think they should get a bowl of milk toast in return.

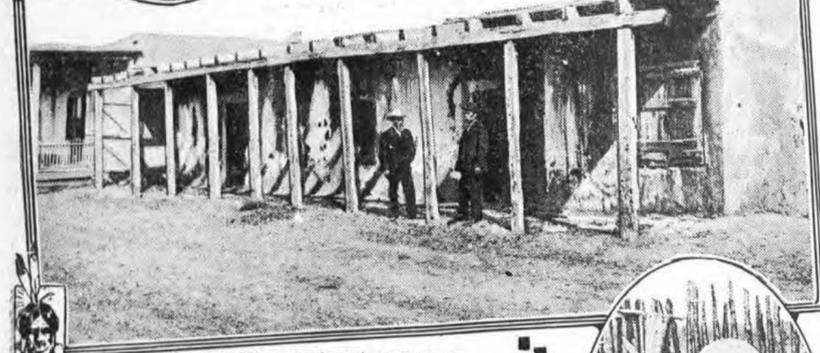
Disfiguring Blemishes Healed by Cuticura

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Kit Carson Speaks For Himself



WHERE CARSON DIED, FORT LYON, COLO. Underwood N. Underwood Photo



CARSON'S HOME IN TAOS, N.M.

By ELIOT SCOTT WATSON

NEXT to his grandfather, Daniel Boone, Kit Carson is perhaps the most widely known and best beloved of American pioneers. There has probably never been written a book of sketches of frontiersmen, pioneers or scouts which does not include Carson in the roll of these early American heroes, and many more volumes have been written about Carson alone. As has been the case with so many other figures prominent in forming the American wilderness, a great mass of legend has been added to the known facts about his life and the dime novelists have contributed their share to make the truth about Kit Carson obscure. Too often this quiet, modest little man has been included in the general category of Indian-killing, buckskin-clad swashbucklers and the sensational aspects of his career have been so played up as to cause most Americans to lose sight of his historic importance.

Fortunately for the memory of Carson, the latest addition to the biographical material about him has been the plain, unvarnished story of his life as given by Carson himself to one of his closest friends some twenty years ago. This is "Kit Carson's Own Story of His Life" as it was entitled by Col. and Mrs. D. C. Peters about 1856-57 and never before published until it was brought to light by Miss Blanche C. Grant of Taos, N. M., who recently edited it and published it at her own expense.

The story of the manuscript, as given in the book which Miss Grant has published, is an interesting one in itself. The story is as follows: Col. DeWitt C. Peters, surgeon, U. S. A., was a close friend and admirer of Kit Carson, the great Taos scout. He finally induced him to dictate his life story. This was written down according to a son, Clinton Peters, during Carson's frequent visits to the Peters family, who were stationed at "some fort near Taos," probably Fort Union, and in the town of Taos as well. In all probability most of it was written down in the old adobe house in Taos, now owned by the Mansons and called the "Kit Carson house," on the street leading eastward from the Plaza toward the mountains.

The original manuscript is for the most part in the handwriting of Mrs. Peters, though at times the "colonel" helped with the writing, probably in the year 1857. Colonel Peters then wrote his long "Life and Adventures of Kit Carson," which was published in 1858. Carson never read the book as a whole, but read enough so he is said to have remarked that Peters "laid it on a little too thick."

This early manuscript was evidently prized by the poet's son, Theodore Peters, who took it to Paris, France. Here, after his death, about 1907, his brother Clinton found the papers among his brother's effects, while rummaging around in a cellar on Avenue St. Owen, Montmartre. Clinton Peters brought the manuscript back to New York and had two copies made. The original he sold to Edward E. Ayer for his famous Newberry Library in Chicago, Ill. The copies came into the hands of Charles E. Camp of Berkeley,

Kit Carson

I was nine when my father died. Killed by a falling limb; Daniel Boone was my father's friend— Maybe you've heard of him.

He and his kind were my teachers, then. Trapper, hunter and guide; They taught me to shoot and to speak the truth; I taught myself to ride.

Woodman I was till I saw the plains And I added and rode away To the hills and the broken town of Taos And the city of Santa Fe.

Plainsman I was till I saw the hills And the trails that westward ran To the farther hills and the farthest hills— And I am a mountain man.

Mine were the days of the mountain men. The days that are now a dream; As once we followed the buffalo track We followed the broken stream.

Trapping the beaver on lake and creek In woods till then unknown We ranged from the Platte to the San From the Salt to the Yellowstone.

Old Jim Bridger, Robidoux, Meek, Young from the Rio Grande, Cut-face, Fugate, Purgie Smith, And Fitz of the Broken Head—

None knew the roads through the desert dust. The trails of cliff and glen, None knew the paths to the Western Sea.

But we that were mountain men! Young Fremont came over the pass With a hard and weathered face; Kearney drifted across the waste With his troupe, broad two.

They won the California land, For each may claim his share, But the mountain man and the plains man— That Carson brought them there.

Well, I helped to hold those hills of ours For the Union, cliff and crag, When we fought our fight, both Red and White.

Under the starry flag; And that's why I'm General Carson, now, My name's on the adobe house, With Diggins there at the open door, In the little old town of Taos.

The six-foot braves come striding in With scalping knife and gun To tell their troubles to Father Kit— And I not five foot one!

They call me friend, and their friend I am. Though I fought them hard and long, For the Indian's right is the Indian's way, And the white is mostly wrong.

But the Indian's got to learn my way, So I'll help him while I can, For the Indian's way is near its end, Like the way of the mountain man.

Williams, Beckwourth, the tall Crow Gait with the Eastern hand, Cut-face, Fugate, Purgie Smith, And Fitz of the Broken Head—

Whether you're up and away once more On the last uncharted trail, Whether you're waiting here like me With the rifle on the wall.

Light one flare to the mountain men And the joy of our reckless years, When we probed the heart of the wilder— Ahead of the pioneers.

Reaching the heights with the Cimarron, The bits with the grizzly bear, Trapping the beaver for means to live, Living as free as air.

Doing the work we were meant to do, Though little we dreamed of it then— Finding the sites in the mountain wall For the march of a million men!

—ARTHUR GUTTERMAN.

Call, as well as the permission from Clinton Peters himself to publish the story. This in turn passed to the writer.

And it is just for the reason that the book "reflects the real Carson" that it is both historically important and humanly interesting. No matter

would make no progress.—Copper's Weekly.

"Grew" This Armchair

John Krubsack of Embarras, Wis., has "grown" an armchair. By grafting and bending the limbs of 32 box elder saplings, Krubsack trained the trees to grow in the form of an armchair. It took 11 years of patient effort, but the chair was sold for \$4,000. —Indianapolis News.

Prosperity engenders sloth.—Livy.



CARSON'S GRAVE IN TAOS

how thrilling the affair nor how hair-breadth the escape, which Carson describes, the simple, straightforward manner in which it is told shows plainly why Carson was beloved for his modesty, which was equalled only by his courage and his daring. One instance will suffice. Almost without exception those who have written of Carson have made much of his famous duel with the French bully, Captain Shuman (or Shumar) and the dime novel type of writer especially has told it with much sensational detail. Here is the way Carson tells of the affair:

There was in the party of Captain Drips a large Frenchman, one of those overbearing kind and very strong. He made a practice of whipping every man that he was displeased with—and that was nearly all. One day, after he had beaten two or three men, he said, that for the Frenchman he had no trouble to do and, as for the Americans, he would take a switch and switch them. I did not like such talk from any man so I told him I was the worst American in camp.

He said nothing but started for his rifle, mounted his horse, and made his appearance in front of the camp. As soon as I saw him I mounted my horse and took the first arms I could get hold of, which was a pistol, galloped up to him and demanded of him if I was the one he intended to shoot. Our horses (were) touching. He said no, but at the same time, drawing his gun so he could have a fair shot at me. I was prepared and allowed him to draw his gun. We both fired at the same time; all present saying but one report was heard. I shot him through the arm and his ball passed my head, cutting my hair and the powder burning my eye, the muzzle of his gun being near my head when he fired. During our stay in camp we had no more bother with this bully of a Frenchman.

