Important News Events of the World Summarized

Personal

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., retired, at one time commander of the Pacific fleet, died at his home in Coronado, Cal. Admiral Sebree was born in Fayette, Mo., in 1848.

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Representative Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee died at his home at Washington. Mr. Padgett, who was war-time chairman of the house naval committee, had been ill at his residence for two months.

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High on Bilan Breagh mountain, Baddeck, Nova Scotia, on a spot selected by himself, Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone and later refused to have one in his house, "because it was such a nuisance," was buried. He died at the age of seventy-five of progressive anaemia.

Washington

Twenty-three officers and directors of two corporations were indicted at Washington by the federal grand jury for alleged misuse of the United States mails in the sale of half a million dollars' worth of stock.

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President Harding at Washington asked the railroads and the unions to end the shop strike and leave the question of seniority to the railroad labor board.

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Shopmen's leaders rejected President Harding's appeal that they return to work and that both sides submit the question of seniority to the railroad labor board at Chicago. The Big Four chiefs were called to Washington by the shopmen for a conference.

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The Mexican government protested to Washington for the killing of two Mexicans and beating of others at the Herrin (Ill.) mine uprising.

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A survey at Washington of the immigration figures for the fiscal year just completed indicates that the 3 per cent limitations law has proven an effective bar to any overwhelming movement of immigrants.

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The house of representatives at Melbourne, Australia, ratified the treaties entered into at the recent Washington conference.

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Passing of the administration tariff bill by the senate this month seems to be almost certain as a result of agreements reached separately by Republican and Democratic leaders at Washington.

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Since the dry laws became effective 22 federal prohibition enforcement officers have been killed, according to a statement issued by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes at Washington.

Domestic

Forcing an entrance by picking a lock on an alley door at Muncie, Ind., yeggmen entered the largest department store in the city and escaped with $8,000 in currency.

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James Harris and R. E. Lacey, federal prohibition agents, are in a hospital at Kemmerer, Wyo., suffering from bullet wounds following a gun battle with bootleggers at Fossil.

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Chicago's street car strike is settled. An agreement was reached between the board of control of the Chicago Surface lines and the committee representing Division 241 of the street car men's union.

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With bank deposits of more than $50,000 and property estimated at an equal amount, Judson H. Smith, sixty-three, an eccentric recluse, is dead at Falls City, Neb., of starvation.

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Leaving New York on the President Roosevelt of the United States line are more than one hundred members of the American Legion from all parts of the country who will revisit the battlegrounds in France.

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James M. Herbert, president of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) railroad, died at St. Louis in his automobile, returning from a baseball game. Death was due to apoplexy.

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Col. J. W. McIntosh of Illinois has been appointed director of finance of the United States shipping board, it was announced at Washington. He takes the place of H. S. Kimball, resigned.

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Attorney General Brundage at Springfield, Ill., construed the Illinois prohibition act as forbidding the manufacture of "hard cider," but ruled that it cannot prevent a farmer from manufacturing cider from his own apples.

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A St. Louis (Mo.) dispatch says that with only 81 precincts to be heard from, United States Senator James A. Reed had a lead over Breckinridge Long of 5,700 votes in the race for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

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A wave of lawlessness has swept over Buffalo, N. Y., in the street car strike. Explosives and bombs have been resorted to. Stone-throwing is quite general.

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Deaths in a Missouri Pacific train collision at Sulphur Springs, Mo., are estimated at 37 and the injured at 137.

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Property damage, estimated at nearly $1,000,000, was caused by a cloudburst, which struck Hot Springs, S. D., isolating it for several hours from the rest of the state.

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Mrs. Ada Gorman Magness, daughter of the late United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, applied in the Baltimore (Md.) county Circuit court for a divorce from Charles J. Magness.

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A coal train running from Paducah, Ky., to Carbondale, Ill., on the Illinois Central railroad, was fired upon at night, the train crew reported.

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Because of the lack of coal at its steam power plants, the Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria Interurban railway at Ottawa, Ill., canceled 14 of its trains.

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Flower Andrews, a life-saver at the Troy Mills beach, near Cedar Rapids, and three of his children, girls, aged three months and seven and ten years, respectively, were drowned while on a picnic.

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Eighteen persons were injured, three perhaps fatally, in the last hours of the street car strike as the result of driving automobiles through Chicago's congested streets.

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With the arrest of six negro boys at Chicago it became known that New York Central train No. 44 narrowly escaped destruction when it was derailed at Archer avenue and Twentieth street.

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One officer and a striker were killed and the sheriff of Will county was seriously injured as state troops were rushed to the scene of the latest railroad strike rioting at Joliet, Ill.

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The Sibley First Trust and Savings bank, Sibley, Ia., closed its doors on orders of the state banking department. It is capitalized at $25,000 and the last report showed a surplus of $5,000.

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In the most destructive fire in the history of Pierce, Neb., flames destroyed half a block of buildings with a loss of $100,000. The fire started in the plant of the Farmers' Grain and Coal company.

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Malcolm D. Farr, assemblyman from Kenosha county, was adjudged insane in the Kenosha (Wis.) county court and committed to the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago.

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The management of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad announced at Chattanooga, Tenn., that gasoline propelled cars would be placed in service on the system.

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Mrs. Edward Garrity, thirty-five, mother of two children less than ten years old, met death at her home at Morris, Ill., due to the accidental discharge of a revolver.

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One hundred carloads of Yakima (Wash.) valley lambs, representing nearly $250,000, will be shipped to Chicago. Nearly all important sheepmen of the valley will be represented in the shipments.

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A report by Auditor General C. B. Fuller at Lansing, Mich., shows that during the last fiscal year $29,809,560 was paid in bonuses to veterans of the World war who entered the service from Michigan.

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Passenger and freight traffic on the Frisco railroad is being held up at Bristow, Okla., by a "wildcat" shooting 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas and 50 barrels of oil an hour.

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Since the coal strike began the Erie railroad has been losing money at the rate of $1,000,000 a month, its regional manager, A. J. Mantell, told the public utility commission at Newark, N. J.

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Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, paid a $30 fine as a penalty for violating the speed ordinance when passing through Leroy, N. Y., in his large touring car.

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A Cleveland (O.) dispatch says a few small Great Lakes steamers were laid up on account of the fuel shortage and more small carriers will have to be laid up soon as the supply of bunker coal is low at all lake ports.

Foreign

Casualties in the typhoon and tidal wave which swept the port of Swatow, 250 miles north of Hongkong, now are estimated at 10,000.

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The thirteenth inter-allied conference since the treaty of Versailles was signed opened at London with every possibility that it would decide the fate of Europe.

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The Chinese city of Swatow has been devastated by a typhoon with heavy loss of life, says a London dispatch. The property damage was enormous. Swatow has a population of 40,000 and is a treaty port.

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Avalanches of tourists are arriving at Berlin in the wake of the latest plunge of the mark, and are swamping the clothing stores, appearing overnight in brand new outfits of German clothing.

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The newspaper Der Tag at Berlin says it learns that, owing to the collapse of the mark, the government has been obliged to cease the purchase of foreign currency for the payment of reparations.

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The exchange rate on the crown reached 51,000 to the dollar at Vienna. Government leaders are in constant conference with representatives of industry, finance and labor to devise means of averting breakdown.

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Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunn, under sentence of death for the assassination of Field Marshal Wilson, will be hanged on August 10, it is announced at London.

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Semi-official advices from Kovno quote refugees arriving there from Grodno as reporting the spread of uprisings in the portion of White Russia which is under Polish occupation.

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Captain Dominguez, who was court-martialed for rebellion, was shot at Morelos barracks, Vera Cruz, Mex.

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A find of silver in the barren lands northeast of Fitzgerald, Alta., has been made, which, it is claimed, will be at least on a par with the silver mines of the northern Ontario country.

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The severest earthquake experienced in the Anchorage, Alaska, district in years occurred Wednesday night, but resulted in no material damage.

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Berlin is sending a note to France announcing that it is impossible for that country to accept the latest indemnity demands of the French.

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Two persons were killed and several hundred wounded in the fighting between fascisti and communists at Bari in connection with the general strike, according to the latest reports received at Rome.

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Separation of the Rhineland from Germany, with its own parliament and government, and a separate financial regime supervised by the allies, is a part of the scheme of penalties proposed by the French parliament at Paris.

Botanic Garden Must Be Moved

Congress Discusses Its New Site

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

UNCLE SAM, it appears, must keep off the grass, just like anybody else. Which is to say that Uncle went and stuck his Botanic Garden on the Mall where it didn't belong and now he must take it away and put it somewhere else. Now the Mall is to be used for the purposes for which it was originally intended. The location of Grant Memorial on part of the grounds occupied by the Botanic Garden is proof that Congress means business and that Uncle must move his flower and plant show wherever it points out.

Besides, the Botanic Garden is a cheap affair, comparatively speaking. Several American cities have far larger and better gardens. And compared with such shows as the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew and the botanic gardens of Berlin, Paris, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Rio de Janeiro—why, Washington simply isn't in it.

Congress is considering the various aspects of the Botanic Garden question. It appears likely that the public features of the present garden will be transferred from the west side of the Capitol to the north side and that a new botanic garden and arboretum on an adequate scale will be established not far from the Capitol.

Senate resolution 165, affecting the acquisition of a site, is now before the committee on the library. The fine arts commission, of which Lieut.-Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, is secretary and executive officer, has made a report on the Botanic Garden. Following are some of the points made in this report:

The present Botanic Garden was begun about 1820 under congressional permission granted to the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, which went out of existence in 1837. Then in the years 1838-1842 the Wilkes surveying and exploring expedition of six government ships to the South Seas, collected a large assortment of horticultural and botanical specimens. These formed the nucleus of the present garden. The total expenditures on the garden from 1842 to date, including the original appropriation for the expedition, amount to about $1,416,748. It appears that the garden, wisely and adequately begun, now serves mainly as a distributer of plants and flowers.