Thus does Carson dismiss this incident, which many writers expand into pages of thrilling detail, nor does he say anything about the fact recorded by reliable historians that Shumar begged for his life after his first shot failed and that Carson stayed his hand when he had his enemy at his mercy.

Not the least of the interest of this book, as the one authoritative life of Kit Carson, lies not only in the careful editing by Miss Grant and the numerous footnotes which supplement the text, but also the reproductions of old photographs never before published and the contemporary account of his death on May 23, 1868, at Fort Lyon, Colo.

In Praise of Youth

Orville Wright, praising Charles A. Lindbergh at a dinner in Dayton, said:

"Only a young man could have achieved this feat. For youth is braver than age. It is more generous, too, more honorable. Yes, it's better all around."

The great airman smiled rather sadly.

"The good don't really die young," he said. "They outgrow it."

Sweet Clovers Are Variable

Offer Opportunity for Development of New Strains for Definite Uses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All sweet clovers are variable in their habits of growth, and many individual plants of distinct type and form may be found in nearly any sweet-clover field. This offers an opportunity for the development of new strains of sweet clover for definite uses, according to L. W. Kephart, forage crop specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Better Hay Varieties.

There is considerable interest at present in the production of better hay varieties, he says, since the common sweet clovers, especially the white-flowered species, are too coarse and heavy to make good hay from the second year's growth. Several good hay varieties have already been developed, notably the early flowering Grundy County, Crystal Dwarf and Early Dwarf varieties of white sweet clover, and the Alborea and Switzer varieties of yellow sweet clover. Recently a type of sweet clover bearing many more and finer stems than the common sorts was found at two of the western Canadian experiment stations. It resembles alfalfa so closely that it is easily mistaken for that plant. This important discovery will no doubt add a distinct new type of forage plant to the present list.

The need for winter-hardy types has been met with the Arctic, or Hansen's Siberian, a white-flowered variety from western Canada. A sweet clover much better suited than the common sorts to the cold, dry climate of the northern Great Plains appears to have been developed at the Redfield (S. D.) field station of the United States Department of Agriculture.

On Acid Soils.

Several persons are endeavoring to find a sweet clover that will grow on acid soils, lack of lime being a serious hindrance to culture of the crop in many localities. Still others are trying to develop a strain suited to the drought and hot winds of the southern Great Plains.

A type of sweet clover that would be exceedingly useful, according to Mr. Kephart, is one that would regrow green late in the fall, start growth early the next spring, and remain green and in good feeding condition well into the following summer. A number of experimenters, both on farms and at experiment stations, have approached this type with selections of common white sweet clover. Perhaps even better results will come from tests now being made with species and varieties brought from Europe and eastern Asia, one such species this year having remained green six weeks later than any sweet clover heretofore grown.

Sweet Clover Doubles

Wheat Yield in Dakota

J. M. Miller, who farms 1,800 acres in North Dakota, is an enthusiast when it comes to sweet clover. "Sweet clover," said Mr. Miller, "is the greatest soil builder ever discovered. One year I had a field of wheat. Half of this field had been in sweet clover the previous season. We took a crop of seed off of it and a large amount of hay, and then plowed the rest under. That part of the field which had been in sweet clover produced 35 bushels of wheat per acre. The other part produced 12 bushels per acre. The same variety seed was used and other conditions were similar."

"We have found that sweet clover will increase the yield of corn or any other crop which follows it. Not only does it add nitrogen to the soil, but it puts the soil in fine physical condition."

Agricultural Facts

Soy beans with corn is an insurance against an imperfect stand.

Cull the slow-maturing pullets. They will be cull hens when they grow up, if they ever do grow.

The glazed stage is right for harvesting silage, but frosted corn makes inferior silage; better harvest too soon than too late.

Priests of dairy cattle are on an upgrade and they probably will continue to rise until about 1931 when they will reach the peak.

Silos are not expensive structures, so feeding capacity can better be enlarged by increasing the number rather than the size.

It is best to use an early nurse crop with sweet clover the same as with other legumes and the nurse crop should be sown thin.

Never take the chances of putting a slightly defective specimen in a plate of fruit or vegetables for an exhibit. The judge is more than likely to find it.

It pays to ring-face baskets of peaches, pears, or apples because then each fruit in the face gets its share of the pressure from the cover. Too, the package sells better because it is more attractive.

Continued Progress in Eradicating T. B.

Many Counties Complete Tuberculin Testing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A summary of tuberculosis-eradication work conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the various states shows excellent results during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927. An outstanding achievement was the large increase in the number of entire counties which have completed the tuberculin testing of all cattle within their boundaries. The summary of progress shows 347 such counties distributed among 27 states. Thus more than half of the states have one or more such tuberculosis-free counties. The three leading states in this respect are North Carolina with 82 counties on the modified-accrued list, Michigan with 42 and Iowa with 30 such counties.

On July 1 a total of 17,000,380 cattle in the United States were under supervision for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Besides this number considerably more than four million cattle are on waiting lists and will be tested as soon as the federal, state and county veterinary inspectors complete other work for those owners who signed up earlier for tuberculin testing.

The total number of cattle in herds accredited as free from tuberculosis exceeds 1,885,000. The work of tuberculosis eradication is going forward systematically in all states. During the last month of the fiscal year the inspectors engaged in tuberculin testing applied the test to more than 800,000 cattle, of which approximately 24,000 were found to be affected with the disease. The removal of such reactors from contact with healthy cattle, followed by the slaughter of diseased animals under federal inspection, is gradually reducing the extent of bovine tuberculosis throughout the country and benefiting both the live-stock industry and public health.

Plan for Determining Sex of Guinea Fowls

In raising guinea fowls, many amateurs and some not so amateurish, are puzzled when the time comes for marketing, as they find it difficult to select males and females to be retained for breeding purposes.

To a casual observer the male and female of the species are identical in shape, size and plumage. But a closer inspection will reveal that one has a richer color of the neck feathers, its wattles are more plump and firm, and the plumage in general is more compact. This is the male.

The "duck-quiet" call that is so commonly supposed to come from the male is, in fact, the cry of the female, usually when frightened or excited. She may be further detected by her rougher coat of feathers, and by her wattles which are somewhat pale and shrunken.

When guinea fowls are in the prime of condition, as they should be after spending the summer on free range, the difference between the male and female will not be so pronounced as it is in the early summer, just after mating time, and one should study the birds carefully to insure a balanced selection of stock for breeding purposes.

Harvest Silage Corn

When Ears Are Mature

When corn is to be harvested for silage, it should be cut when the ears are mature but the leaves and stalks are still green. Corn cut and bound to be fed as dry forage should be cut at the same time. It should be allowed to cure in shocks until dry and then hauled in and piled. By this method the ears are mature and well filled and all of the forage value of the stalks is saved.

Corn should not be shocked out of the field until it has dried for several weeks, after it has quit growing. Otherwise the corn will be hard to shuck, will be apt to heat and mold and make poor feed. In shucking from the field it is a good practice to have a box in which to throw the better ears. These can be specially dried out and sorted for seed supply if field-selection has not been practiced, or if there is a market for seed corn.

As the corn is shocked out it should be hauled to a crib that is well ventilated, and if possible protected against rats and mice.—Extension Bulletin 237-A, Colorado Agricultural College.

Rye and Wheat Are Good

as Spring Soiling Crop

For a spring soiling crop, fall-sown rye and wheat are excellent and are especially adaptable in the North. These can be followed with either barley or oats for an early summer soiling crop in the North. Sudan grass is, also, an excellent soiling crop for this season, and in the South sorghums and Japanese came in particular are probably the best. Sorghums may be cut at two to three feet, but much better yields are realized if they are allowed to head.

The big need for a soiling crop is in midsummer, however, when pastures are dry. For a short season crop at this time, corn is the leader in the corn belt. It is palatable, yields heavily, and remains in good condition over a long period of time.