By way of comparison, our Botanic Garden contains less than 13 acres, while the famous Kew Gardens contain 288 acres and are closely identified with twenty-four colonial botanical gardens of the British Empire. Berlin has 1,325 acres in its botanic garden, which was established at a cost of $4,000,000.

The location problem may be stated thus:

For reasons that will appear, the Botanic Garden must be removed from its present location. Congress, when it located the Grant Memorial in the garden area, forced the garden out. Such was the intention of Congress. The action was entirely logical. That space was designed by President Washington and Maj. L'Enfant as an open approach to the Capitol, and is so shown on the original plan of the city. It was proposed at that time that this area should be subject to ornamentation with memorials, foundations, and the like, but not shut off by walls and fences. Locating the Botanic Garden in this area was one of those serious mistakes made in the early part of the century whereby the great plan for the Nation's Capital suffered damage that has continued to this day. The location of the Grant Memorial was the first step toward repairing this damage. The subsequent location of the Meade Memorial in the same area is a further advance in the restoration of the original plan.

In furtherance of its purpose to restore the Mall to its original status as a park connection between the legislative and executive departments, Congress paid the Pennsylvania Railroad $1,500,000 to remove its tracks from the Mall. The public plaza or square on the west front of the Capitol Grounds is a feature of this large plan. The New National Museum Building, the Agriculture Department buildings, and the gallery for the Freer collections all have been located with reference to the general plan. Slowly, but steadily, changes in conformity with that plan are now being carried out throughout the entire 2¼ miles from the Capitol Grounds to the Lincoln Memorial. The removal of the Botanic Garden is essential to the development of the great composition.

If Congress desires to continue a garden for the purpose of obtaining flowers for its members and for growing shrubs to disseminate throughout the country, both of these purposes can be subserved quite as well by glass houses and gardens in other accessible locations.

The enlargement of the Capitol Grounds on the north affords an area for gardens of great beauty and distinction through which will pass all visitors to Washington and a large proportion of those persons who daily go to the Capitol and the Library and Congress. The present Botanic Garden is seen by an insignificant fraction of visitors or residents. The removal of the garden features from the west side of the Capitol to the north side simply makes such features more available.

Lt. Col. C. O. SHERRILL

The problem is only half solved when provision is made for flowers for member of Congress and for the present limited output of shrubs and cuttings. There is a demand for a real botanic garden, in which the public may examine living specimens of the enormous varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbaceous plants native to this locality or capable of being grown here, freely, out of doors. These plants should be classified, and the public should be made free of the grounds for recreation and study.

A large area is required to grow well-developed specimens of the different kinds of trees which are native to the District alone, to say nothing of showing the very different aspects of those trees when grouped as in a wood and when grown singly as lawn or street trees. The great numbers of native shrubs, the equally important and interesting trees and shrubs which have been introduced and will be introduced from all over the world, requires an outlying area running into some hundreds of acres. It presents a wholly different problem from that of a place limited primarily to the exhibition of garden flowers in the usual sense of the term. It calls not only for a large tract of land but for one of diversified soil and varied exposure.

An exhaustive search has been made of areas available for garden purposes in the District of Columbia. The commission has sought a location on which a botanic garden might be established, with such area and such diversity of soils as would enable it to take rank as a great institution. Examinations were made of tracts at Rock Creek Park, Brightwood, Foundry Branch, Mount Hamilton, on the eastern side of the Anacostia River, and in Virginia.

Of the sites suggested, the one at the head of Rock Creek Park is given first consideration, because it has frequently been mentioned as available at no cost for land. The entire park comprises 1,606 acres, most of which is in steep wooded hillsides.

One objection to Rock Creek Park is that it has many steep slopes, so that the layout and administration would be inconvenient and costly. A more vital objection is that the park is a natural beauty spot, which is too scenic as it is to be used for any other purpose.

It is not necessary to express an opinion as to whether the purposes of a national botanic garden are more or less important than those for which Rock Creek was acquired. The point is that both purposes cannot dominate the management of one piece of ground without conflict, and this piece of ground was set apart by Congress for the preservation of its natural scenery. If the original intention of Congress in this instance is to be observed, the introduction of such a foreign element as a botanic garden is too dangerous to be ventured. Therefore, the use of Rock Creek Park for this purpose cannot be recommended.

The Mount Hamilton site is situated between the Bladensburg Road and the new Anacostia reclamation project, just south of the National Training School for Boys. It is now privately owned. It has three round-top peaks immediately adjacent to the Bladensburg Road which in themselves cover about 80 acres. The tract fronts on the Anacostia River for a distance of about 9,000 feet, and carries a large variety of soils in such condition that very little preparation for the uses of a botanic garden would be needed. Little grading other than that required for roads is required. It has north, south, east, and west slopes, and the level area between the hill and Hickey Road would work out well for greenhouses and herbaceous gardens; while the other areas would be ideal for shrub and small flowering-tree arboretum uses, especially as the northern and southeastern slopes of the hill form two amphitheaters which would display such exhibits on a large scale. An examination of the soil has been made by the Department of Agriculture. Briefly summarized, the investigation by that department indicates that it will be possible to grow plants of even the most exacting soil requirements, the diverse types of soil affording almost every variation which can be secured in this section of the country. According to this report practically any plant which can thrive in this climate can be grown in this area.

The whole area contains about 483 acres. About 83 acres of it is to be acquired for the Anacostia Park reclamation, so that only about 400 acres need to be considered for purchase in connection with this project. It is on the main highway line between Baltimore and Washington. The Lincoln Highway, with little difficulty, could be brought along the shores of the Anacostia Park and thence by way of Maryland avenue to the Capitol Building, affording an entrance to Washington of unequaled beauty. As to accessibility, there is already an electric car line along the Bladensburg Road, and the railroads are close by.

For extension of the gardens the Anacostia Park is available. That portion of the park between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Benning Bridge contains about 563 acres, lowland and water, thus furnishing ample opportunity for expansion on land not subject to overflow for lowland and fresh-water exhibits.

If in the future there should be added to this area that portion of the Anacostia Park between Benning Bridge and the Pennsylvania Bridge, there would be an addition of another 398 acres, including land and water, which could be used in connection with the proposed garden. This extension into the Anacostia Water Park would afford unlimited opportunity for beautiful aquatic gardens, with all the possibilities this implies.

It will thus be seen that by extension into the Anacostia Park this undertaking that has been begun purely as a necessary sanitary measure can be made to so serve the Nation doubly, thus paying large dividends on the capital invested. At the assessor's valuation, according to the latest available data, the cost of the 400 acres in this tract would amount to $221,468, which is at the rate of $553.67 per acre.

In point of physical availability, excellence of exposure, accessibility, distribution of essential parts, and capacity for enlargement without increase of cost after the initial purchase the Mount Hamilton location stands out preeminent among all the sites that have been examined. Here both the Botanic Garden and the Congress propagating gardens can be adequately accommodated.

The Mount Hamilton tract, by reason of its location and topography, has been recommended in the plans for the development of the city as desirable in any event for park purposes and ultimately should be acquired. It affords vistas over the city comparable with those from the famous Pincian Hill over the city of Rome. Should Congress decide to retain the Congress gardens in the vicinity of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden and arboretum ought in any case to be established at Mount Hamilton.

The Commission of Fine Arts recommends:

First, that the Mount Hamilton tract be acquired for a national botanic garden and arboretum. By purchasing 400 acres of land, at least 400 acres of Government-owned lands will be made available. Also a park entrance to the city from the north will be provided.

Second, that the public features of the present Botanic Garden be transferred from the west side of the Capitol to the north side and to lands already owned by the Government. Also that the propagating gardens be accommodated temporarily on the James Creek Canal spaces owned by the Government, which spaces are of double the extent of the area now in use. Ultimately those features should become part of the new botanic garden.

RADIO

VACUUM TUBE WHEN USED AS AMPLIFIER

It Will Function Thus for Either Radio Frequency or Audio Frequency.

Starting today we shall give a detailed description of the vacuum tube when used as an amplifier. This series, as in the past, is continuous and if clipped out and saved will be convenient for reference.

When the three-electrode vacuum tube was used as a detector, the circuits associated with it were such that where a symmetrical alternating difference was applied to the grid, a symmetrical change in plate current resulted. That is to say, the vacuum tube acted as a rectifier. In addition to rectifying, the tube also amplified. The variation in plate circuit was "K," where "K" is the amplification constant of the tube, times what it would have been in a two-electrode tube, for the same potential impressed on the grid.

By properly adjusting the electrical constants of the circuits associated with a three-electrode tube, symmetrical variations of grid potential can be made to produce symmetrical variation in plate current, which are "K" times the amplitude of the plate circuit variations of a similar two-electrode value with the same applied grid potential. This means that if a three-electrode value be used in the proper circuits in a radio receiver, the signals can be made to appear as though the received signal is "K" times as strong as it actually is. If two tubes are used with their proper circuits in conjunction with a radio receiver the received signals will appear to be "K" times as strong as they actually are and so the apparent strength of the incoming signal is multiplied by "K" for each additional tube added to the receiver circuit.

A vacuum tube used in conjunction with a circuit that will cause the plate current to vary in exact proportion to the applied grid voltage, but apparently caused by "K" times the actual grid voltage variation, is called an amplifier. If the tube functioning as an amplifier is used to amplify the incoming signal at radio frequency before it is rectified by the detector, it is termed a radio frequency amplifier. If the tube functioning as an amplifier is used after the incoming radio frequency has been rectified by the detector, it is termed an audio frequency amplifier.