The PONTINE MARSHES



View of the Applian Way.

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

THE Pontine marshes, close to Rome yet little known, form one of the strangest corners of Italy.

It is paradoxical that this region is not better known, for one of the world's most famous roads, the Applian Way, leads straight to it.

The Via Appia, built by Appius Claudius about 300 years B. C., starts from Porta San Sebastiano, the southern gate of Rome, and leads toward Naples. For the first 65 miles it runs as straight as a taut string, until it reaches the town of Terracina, where it passes under the cliff of Monte Saint Angelo that overhangs the sea.

The Romans had to chisel off part of the rock to make space for the roadbed. After passing this point it makes a first bend and then goes to Naples.

When you leave the Eternal City on this classic road you pass at first along a wonderful array of old Roman sepulchral monuments; then you climb up the Alban hills, extinct volcanoes of prehistoric times, and from there you gradually descend upon a great plain, some 30 miles from Rome, known to history as the Pontine marshes.

On the left, as you travel toward Terracina, are the olive-covered Lepine mountains, of gray limestone, that at sunset are veiled by that beautiful purple haze one sees so often reproduced on the background of the early Renaissance paintings. To the right is the Tyrrhenian sea, along the border of which runs a large sand dune covered by a wonderful oak forest some 30 miles in length. Between the dune and the sea is a series of lagoons.

At the extreme end a solitary mountain rises, to all appearances from the sea. It is Mount Circeo, the cornerstone of the Pontine marshes. This mountain was an island in bygone ages, as geologists have proved, and Homer, eight centuries before Christ, speaks of it in the "Odyssey" as an island, though probably it was not so any longer.

Water of the Marshes Confined.

The large quadrangle formed by the foothills of the Alban volcanoes, by the Lepine mountains, by the wooded sand dunes of the coast, and by Mount Circeo, measuring some 150,000 acres of extraordinary fertile land, is known to history as the Pontine marshes. The water, hemmed in on all sides, cannot flow out.

In winter the mountain streams pour their foaming, muddy torrents upon this lowland, flooding thousands of acres; the rich mud slowly settles, coating the fields with a silt which is the finest of fertilizers; then the waters gradually flow out through narrow channels until, in summer, only the lowest portion of the land, that which lies practically at sea-level, remains in a swampy condition.

A dense, luxuriant growth of water plants springs up with the approach of the warmer season; the stagnant, lukewarm waters teem with life of every description, and toward the month of July the treacherous Anopheles mosquito drops its filmy larval veil, rises out of the marshes, and, flying around in search of a living for itself, sows death upon humanity.

Many centuries ago most of the inhabitants fled to the mountains, built their towns on some steep hills, and from these vantage points made dashes into the plain to work the fields and tend the cattle. Such a place was ancient Cori, founded by the Trojan Dardanos, with its city walls constructed of huge polygonal blocks and with its beautifully preserved temple of Hercules.

Ancient Towns of the Hills.

A little farther on rose Norma, on the very edge of a vertical cliff 500 feet high, as ancient as the city of Rome, if not more so. In olden times it was called Norba, and the cyclopean walls, formed out of huge, carefully trimmed boulders, are still a marvel to those who visit this not easily accessible place.

At the foot of Norma is the abandoned medieval town of Ninfa, the

Pompeii of the Middle Ages, as Gregorovius called it, covered with ivy and brambles. This is one of the most poetic spots of the world.

A little farther along the range is Sernoneia, with the Thirteenth century castle of the Caetani towering on a high mountain spur and dominating the vast plain of the Pontine marshes. Then follow Sezze, Piperno, and other towns.

These are the inhabited places today; but in olden times the whole land was densely populated and highly productive. Twenty-three towns are supposed to have existed where now one sees not the trace of a single building. The most famous of these cities, which have disappeared was Pometia, conquered and sacked by the Roman king, Tarquinius the Superb, in the Sixth century before Christ.

The lagoons of the marshes have formed between the great prehistoric dune covered with oak forest and the more recent one thrown up by the sea. There is no natural communication between the lagoons and the sea. When these lakes swell, during the rainy season, the fishermen cut a small ditch across the dune, and the waters, rushing out to the sea, in a few hours widen to a broad river. The fish taste this lukewarm, brackish water and swim by the thousands and millions into the lagoons, where they are caught.

This locality is also a wonderful shooting resort. There the ducks come from the sea, seeking shelter and food in that maze of ponds and canals distributed throughout the dense growth of reeds.

How the Marshes Were Created.

At the time of the Roman republic, in the Fourth and Fifth centuries B. C., the Pontine region seems to have been free of waters, healthful and densely populated. Then, a little before 300 B. C., near the time the Applian road was built, something happened that has not been fully understood.

The natural outlet of the waters in the depression between the city of Terracina and Mount Circeo was obstructed, probably through some seismic movement; raising of the ground a few feet was quite sufficient to stop the outflow of the waters; and the sea increased the obstruction by piling up sand dunes.

In this way the great plain of Pometia became hemmed in on all sides by higher lands and converted into a large basin, into which the waters naturally converged from everywhere, but from which they could not flow except through the narrow channels dug near Terracina to connect the marshes with the sea.

The ground became water-soaked. The great Applian road, not a long time after being built, began to sink in places and had to be raised by Trajan and other Roman emperors. During the Eighth century it went completely under water and the road from Rome to Naples had to be shifted to the foothills, passing near Ninfa and Sernoneia. From that time to the present this waste but fertile region became the playground of unruly waters.

In winter over large tracts of land the yellow waters often rise as high as the tops of the fences; ducks, sea gulls and geese make it their home, diving in the shallow water for food.

In spring the waters subside and the fields become covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, where the sheep and the long-horned cattle of the Roman Campagna find ideal pasture.

New Italy intends now to tackle the problem of draining the marshes that has baffled each succeeding generation for more than two thousand years. The government is approaching it with all the means and technical knowledge of modern times and will accomplish the work.

The ancient canal of Rito Martino will be opened again, the mountain streams will be placed under control by building a reservoir at the foot of the mountains, and large pumping stations are to be erected for draining the swampy land that is practically at sea level.

Fifty Miles on a Gallon

When the "perfect automobile" comes it can travel 480 miles on one gallon of gasoline. But if such a machine were made at the present time, it would be so unsightly and so uncomfortable that no one would ride in it. However, new developments in engine-making and in fuel make it likely that a car capable of traveling 50 miles on a gallon is on the way. Man is never satisfied. If he was, he

RADIO

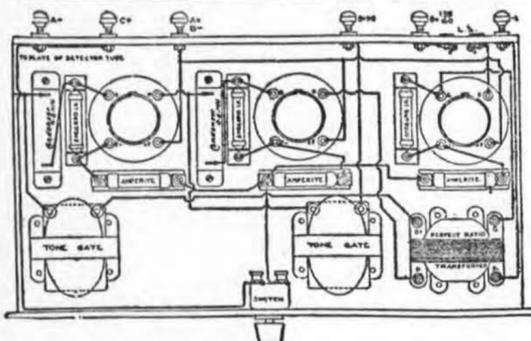


Diagram Showing Operation of the Tone-Gate Unit; a New Form of Audio Amplification Recently Made Available to the Public.

Newest Amplifier Benefits Any Set

Tone-Gate Unit, Recently on Market; New Form of Audio Amplification.

A form of audio amplification for which extraordinary claims are made by its sponsors has only recently been made available to the public through putting on sale the units from which it is assembled.

All sounds are made up of fundamental notes and overtones. Fundamental notes are produced by vibrations of a certain frequency. Each note has a number of overtones vibrating at different frequencies. Overtones are the characteristics of music that permit the ear to distinguish a note struck on a piano from the same note produced by another instrument.

Musical Frequencies Vary.

Music frequencies vary from 16 vibrations per second to over 4,000. For perfect reproduction, notes of all frequencies and all overtones should be amplified the same amount by the audio amplifier to preserve the original combination sent out by the broadcast station. Good audio amplification amplifies or multiplies notes of high and low frequency and all overtones the same degree, with full volume.