Returning again to the characteristic curve of the three-electrode vacuum tube, shown in Figure 23, notice its shape. Suppose that a positive potential was applied to the grid by means of a "C" battery so that the tube would function at a point represented by "A" on the characteristic curve. If now the applied grid potential from the "C" battery be reduced by an amount represented by A-B in Figure 23 the corresponding reduction in plate current will be represented by B-E. On the other hand if the grid potential be increased by an amount represented by A-C, where A-C equals B-C, the corresponding increase in plate current is C-D.

If the portion of the characteristic curve in the region of E-A-D is a straight line, then C-D will equal B-E, or so long as the working range falls within straight line portion of the characteristic curve, symmetrical changes in grid potential will cause symmetrical changes in plate current. From this it can be seen that if the working point "A" be selected near the bend of the characteristic curve, symmetrical changes in grid potential will not cause symmetrical changes in plate current. Since the plate current variation in such case would bear only slight relation to the grid variation in potential, the output of the tube would be distorted.

In applying amplifiers to receiving sets used to pick radiophone stations, distortion is one of the greatest difficulties to overcome. Too strong signals will result in decreased amplification. In Figure 23, if the applied variation in grid potential were 10 times that shown in the example, the plate current would not change 10 times as much, because of the bends in the curve, due to saturation. Finally, a condition can be reached where the use of an amplifier tube will decrease the signal strength because of the saturation of the tube.

The rectified incoming signals would be louder without the use of the amplifier tube, because of the inability of the plate current of the tube caused by saturation to increase in proportion to the signal strength.

There are, in general, two factors that can be taken from the characteristic curve and the second is the length of the straight portion of the curve. The slope of the straight portion of the curve determines the amplification of the tube. The more nearly vertical the straight portion of the curve is, the greater will be the change in plate current for a given change in grid potential, or in other words, the louder will be the response in the telephone receivers corresponding to a given received signal. The length of the straight portion of the curve determines the maximum variation in grid potential that will cause the tube to function properly without distortion.

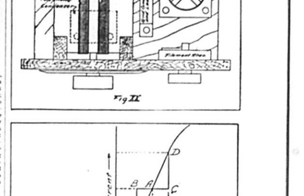

Fig XX

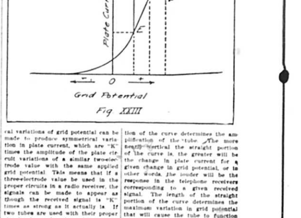

Fig. XXIII

TIPS TO RADIOISTS

At Muncie, Ind., bacon was fried by means of a radio current. At last an explanation for that "frying" noise.

Gifford Pinchot, nominated for governor of Pennsylvania by the vote of the people, acknowledges his great indebtedness to the radio. A primary coil no doubt played an important part.

An inventor of Chicago claims to have invented radio apparatus that permits of successful communication with the spirits. We hope that the anti-prohibitionists will not misinterpret this claim.

The police department of Portland, Ore., has asked for an appropriation for radio receiving and broadcasting stations and to equip the police automobiles with radio apparatus. Copper wire, it is needless to say, will be used.

Lord Northcliffe, famous English editor, in speaking of the future of journalism, recently predicted that radio would have an effect upon the publication of newspapers that will equal the invention of the linotype and high-speed press. He said that radio would undoubtedly come into general use of newspapers and newsgathering agencies.

CHANCE FOR AERIAL JOBLESS

Carrier Pigeon, Once Prince of Winged World, Still Has Opportunity in Squab Market.

Add one more to the growing list of outworn pursuits, Leslie's explains. The carrier pigeon, that one-time industrial prince of the winged world, is about to retire, superseded. Radiotelephony, now agitating the high levels of his former trackless pathways (although as a matter of scientific fact we understand that it performs its marvels without any ascertainable agitation), has taken his place. There is no further need of his services. Saturday's blue and fateful envelope has arrived at his address, perchance fastened to the leg of a fellow-unfortunate of his highly specialized variety. Henceforth aerial communications, in war or peace, will be made through ingenious mechanisms at a speed inconceivably swifter than his best. He has become as impractical as the falcon and as outdated as the dodo. When the navy attempted to sell off some of its extra pigeons there was not so much as a single bid. The unpoetic and uncaring inventor has eliminated him at one fell swoop from the field of usefulness. Once more science has proved too much for nature. As has been trenchantly observed: "Nature may be grand, but it's the trolley car, not the scenery, that grabs the nickel."

Hope is not dead, however, for him who on proud pinion clove the air, if he is willing to descend to humbler fields of economic endeavor. Unless we have been misled by the back pages of the magazines, there is money in raising squabs.

Lands Under a Curse.

The Acadians have a tradition that God enjoined perpetual silence and desolation on Labrador and Anticosti when he gave them to Cain for a heritage.

Promote Prosperity.

"I have ever considered it as the indispensable duty of every member of society to promote, as far as in him lies, the prosperity of every individual, but more especially the community in which he belongs."—John Hancock.

Oysters Increase.

If all the progeny of one oyster lived and multiplied, and so on, through six generations, the heap of shells would be eight times the size of the earth.

Object of the Machine

"Say," complained a stranger, stepping inside a drug store, "this weighing machine in front of your place is out of order." "I've got nothing to do with that machine," said the sleepy looking young man behind the counter. "Well, somebody ought to have." "What's the matter with it, anyway?" "It won't work. I dropped a penny into it just now, and the indicator didn't fly round. I shook the machine and jumped up and down on the platform, and still it didn't move. It's a swindle." "It took the penny all right, didn't it?" "Certainly." "Well, that's what it's for. There's nothing the matter with the machine, sir."

Victor Hugo's Historic Funeral.

The largest funeral ever held in France, and probably the largest in the history of the world, was that of Victor Hugo, the great poet, author and dramatist, who died in May, 1885, and was buried in the Pantheon the first of the following June. At the head of the funeral procession were three enormous wagons filled with floral tributes, among them a huge diadem of Irish lilies with the inscription "To the World's Greatest Poet," sent by Lord Tennyson, poet laureate of England. Telegrams were received from virtually all the prominent men alive, and the number of spectators was estimated at 1,000,000, of all classes and kinds, all striving to do homage to the memory of the dead writer.

FINDS NEW TUNING DEVICE

Research Committee of the Newark Club Perfects "Link System of Coupling."

The research committee of the Newark Wireless club has perfected a "link system of coupling," which is said to have been found to be superior to any other tuning device whether used with a crystal or a tube.

The set described has a primary coil of sixty turns wound on a cardboard tube three inches in diameter, lapped every ten turns. The secondary coil is mounted at right angles to the primary and has 75 turns on a three-inch tube, lapped every ten turns. Twelve turns are then wound around the primary and the wire carried over to the secondary, thus linking the primary to the secondary. All wire is No. 24 single cotton.

Is Your Antenna High Enough?

A frequent mistake that is made in the erection of the antenna of a receiving station is in thinking that the only prerequisite is to get the wire or wires as high as possible, regardless of any other conditions. In fact, there is a tendency on the part of people living in tall apartment houses to feel that if they place their antenna on the roof, regardless of how close it comes to other objects, it will function properly. The fallacy in this reasoning will be evident when it is realized that the electrical pressure on the antenna (one of the factors in determining the loudness of the signal) depends on how far the antenna is above grounded objects. The frame of apartment houses is generally of steel. This steel framework rests on the ground. Current is, therefore, free to flow up the steel frame and thus bring the ground pressure nearer to the antenna.

Department Store Broadcasting.

There are now, in the United States, 71 licensed broadcasting stations, of which seven are department stores. Of the seven, Philadelphia is the location of three; New York of one; Newark, N. J., of one; St. Louis of one and Los Angeles of one.

MRS. ABBEY PROUD OF HER BIG GAIN

Weight Increased 39 Pounds and Nine Years' Trouble Ended.

"I hardly see how I endured such awful suffering, and if it hadn't been for Tanlac I don't believe I would be here today," said Mrs. Mollie Abbey, of Jennings Lodge, Ore.

"For nine years everything I ate caused gas to form so that it almost drove me distracted. I didn't dare eat any fruit and for four years if I even drank a glass of cold water I would suffer dreadfully. No one who didn't see me can imagine the awful condition I was in.

"But Tanlac changed all this and now I'm simply feeling fine. My appetite is splendid. I eat anything I want, have actually gained thirty-nine pounds and have so much strength and energy I easily do all my housework. Tanlac is a wonderful medicine."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

She Said It.

My small daughter had a habit of asking every one to stay for the next meal, no matter who it was.

One day I was tired, and as one of my friends was coming over I told Jeannette that I would spank her if she asked this woman to stay for supper.

In due time my guest arrived and as soon as she was seated Jeannette said: "Can you stay for supper? Mamma said if I asked you she would spank me."—Exchange.

Home Thoughts.

Wife (away from home)—Horrors! I forgot to turn off the electric iron!

Husband—It's all right. Nothing will burn long—I forgot to turn off the water in the bathtub.—From Kasper, Stockholm.

Seattle Elects Two Women.

Two women have been elected to the city council of Seattle.

The man with a crooked streak can't think straight.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

A TRUE RAT STORY

Auburntown, Tenn., June 11, 1926.
Stearns Electric Paste Co.
Chicago, Ill.
Dears Sirs:
Mr. Robert T. Donnell of Auburntown, Tenn., came in our store the other day and wanted something to kill rats, so I sold him a box Stearns Rat Paste. And he put some paste on six biscuits that night and the next morning he found fifty four big rats. And the second night he put out four more biscuits with paste on them, and the second morning he found seventeen more rats, making a total of seventy-one rats in two nights, and there were lots more that he did not find.
This is some big rat tale, but, nevertheless, it is so. Just thought would write to let you know that your rat paste is good.
Respectfully yours,
KENNEDY BROTHERS.