The new scheme of audio-frequency amplification is a combination resistance and impedance coupled with special enameled high resistance wire in

multiple, wound with glassine paper between layers. All layers are impregnated with beeswax and rosin and held in an airtight oven for one hour. They have been designed for maximum amplification when used in connection with UX201A tubes. The resistance is sufficient to amplify the low notes and the inductance sufficient to enforce the overtones or high notes so necessary in clear articulation. A .5 mfd. condenser is used to block the DC plate voltage from the grid and is of sufficient capacity to by-pass nearly all the audio oscillations to the next grid. This choke is claimed to overcome all the disadvantages in the use of resistance coupled amplifiers and impedance amplifiers. The resistance of these chokes does not change, due to the low temperature coefficient of the wire used and is not affected by humidity or time. The choke does not require high mu tubes or plate voltages, but instead uses 201A tubes with 67 volts to 90 volts on the plate. The choke is self-biasing, due to the drop caused by the resistance in the choke.

Advantage Over Inductance Choke. On the whole, this amplifier used with a last stage of transformer has shown under test an amplification twice that of three stages of pure inductance audio amplification.

The advantage of this amplifier over an inductance choke is that for the inductance choke to permit amplification of low notes a large number of turns are needed (at least three times more than at present used), which means a high distributed capacity with a loss of overtone.

Sun Directly Affects

Strength of Signals

That the sun's influence is very probably the chief factor in determining the strength of long-wave radio signals was one of the important views stated in the annual report of the laboratory for special radio transmission research, as prepared by Dr. L. W. Austin of the United States bureau of statistics.

In addition to the curves and tables showing the routine measurements of the laboratory, curves were shown in the report which indicates a close relationship between the long-wave signal strength and the changes in the number of sunspots during the 11-year sunspot cycle, the signals increasing in strength with the increase in sunspots.

Other curves show periodic changes in signals during the time of the sun's rotation (27 days), while others indicate a nine-day period in the case of certain stations.

Some of the curves also suggest fixed active areas on the sun, which often produce an increase in signal strength when they face the earth. These periodic relationships, however, are not considered as well established as the relationship of the monthly and yearly averages of sunspots and signals extending over a number of years.

How Radio Service Men Doctors Up Weak Sets

Quite frequently the service man is called in to give his views on the failure of a home-built tuned radio-frequency set to afford volume and selectivity. Often this can be traced to the grid returns of one or more of the RF coils or the detector coil secondary being run to the wrong filament lead. There is a quick way to check up on the former. If the set is the usual type, using 90 volts of "B" battery potential on the plates of all amplifier tubes and 45 volts on the detector tube, with a 4½-volt negative bias on the audio-amplifier grids. It is to insert a 0.50 scale milliammeter in the wire running from the negative terminal of the "B" battery to the common "A" and "B" battery connection. If all is well, the deflection of the needle on the meter will indicate that a current of 17 mills or less is flowing. When a greater amount of current is being consumed, first see that the polarity of the "C" battery is correct, and that its positive terminal is connected to the negative "A" lead. Next, inspect the set and make sure that the RF amplifier grid returns are connected to the negative side of the filament circuit and that those of the audio tubes are run to the negative "C" battery terminal. If a 201-A type tube is being used as detector, it should have a positive

grid return, and if the detector is of the 200 or 200-A type, the grid return should be negative.

The milliammeter reading of about 17 mills, as mentioned above, will hold good for storage battery operated sets that do not use power tubes, as these tubes will require higher "B" and "C" voltages and draw a greater amount of plate current. Sets using various types of dry-cell tubes will draw slightly less.

Many owners of factory-made sets are replacing their type 201-A tubes with the type 200-A in the detector stage—and are neglecting to change the grid return. This is a point that must be watched, if the new tubes are to function properly. If ever you hear a set owner complaining that a special detector is not performing as it should, check up on the grid return before going to any further trouble.—Radio World.

Batteries First Place to Look for Trouble

The batteries are the first place to look for trouble in a five-tube set that does not bring in most of the stations. If they are all up to normal, next try the detector and radio-frequency tubes. If the radio-frequency tubes are not good, it will be difficult to hear distant stations. If the tubes and batteries are good and there are no noises to indicate trouble in the set itself, inspect the aerial and ground. A poor ground is very often the cause of not hearing many stations, while an improperly located or constructed aerial will also prevent the reception of such stations. The aerial should always be ten feet from the roof and twenty feet practicable. There is considerable more energy picked up by an aerial ten feet above the roof than one four or five feet and a great deal more with a 20-foot one than with one ten feet high.

How Radio Is Affected During Thunderstorms

The weather bureau, although without facilities of its own for conducting investigations in this field, has cooperated in various ways with other agencies also interested in conditions affecting wireless telephony. As a result of work done by Nebraska Wesleyan university based on thunderstorm reports furnished by the weather bureau, the investigators reached the conclusion that there is no relation between barometric pressure and audibility, and that conditions at the sending station do not influence the audibility at a distant receiving station. High static frequency, high static audibility and a near-by thunderstorm area, however, tend to reduce the audibility at the receiving station.—Scientific American.

POULTRY

IMPORTANT JOBS IN CHICKEN YARD

There are three jobs with the farm poultry that need to be done early, the earlier, the better.

Right now is the time to cull the hens, dip both hens and pullets to destroy their lice and transfer the pullets to the laying house.

Culling is a simple job. To see a culling demonstration, it appears to consist of a lot of fuss and frills, but the amateur will do a pretty efficient job if he culls out at this time of year the hens that have yellow shanks and beaks and that already have their new feathers for winter.

The yellow shanks and beaks indicate that the hens are not laying while the new feathers generally indicate that they will not lay—until spring.

While the weather is still warm is the time to dip all the chickens. Don't think your hens have no lice—all hens have them and don't wait until it is so cold you will have to dust them.

Dusting is all right if one has a gas mask and plenty of time.

Sodium fluoride is the stuff to use in the dip.

Each year, many excellent early-hatched pullets are thrown into a molt because the owner delays too long getting them transferred to the laying house.

When pullets get to laying, it doesn't take much of a fright to throw them into a molt.

Pullets that have been roosting in the trees often molt when they are transferred to the laying house.

Fall and Winter Eggs Are Most Profitable

Fall and winter months may be termed the profit months in poultry culture for the reason that the big difference in production between heavy-laying flocks and flocks which are not profitable comes during that season of the year. Almost any healthy hen will lay well toward spring.

It is an established fact that a flock must average approximately 100 eggs per hen per year in order to return the owner a profit. The difference between the monthly flock averages of good flocks and poor flocks comes mainly during the fall and winter months. In other words, the owners of profitable flocks have utilized methods which increase production at a time of year when fresh eggs are scarce and therefore higher in price.

Early hatches of early maturing birds could be set down as one of the most important points in getting heavier fall and winter production. Pullets that start laying during the latter part of October are from hatches that came before May first, usually before April first. They are birds that have been well fed and are fully developed. Good birds of this character will produce greatly over 100 eggs per year if they are properly fed and housed.

All-Mash Feed System Recommended to Some

The all-mash system of feeding is to be recommended to people who are pressed for time. A well-built mash hopper when filled with a good ration will do a great deal toward securing proper growth on young birds. If young birds are forced to rustle for a large portion of their feed, they will make only slow growth and the result will be a lot of undersized pullets for the winter. Such pullets do not make profitable winter layers nor will the cockerels bring satisfactory prices when put on the market.

Poultry Facts

More than mere abundance is needed in the poultry ration.

Much early molting is caused by improper feeding as well as by poor laying quality.

One should encourage chicks to roost at the earliest opportunity. As long as they roost on the floor, danger from crowding is ever present.

Never let your drinking fountains get slimy. Scald them out and give a good cleaning every few days.

The greater the egg production per hen the greater the labor income, cash receipts, and cash returns above feed.

Hens that lose in weight usually go into a molt. Therefore it is essential to watch the weight of the hens and see that they are getting sufficient feed to maintain their body needs.

On the larger farms culling is carried on rapidly in the fall and the poor birds go to market by the crate.

There is no other fowl or stock that will deteriorate as quickly as turkeys with inbreeding. This is one of the great faults and the hardest lesson many have had to learn.

Adrift With Humor

REALLY WORRIED

One of the youngsters who hang around the Hal Roach studio came in the other day in tears. "What's the matter?" the comedy producer wanted to know. "It's this way, boss. I never had a suit or nothin' in my life, except the things my old man got through with, an' then they was cut down for me to wear."

"Well, that is tough," agreed Hal, "but if that has been going on for a long time, why start crying about it at this late date?"

"'Cause the old man has just gone and shaved his face an' now I suppose I'll have to wear those darn red whiskers of his."—Los Angeles Times.

AN OVERSIGHT



Customer—You made a big mistake in your last prescription you filled for me.

Druggist—That seems scarcely likely. We are always very careful.

Customer—But you did. You charged me only two dollars and I had lots more money than that.

At the Hotel De Luxe

I asked the rates in accents gay, The answer stopped my mirth. I said, "I fear I cannot pay More than ten minutes' worth."

His First Step

Medical Examiner (to young student)—Suppose there were a gunpowder explosion and a man were blown into the air. You, as the nearest doctor, are called in. What would you do?

"Wait for him to come down again," was the prompt reply.—Good Hardware.

Musical Morpheus

Hardware Merchant—I slept like a log last night.

His Wife—Yes—a log with a saw going through it.

TOO YOUNG FOR A GOAT



Younger—You can't make me the goat!

Older—I know it, kid.

Dollar Combat

He grabbed himself a million. His heart was light and gay. The man who had a billion Soon swept it all away.

Proof Enough

"How do you know that's a telephone girl that Jiggs is waiting on?"

"Because he said 'Hello' and she didn't answer."—Progressive Grocer.

A Gamble

Model—How much am I to receive for posing?

Artist—If I sell the picture you will get \$10 a day, if I don't, you can have the picture, and that's worth \$3,000.

Essential

"How about that new car your company was talking of getting out?"

"We had to give it up. Nobody could think of a new idea for a radiator cap."

Good Insurance

"Did you hear about the ship wrecked man who nearly starved to death on a desert island?"

"No, how did he live?"

"Oh, he pulled out an insurance policy from his pocket and found enough provisions in it to last him."

Being a Young Lawyer

Ted—I'm too young to marry you? Then you're too old for me?

Violet—Oh, maybe I was too hasty in speaking.—Detroit News.

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for September 25

REVIEW—THE EARLY KINGS OF ISRAEL

DEVOTIONAL READING—Ps. 105: 1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord hath prepared His throne in the heavens; and His kingdom ruleth over all.

PRIMARY TOPIC—What We May Learn From Samuel, Saul, David and Solomon.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Teachings and Warnings From the Quarter's Lessons.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Lessons From Samuel, Saul and David.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Honoring God in Our Lives and in Our Land.

Though the lesson title for the quarter is "The Early Kings of Israel," the great character Samuel should be included. A good way to conduct the review would be to make a character study of the four outstanding persons of the quarter—Samuel, Saul, David and Solomon. Perhaps the most satisfactory method of review will be the summing up of the leading events and teachings of each lesson. The assignments should be made a week ahead, so that the members of the class may recite without hesitation. The following suggestions are offered:

Lesson for July 3.

Against the protest of Samuel the people demanded a king, in order that they might be like other nations. Saul, of the tribe of Benjamin, was given as best suited to fill the place.

Lesson for July 10.

Because of Samuel's exemplary life as a child, a judge and a ruler, he was able to challenge the people to show wherein he had ever defrauded or oppressed anyone. It is a fine thing when a man in public life can be vindicated against the charge of wrongdoing, either in public or in private.

Lesson for July 17.

Saul's failure brought great sorrow of heart to Samuel. The selection of David from Jesse's sons showed that God looks not on the outward appearance, but upon the heart. David's fidelity as a shepherd boy put him in line for promotion.

Lesson for July 24.

Because David was jealous for and trusted in God he was able to overcome Goliath, who had defied the living God.

Lesson for July 31.

The friendship of David and Jonathan has become immortalized in the world's thought. It was unique in that it occurred between two men of rival worldly interests. Jonathan, the crown prince, knew that God had chosen David, therefore he waived his natural rights.

Lesson for August 7.

David knew that God had rejected Saul and chosen himself to be king. Though relentlessly pursued by Saul, David spared the king because he was God's anointed.

Lesson for August 14.

When David was made king he desired to bring up the ark, the symbol of God's presence, to the center of the nation's life. Though his desire was worthy, he was not careful to do according to God's way. Doing a right thing in a wrong way is displeasing to God.

Lesson for August 21.

Though God did not permit David to build a house for Him, He did something better; He promised to build for David a house, that is, to establish for him a throne. God does more and better for us than we are able to ask or think.

Lesson for August 28.

Through neglected duty David fell into temptation and grievously sinned. By means of a parable Nathan the prophet convicted him of his sin. Upon confession to God forgiveness was granted.

Lesson for September 4.

Because Solomon chose wisdom in order to intelligently reign over the nation, God abundantly bestowed upon him wisdom and riches. God's blessings exceed our asking.

Lesson for September 11.

Solomon's first task after his coronation was building the temple, a privilege which was denied to David, his father. Because of Solomon's obedience God manifested His presence and thus made the temple holy.

Lesson for September 18.

Rehobam's pride and arrogance led to himself the support of the major portion of the nation.

We Grow Strong or Weak

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil them. Silently, day by day, we grow strong or weak and at last some crisis shows what we have become.—Canon Westcott.

Have Christ in Your Heart

If a man have Christ in his heart, heaven before his eyes, and only as much of temporal blessing as is just needful to carry him safely through life, then pain and sorrow have little to shoot at.—William Burns.

The Cost and the Gain

Christ tells us to count the cost of discipleship, but he never asked us to count the gain. He knew we could not; there is no arithmetic to compare that.—W. L. Watkinson.

COLOR CONTRASTS FOR AUTUMN; SIMPLICITY IN FALL FOOTWEAR

FABRIC combination and color contrast continue to be vital themes of the autumn mode. The skirt-and-bouse costume which is two-piece in effect but one-piece in construction presents infinite possibilities for an alliance of different materials which at the same time exploit color contrast.

The new supple velvets and satins are being played up handsomely for the skirt portion of these stylish



Color Contrast Effectively Employed.

frocks, after the manner of the model in the picture. In this instance, the skirt portion of lustrous black satin is bloused with white satin. The circular hemline and the fullness-brought-to-the-front effect assert the extreme modishness of this costume.

An outstanding style point is the fact of the blouse being stitched in silver. Metal stitching abounds this season.

It would seem as if black with white persists in staying in the foreground. The vogue for the white

with white fox and white ermine. Seal coats with white fur shawl collars are promised for winter.

Again the black and white note asserts itself in the new printed velvets, a most popular type being black velvet with white dots. Very stylish indeed are daytime frocks made of this dotted velvet.

Millinery tunes in perfectly with the black and white scheme, either in the way of black velvet hats with pearl or rhinestone ornaments, or the chic combination of white felt with black velvet.



Elegantly Simple Footwear.

in light tones or in tan with mahogany brown saddle and heel. Typical of the new reptile skin modes is the shoe shown below to the right.

In the midst of this simplicity movement for footwear, the usual "exception to the rule" presents itself, which in this instance happens to be resplendent buckles. Sparkling cut steel buckles, either square or oval, are featured in pumps of suede, kid, patent leather, satin and that which is very new and chic, velvet. With her striking costume of metal cloth and satin, Billie Dove of film fame is pictured here wearing wearing satin pumps with glittering buckles.