Buy a 35c Box of Stearns' Electric Paste Today

Enough to Kill 50 to 100 Rats or Mice. Don't waste time trying to kill these pests with powders, liquids and other experimental preparations. Ready for Use—Better Than Traps. Drug and General Stores sell

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE

USEFUL for all the little ailments—bumps, bruises, sores, sunburn and chafing. Keep a bottle in the house. It's safe and pure. It costs very little.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) State Street New York

Vaseline

Cuticura Soap AND OINTMENT Clear the Skin

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

PILES of the most stubborn kind relieved in 3 to 10 days. One trial convinces. **MIRO** AT ALL DRUGGISTS

DROPSY TREATED ONE WEEK FREE. Short breathing relieved in a few hours; swelling reduced in a few days; regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart; purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. C.D., ATLANTA, GA.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA COMPOUND quickly relieves the distressing paroxysms. Used for 55 years and result of long experience in treatment of throat and lung diseases by Dr. J. H. Guild. FREE TRIAL BOX. Treatise on Asthma, its causes, treatment, etc., sent upon request. 25c. and $1.00 at druggists. J. H. GUILD CO., RUPERT, VT.

New Hair to replace old, should be growing all the time. It will if you use Q-Ban Hair Tonic—Don't get bald, get Q-Ban today—it's much more pleasant. At all good druggists, 75c, or direct from HESSIG-ELLIS, Chemists, Memphis, Tenn.

HAY FEVER—ASTHMA Keep Pollen and Dust out of your Nose. Use NASALFILTER. Aids Breathing. $1.00 Postpaid. NASAL FILTER CO., Saint Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 32--1922.

GREEN MANURING ONE OF OLDEST METHODS USED TO IMPROVE SOIL

Although green manuring is one of the oldest methods used to maintain or to increase the productivity of the soil, there have been enough new developments in the practice and in the plants used for the purpose in recent years to make desirable the publication by the United States Department of Agriculture of Farmers' Bulletin 1250, Green Manuring, by C. V. Piper and A. J. Pieters.

The subjects discussed range from a definition of the term "green manuring," which means "the turning under of any crop, while green or soon after ripening, for the purpose of soil improvement," to descriptions of the many crops that are used for land betterment in most regions of the United States and in some other countries. The use of special green-manure crops, says the bulletin, is much more general in the South than in the North. In the semi-arid regions, for reasons made clear, under dry farming green manures are not used, but in irrigated areas in the West orchardists depend upon them to a great extent to increase the yield of fruit.

Crops Benefit Soil.

These crops that are grown primarily as roughage for feeding the soil produce both chemical and physical effects that are of benefit to plants that succeed them. When a green-manure crop is turned under, the various fertilizing elements that have gone into the making of the crop are returned to the soil, and a quantity of organic matter not before in the soil is added, and, in addition to improving the physical condition, serves as food for beneficent bacteria. One of the most important functions of organic matter in the soil is to keep up the nitrogen supply. The bulletin gives three ways in which this is done: (1) Growth of nodule bacteria on roots of leguminous plants; (2) the making of nitrates by soil bacteria from organic nitrogen in the soil; and (3) growth of bacteria and molds that feed on plant waste in the soil and take nitrogen directly from the air. These processes may be stimulated by adopting the proper practices and suitable crops.

Satisfactory Cover Crops.

Legumes are of course the most satisfactory cover crops under most conditions, and all legumes do not have the same strain of nodule bacteria. For instance, that of clover is different from that of alfalfa, and that of the cowpea is distinct from that of the soy bean. These selective associations of plants and bacteria make inoculation of the soil necessary where the crop has not been previously grown, either by scattering soil from a field where the crop to be sown has been grown recently or by using an artificial culture. A strain of bacteria will often inoculate different closely related legumes. Alfalfa, bur-clover, and sweet clover nodules are produced by the same strain; a different strain inoculates most of the vetches, as well as the field and garden peas; still another strain is apparently used in common by red, white, alsike, and crimson clovers.

The question often arises, whether a crop should be turned under for green manure, fed on the farm, or sold as hay. The authors sum up the argument as follows: Where a forage crop can be grazed or advantageously fed and the manure returned to the land, this will be found most profitable. Where insufficient live stock is kept or where the soil is poor and in need of organic matter, a green crop may often be worth more if turned under. It is known that the turning under of a green-manure crop may effect the yield of subsequent crops even to the third year, and this fact should have weight when the question of selling a legume hay crop or turning it under is considered.

Green manuring in some form should be part of the regular farm practice on most of the farms east of the hundredth meridian and on irrigated land elsewhere. Rotations should be arranged so as to work in a green-manure crop between regular crops without sacrificing direct money or feed crops. Preference should be given to a legume if possible. The value of these crops is determined by the quantity of humus formed, measured by the tonnage of the crop, the physical changes brought about in the soil, and the quantity of nitrogen taken from the air and added to the soil. There are probably other factors that are as yet but little understood. It is said that green manure in orchards checks certain diseases and improves the quality of the fruit.