The shoe in the sketch at the top to the left is an exponent of the very newest in fall footwear. It is of black kid in pump effect with ornamental kid tongue and metal buckle in black edged with silver. A very popular shoe in the new shades of brown is pictured to the right. It is designed

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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Men Marooned

By GEORGE MARSH

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STORY FROM THE START

Garth Guthrie, Canadian war veteran, having to live in the open on account of weakened lungs, is factor of a Hudson's Bay post at Elkwan. He came back from the conflict with a permanently scarred face, which he realizes cost him the love of his fiancée, Edith Falconer. Sir Charles Guthrie, his brother, is a millionaire war profiteer. With Etienne Savanne, half-breed, his firm friend, Garth meets Doctor Quarrier, geologist, and his sister Joan. Their schooner has drifted ashore. Quarrier complains he has been robbed by a man known as "Laughing McDonald." At Elkwan an Indian girl, Ninda, tuberculosis victim, whom Garth has befriended, is dying. Joan, trained war nurse, cares for Ninda, but the girl dies. Charles Guthrie writes reproaching his brother for not coming home. Charles' wife assures him Ethel still loves him, but Garth in his heart knows better. Three of McDonald's party visit Elkwan seeking to buy gun shells. From them Garth learns of evil talk among the Indians concerning him and Ninda.

CHAPTER V

The winter cut, the geese suited and echoed, the whitish platform groning with the spoil of the nets which would not be lifted until the ice, Guthrie and Etienne sat in council of war.

"How many of our people are wintering on the island?" asked Garth. The half-breed closed his small eyes, his face contracted into a network of lines as he counted the families which had, through the summer, crossed the strait to hunt on the great island, instead of taking the river trail for the forest and muskogs of the Elkwan headwaters.

"We got twelve—fifteen hunter dere. Attawapiskat and Kapskau got more dan dat."

"That means a lot of fox pelts if the mice and rabbits are plentiful, and the litters came through the summer," Etienne scowled. "We not get much of eet," he muttered. "Dem peopl' geeve de hunter beeg price."

It was true. Cut off from the island until the ice set hard, as the post was, while the hunters could reach the schooner wintering at Seal Cove and get more for their fur, the outlook was indeed gloomy. But Garth had no idea of allowing these strangers to come into his territory and take the valuable fox trade of Akimiski away from him without a struggle. While he remained in the employ of the company, he would give the best that he had of loyalty and service. His pride was involved; and as he searched for a solution of the problem which the presence of this schooner presented, the desire to heat this free-trader in his hold try for the priceless silver and black fox of Akimiski obsessed his thoughts.

From Graham at Attawapiskat and Boucher at Kapskau, he anticipated little aid or comfort. The former was an inactive, oddish man with a large up-river trade, and Boucher, according to Cameron at Albany, already in a panic over the rumor of the muskogs about McDonald's schooner. So Garth had decided that he would ignore his colleagues on the coast south of him and play a lone hand.

For a space the two men nursed their pipes in silence; then the face of the white man suddenly lighted. "Saul Souel!" he cried. "Why didn't we think of him before? Etienne, we'll hunt up old Saul and send him to winter on the island. He's got two or three sons there, and besides being Treaty Chief of the Crees, is a sort of medicine man, shaman, isn't he?"

"Blowing a cloud of smoke through his teeth, the half-breed granted his disapproval. "He winter on de Little Elkwan—up een de Winkis countrie. Eet weel tak' long tum to find heem." "Oh, I know it will be difficult to get him across the strait before the ice, but we'll put him over somehow."

"We get frozen een wid our canoe up riviere," protested the hard-headed bushman. "We'll take a birch canoe and leave it—carry the little toboggan to come out with—the dogs can follow the shore going up," urged the enthusiastic Guthrie.

Knowing the country, Etienne realized only too well the difficulty of traveling between seasons; breaking the young ice in the quiet reaches of the river until compelled to abandon the canoe; then the wait for the closing of the stream and the snow. For weeks the thin ice of the Elkwan would be a trap for the unwary dog team. To the trail-wise Etienne, it was a foolish venture; to the man whose only thought was the salvage of the fox trade, a necessity.

"How you get heem to de Island?" "If the channel and strait are open, we'll take him in the York boat. We can wait for the wind and if there isn't too much flow ice, we'll get him across."

Etienne knocked out his pipe. His bright eyes snapped as he looked at Guthrie. "Eef you say so, I go. But we are two dam' fool."

"But we've got to give these people a fight for that fur—it's worth thousands to us."

"All right, boss, we fight." But when the veteran voyager told his wife of the mad purpose of Guthrie, her dark face grayed with fear at the thought of the November Journey over the thin ice of the Elkwan.

For a week, with his two best huskies, Castor and Pollux, and Shot, following opposite banks of the river to avoid fighting, Garth and Etienne poled and paddled and tracked past black spruce and poplar grown shores from the latter of which the frost had stripped the leaves.

At the mouth of the Little Elkwan the winter suddenly shut down, locking lakes and deadwaters with a shell too thick for their battering poles to break a channel through for their canoe, and the men in search of Saul Souel were prisoners. Somewhere up the little Elkwan ran the trap-lines of the man, to reach whom they had staved for days with ice-crusted poles and paddles, and freezing hands, while their hot breaths rose in columns on the keen air; but until a fall of snow, or some bitter nights to bridge the river trail, they could not move. However, there were five hungry mouths to feed, so they hunted back in the muskog for caribou. At last, when severe frost had sealed the stower flowing reaches of the river with three-inch ice, they latched the huskies, and started. Shot, who the winter previous had learned to draw Garth's trapping sled, refusing to team with the larger dogs, ran loose.

The second day out they learned from an Indian that Souel's main camp was two sleeps up the river. And thanks to the trained eyes of Etienne, the sled avoided the traps of shell ice over the swift water and the second night turned in to a winter camp.

At the challenge of his dogs, Saul Souel, Treaty Chief of the Elkwan Crees, lean, grizzled, taciturn, with bony features, over which leather-like skin lined with wrinkles was tightly drawn, pushed through the flap of his tipi.

"Requy!" he said, showing no surprise at the strange appearance of the Elkwan people one hundred and fifty miles inland at a time when no sane Indian traveled the river. The three shook hands and, first feeding and chaining the dogs to trees, entered the smoky tent where Saul's wife and two sons were eating from a copper kettle.

Not until his guests had been served with caribou stew and ten did Souel question them as to the purpose of their coming. Then he said in Cree, which Etienne interpreted to Garth: "You take a hard moon to travel up the Elkwan."

"We could not wait, so started in the canoe," replied Etienne in the same language. "You did not break through the ice."

"No." "The geese have passed; it will not be long now until the big snow," vouchsafed the hunter, lighting his pipe. "How are the game signs since the snow?" "There are plenty of mink and otter, but the lynx and fox seem to have left the valley."

Etienne's eyes brightened at the remark. "There is much fox sign on Akimiski." This was hearsay over a month old, but the half-breed knew he would need every possible argument to gain Souel's ear to his proposition. "My sons will be glad. Three of them are dere."

"We have come to talk to you about the island." Souel's bony face clenched as he met the frowning look of his wife. "I told you at the spring trade I would not go."

"But there is much news since then," replied Etienne in the same colorless tones as the other. "News? What has happened?" Then the astute Savanne displayed his knowledge of the Indian temperament. Slowly, without emotion, he described the coming of McDonald, the free-trader, to the west coast, with a ship full of cheap trade goods, and inferior flour, tea and sugar. It was sudden wealth he was after, and to get it he would bribe the hunters, receive them with what looked like better prices in trade for their fox skins. But in a year—two years—he would be through—would not return, and they would come to the company again, begging for a "debt." But the company, who had taken care of their fathers and grandfathers through many lean years, would remember who had gone to the free-trader. There would be no "advance" for these in the years to come, and their women and children would whimper through the long snows.

He, Saul Souel, a man held in great esteem by the company, could save these hunters from the cheap guns and trade goods of McDonald, who cared nothing for the Crees. The company, whose goods were honest, as he knew, whose sugar was not sanded, whose powder never failed, and whose tea soothed the stomachs of the Crees, was as ancient as the hills, and as permanent. It would al-

If I go, how shall I live, for I have no cache at Akimiski? How shall I cross the water if the ice has not set? Etienne's dark face wrinkled with pleasure. Souel would go. "The company will make you its man, if you will go," he said. "We will set you across the open water in the York boat and give you supplies for the winter, and your sons—what they need. And if you hold the young men, there will be new guns for you and your sons and a debt double the hunt your family brings in." Etienne extended his hand to seal the bargain.

"We may not cross the water before the Christmas trade—then we will lose the fur, for the trade will go to their camps," suggested Saul. "We will cross you to the island at once, if you will return with us now."

The wife of Saul was already wailing in protest at his decision, but the dark faces of his sons betrayed no feeling. "My sons and my wife will stay here," said the Indian without a glance at those interested. "I will go down river with you, for the winter will not wait."

Etienne turned to the smiling Guthrie. "You see, he will go with us at once. Now, we will make de troubl' for McDonald! Ha! Ha! to get all dose fox skin." And he repeated his conversation with Saul.

Through the stinging air of the blue dawn, two dog teams hurried down river. On the second night, arriving at the cache of caribou hung in a tree for the return trip, they found that wolverines had destroyed the meat. To feed seven dogs it was necessary to hunt, for Saul had come with a light sled.

The following morning, as the east grayed, the men started for the neighboring muskog in search of the early feeding caribou. With Shot, whose rigid war training to absolute silence and obedience made it possible to take him on a still hunt, which was out of the question with the yelping and uncontrollable huskies, Garth waited on the edge of a barren for the light.

"Small something, Shot?" he asked the dog, who stood beside him in the spruce scrub, distating his nostrils as he sniffed the keen air. As yet the dusk hung over the white barren in a gray blur. If the blue-coated deer of the north were out there scraping with round-toed hoofs the snow from the moss, the light would soon betray them. Trembling with excitement, for the great airdale had served his novitiate the winter previous on the Raft, and knew for what they waited. Shot tester the air. The man whose mitted hand rested on the shaggy back beside him wondered, as the two crouched waiting for the daylight, if to the memory of his dog returned the ghosts of similar watches in Flemish shellholes and listening posts. As his eyes strained to pierce the gray-blue shapes against the snow.

Suddenly the dog at his side stiffened on his toes, his iron dorsal muscles set, and the tremor which swept the shaggy body, with the suppressed whine, signalled the taint in the air. "Steady, Shot!"

The trained war dog crouched mute—athrill by the scent of game in his nostrils. Gradually the exploring eyes of the hunter made out dim shapes, a long rifle shot distant. Slowly, with his dog at his heels, Garth circled the barren up-wind under cover of the scrub, until he had an easy shot at two cows and a bull.

"Steady, Shot!" he whispered, and took careful aim. At the flash of the Ross, the bull leaped forward, ran a few feet into the wind and crumpled on the snow. As the bewildered cows circled up-wind, Guthrie fired again. A hurt cow plunged forward, seeking the scrub edging the barren, and reaching it, disappeared.

"Go get 'em, Shot!" Like a wraith, the airdale crossed the barren in pursuit, as Guthrie followed, upbraiding himself for his poor shooting. A hundred yards inside the scrub he found the caribou pulled down and dispatched by the dog.

Replacing his rifle in its skin case and resting it against a spruce, Garth was hastily dressing out the meat before the hide froze, while Shot explored the game trails of the vicinity, when a low laugh sounded behind him. Looking up, he saw, watching him, the Ojibwa, Joe Mokoman, who called himself the father of Ninda.

Guthrie casually rose to his feet, skinning knife in hand, as he measured the sinister face of the man who faced him, fingering the action of his gun. It was clear from the glint in the small eyes that the Ojibwa still nursed the memory of his expulsion from the trade-house. How far would he dare go? Garth asked himself.

"Bo-jo!" The caribou are fat this year," he said coolly, moving toward the Indian. But the Ojibwa pointed the muzzle of his rifle at Garth's chest as he stepped forward. "You move, I shoot!"

The threat of the despised Indian deeply flouted the pride of the Canadian veteran, but he was helpless. It was inconceivable that Mokoman meant to wreak personal vengeance of such a nature on a Hudson's Bay factor—shoot him in cold blood. Yet what was he after, then? With a great show of rage and surprise, Garth burst out with: "What d'you mean by throwing a gun on me? You know what you'll get for this? What d'you want?"

"Ancestor worship," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "is valuable if it reminds us that we ought to so demean ourselves as to deserve respect from future generations." — Washington Star.

SOUTH-WEST NEWS NOTES

The meeting of the executive board of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, was held at Clayton, N. M., September 28. It is estimated that 150 acres will be planted to winter lettuce and spinach in the Mesilla valley in New Mexico this season.

The Colfax Refining Company at Clovis, N. M., estimated its loss at \$7,000 in the blaze which recently consumed the condensing tower and pumping house at their treating plant.

Dr. A. E. Royan and Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Staples, all of the animal husbandry research department of the Union of South Africa, recently visited in Las Cruces, N. M., to inspect the Jornada range reserve there.

Gov. G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona has sent invitations to the governors of the four Colorado river upper basin states, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, to send engineering representatives to Arizona to inspect the Salt River and Gila river projects and the Colorado river project at Yuma.

Gov. R. C. Dillon of New Mexico recently telegraphed Postmaster General New at Washington, asking him to call for bids for the carrying of mail by airplane from El Paso to Chelyenne via Albuquerque and Denver. This action was taken on the suggestion of a similar request made by El Pasanos.

Ethel Cole, Phoenix high school graduate with the class of 1925 and student this year at the Phoenix junior college, was crowned queen of beauty and given the title of "Miss Arizona" when she triumphed over more than 40 other contestants in the first annual Arizona bathing beauty contest staged at Tempe beach. She was entered as "Miss Goldberg."

Frances Nesbitt, entered as "Miss Berryhill," placed second and Zorena Goodwin was third.

The industrial employment survey report for Arizona recently issued by the U. S. Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor at Denver, states that due to a seasonal lull in agricultural activities during the latter part of August, quite a number of field workers were temporarily out of employment. However, within a few weeks, the harvesting of the cotton crop will be under way in the Tucson, Salt River and Yuma Valley districts, and present indications are that there will be a shortage of cotton pickers about Oct. 1. While there is considerable metal mine construction and development work under way in some mining districts, production, particularly of copper ore, is somewhat less than normal and the metal mine labor supply is more than adequate to meet present demands. Approximately 16,700 metal mine workers were employed during August, which is about 1,800 less than during like period of 1924. Building and general construction continues exceptionally active in many cities and districts of the state. Major projects under way or indicated to commence soon include the \$5,500,000 Coolidge dam, the Roosevelt irrigation project, a \$750,000 construction program on the north rim of the Grand Canyon, a \$200,000 ice storage plant at Glendale, and considerable municipal and highway paving. Logging railroads are being extended in the Flagstaff lumber district. Building and general construction labor available. Normal lumbering activities, both woods and mill operations, are noted in the Flagstaff and McNary districts. Ample supply of labor for lumbering work. A slight temporary decrease in forces was noted in the railroad operating departments during the latter part of August. The report for New Mexico states that employment increased during August in building, municipal and highway construction, and fruit and other agricultural harvest work. The labor surplus is gradually diminishing and late in September employment will be offered to all the resident and migratory cotton field workers in the southeastern section of the state. There will soon be a seasonal increase in the demand for help to harvest abundant agricultural and horticultural crops for a duration of about 60 days. Metal mining is fairly active with the supply of metal mine labor ample. Coal mining is increasing. Plenty of coal miners available for resident demands. Considerable all-ied development work was reported. Several sections of the state, building includes various school and college buildings, a church, a sewer system, construction of sawmills, and a logging railroad. Sufficient labor available for all building and construction work. Forces in railroad train-service and shop departments increased slightly, with indications for a further increase in these departments during the next 30 to 60 days. Railroad labor supply ample.

The Bar LT Cattle Co., incorporated at \$10,000, has obtained a New Mexico permit, with offices at Fort Sumner.

Dr. H. L. Shantz, botanist and physiologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, elected president of the University of Arizona at a meeting of the board of regents at Tucson. He will assume his duties at the expiration of the college year just starting. Dean Cummings will continue as acting president for this year.

MEAT LOAF MOST ECONOMICAL DISH

Some of the Cheaper Cuts Can Be Utilized. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) If every dinner could be equally easy to prepare, tasty, different from the last one, inexpensive and popular with the family, we housekeepers would cease asking ourselves this eternal question. Meat loaf or roll is one of the most economical meat dishes you can serve. Some of the cheaper cuts can be used in making it and every bit that is not eaten hot is useful for serving cold in slices or for sandwich filling. Any lean meat may be used if gristle and skin are trimmed off. From one-fourth and one-fifth as much pork as beef is a good proportion. Too much pork makes an overrich, greasy loaf. Many homemakers prefer to have a fresh piece of meat cut off and put through the grinder under their direction, or some like to take it home and grind it themselves. A very good loaf may often be made at considerable saving per pound from the trimmings the butcher accumulates from the more expensive cuts. If the pork is not added to the beef a small amount of fresh suet should be put through the chopper with the meat.

So many different seasonings may be used in a meat loaf that it is difficult to give an exact recipe. Unless the family objects to the flavor, chopped or grated onion should be added to the meat. Thick cream sauce or brown gravy or eggs will be needed as a binder. Fine dry bread crumbs, or cracker meal also will help to hold it together. The flavor is greatly improved by combining canned tomatoes with the meat mixture or serving in a sauce over the loaf.

For your loaf you will need 2 pounds of ground beef; 1/2 pound of ground pork; 1 onion, grated; 1 cupful of thick cream sauce or gravy, or 2 eggs; 1 cupful dry bread crumbs, or cracker meal; 1 to 2 cupfuls canned tomato; salt and pepper to taste; dried celery tops, or other seasonings if desired. Mix all these ingredients together thoroughly. Shape the mixture into a loaf, laying a strip or two of salt pork or small pieces of suet on the top, and place it in a heavy baking pan. Cook in the oven for 1 1/2 to 2 hours. Have the oven hot at first but reduce the temperature toward the end. If the sauce or gravy is used as the binder for the loaf make it with 3 tablespoonfuls of flour and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter or other fat to one cupful of liquid.

Chicken Loaf Appetizing When Served Hot or Cold. An old chicken may be simmered with seasonings until tender and then prepared in many different appetizing ways. One of the nicest ways to use it is to make a chicken loaf, which can be served hot or cold. The following recipe supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture requires two cupfuls of cooked chicken.

Chicken Loaf. 2 cupfuls finely cut cooked chicken. 1 cupful fine bread crumbs. 1/2 cupful mashed canned peas. Salt. Paprika. 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls onion and green pepper fried in butter or chicken fat. 1/2 cupful milk. 2 eggs. 1/2 cupful melted butter. Heat the milk and moisten the crumbs with it and combine with the other ingredients, adding the beaten eggs last. Place the mixture in a greased baking dish or pan and bake in a moderate oven for one hour, or until firm and brown. Turn out on a platter and serve hot or cold. If served cold, garnish with sliced tomato.

Simple Cooked Dressing. If you have on hand some sour cream, you may prefer to make a cooked dressing. A good method is as follows: Beat an egg very light, and add to it quarter teaspoonful of mustard, half teaspoonful of salt, quarter teaspoonful of paprika pepper, half teaspoonful of sugar, quarter cupful of vinegar, and one cupful of sour cream. Mix well and cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until thick and smooth. If this dressing has any tendency to separate, strain it before cooling.

CARE FOR FLOORS IMPORTANT TASK

Good-Sized Boy Can Do the Polishing. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) If you have a good-sized boy in your family enlist his help out of school hours to recondition the floors. If they have been varnished, they should be swept with a soft brush, a mop, or a broom covered with a cotton-flannel bag, and then rubbed with a cloth or mop slightly moistened with floor oil or kerosene. The oil gradually dries out of varnish after it has been applied to wood, and unless restored by an occasional rubbing with an oiled cloth, the varnish becomes exceedingly hard and brittle. Use only enough oil to moisten the cloth or mop.

In general, says the United States Department of Agriculture, varnished floors retain their color and luster better if no water is used on them, but if very dirty they may be wiped with a cloth or mop wrung out of warm soapy water, wiped dry at once, and polished with an oiled cloth or mop.

Waxed floors should be swept with a soft brush or mop entirely free from oil. Oil softens wax and should never be used on it any way. About once a week a waxed floor should be given a more thorough cleaning with a cloth wrung out of warm soapy water, or moistened with turpentine or gasoline. Occasionally after cleaning, the entire floor may be given a very thin coat of wax and polished with a weighted brush or woolen cloth.

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PLAN OF SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT BEST

Eggs by Dozen or Weight. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Apples, potatoes, string beans and other products handled by the green grocer or fruit stand are now usually sold by weight instead of by count or measure, but for some reason the habit of handling eggs by the dozen still persists. As every housekeeper knows, there is the greatest difference in the size of eggs, even in the same box; and the most up-to-date cook books will call for "a cupful of egg whites" or, even better, so many ounces of egg white, rather than a specific number of eggs.

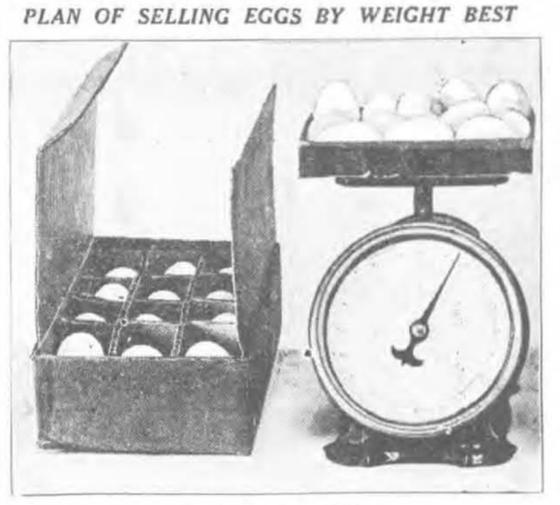
If women would generally weigh their eggs and persuade dealers that a dozen very small eggs are not worth as much as a dozen fine big ones, the custom of selling eggs by weight would soon become established. The United States Department of Agriculture favors this system of selling eggs as being fair to both buyer and seller. It would encourage the proper sorting and grading of eggs on the part of the producer, and the consumer who found her family satisfied with the little eggs could get them cheaper and leave the big ones for somebody else.



"What Do You Want?"



Enlist the Boy's Help With the Floors.



Eggs by Dozen or Weight.

Army Makes Extensive Use of Finger Prints

The largest collection of finger prints in the world, 5,023,881, is in the office of the adjutant general of the army, Washington, according to the American Medical Journal. The fingerprint system was adopted in 1906 on the recommendation of a board, of which Brig. Gen. Walter D. McCaw, medical corps, was a member. Finger prints have proved invaluable to the government in the administration of the adjusted compensation act, and have made possible positive identification of more than 2,900,000 applicants. They serve to assist civil authorities, also. For example, a man disappeared

in 1917, and in 1924 he was declared legally dead by a court; his family claimed his life insurance. June 30, 1925, a deserter from the army surrendered to military control, and was identified by his finger prints as the man in question. In the last fiscal year 3,406 "undesirables" were discovered by means of the army finger prints.

Ancient Jewish Tribunal. Sanhedrin was the name of the supreme judicial council of the Jews from the time of the Maccabees to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus in the year 71 A. D. This council consisted of 70 members, including the chief priests, elders and scribes, and was presided over by the high priest. Its jurisdiction extended to every Jewish settlement. After Judea became a Roman province the power of inflicting the death penalty was taken from the Sanhedrin.

One Valuable Point. "Ancestor worship," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "is valuable if it reminds us that we ought to so demean ourselves as to deserve respect from future generations." — Washington Star.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)