An Excellent Stand of Alfalfa.

Order of Importance.

The leguminous crops grown in this country listed in the bulletin in order of importance are: Red clover, alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, cowpeas, peanuts, soy beans, velvet beans, crimson clover, field peas, vetch, Japan clover, bur clover, and white clover. A few others, such as beggarweed, grass peas, fenugreek, and horse beans are grown to a small extent in restricted localities. Non-leguminous crops that are considered as useful green manures are grasses, buckwheat, weeds, and some plants of the mustard family that are used more in Europe than in this country.

The bulletin contains more than 40 pages of valuable information on these plants and the ways of handling them; also tables of results that show their value in increasing returns. A copy may be obtained free by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Red Clover Ranks High in Importance Among Leguminous Crops.

A Field of Soy Beans, a Good Home-Grown Feed, Rich in Protein and Excellent for Dairy Cows.

ERADICATION OF ALL WEEDS

One of Most Serious Agricultural Problems Is Prompt Destruction of Noxious Plants.

There is nothing which has a graver menace to agriculture than our noxious weeds. It is all right to think of serious marketing problems and economic subjects, but the solution of these is not a bit more important than the prompt eradication of Canada thistle, quack grass and other noxious weeds. Town, city and village must lend mutual strength to the warfare on weeds. It is a community problem, a personal issue.

ROBBING SOIL OF FERTILITY

Of Utmost Importance That Land Be Kept Fertile With Manure and Phosphorus.

If farmers continue to rob the soil of its natural store of fertility, what is the next generation of human beings going to do for food? Our best soils can produce profitably only 30 to 40 years unless they are kept fertile with manure, clovers, and finally phosphorus.

Excellent Chick Feed.

Mash mixed with buttermilk instead of water makes an excellent chick feed. A good mixture for this use is three pounds of corn, two pounds corn meal, one pound fine beef scraps, and a quarter pound bone meal, mixed with buttermilk. Feed them all they want.

Oats and Peas Together.

Sow oats and peas together and cut after oats are nicely headed. They yield a heavy crop of good hay besides being the best kind of a nurse crop for new seeding.

Biggest Profit in Crops.

There is more profit in growing crops on one acre of fertile soil that has been thoroughly tilled than there is in the three acres of infertile soil.

Feed for Work Animals.

Corn is a good grain feed for horses and mules doing farm work, and legume hay is good roughage. These facts are definitely established as the result of four tests at Illinois experiment station.

Corn Is Not Sufficient.

Because corn is good for hogs some feeders think that corn is enough. Never was a more serious mistake made, and many hog losses come by feeding an exclusive diet of corn and water.

Prevent Bloat in Cattle.

The surest way of preventing bloat in cattle that are turned on clover or alfalfa pasture in the spring is to see that they are fairly well filled up on dry hay or blue grass pasture before allowing them to graze the clover.

Pure Water for Stock.

See that springs and water holes are clean, so that livestock will have pure water during the hot weeks of summer. Place covered salt boxes in the pasture.

Illinois Troops Keeping the Peace in Bloomington

Bloomington, Ill., has been one of the "bad" spots in the railway shopmen's strike and state troops have been on guard there. A machine-gun section is here shown in the Chicago and Alton machine shops.

Real Hobo Is Friend of Work

Denver Dutchy Declares That Wanderers Bear Brunt of Many Heavy Tasks.

BEMOANS THE DEAR OLD DAYS

Old Thoroughbred Tramp Has Passed and Profession Has Petered Out—Only in Comics Do You See Tried and True Tramp.

Seattle, Wash.—Where are the tramps of yesterday?—those aptly dubbed "knights of the road," who, in halcyon days, were a common sight along stretches of railroad right-of-ways, throughout the country. Shiftless, happy-go-lucky fellows they were—readily identified as "wandering Willies," or members of the roving mendicant fraternity, by their makeshift hats, unkempt and usually unwashed stubble beards, ill-fitting patched trousers, nondescript coats, battered and tattered over-sized shoes, but, best of all, by the tools of their "trade," a tin can and bandana handkerchief bundle which they carried on the end of a short stick over the shoulders.

"Alas, poor Dusty Rhodes! I knew him well, Horatio!" moaned Denver Dutchy, a more or less retired veteran of the road, as he gently closed a grimy paper-bound edition of Emerson's Essays, which he had been reading for diversion while "beating it a division," several weeks ago in a box car from Pueblo to Denver, Colo., over the Colorado & Southern railroad. His traveling companion and confidante of the last three days, the reporter, a mere novice, whose experience as a hobo consisted of a trifling 23,000 miles covered at intervals during a period of four years, had asked for reminiscences of the old days when "box cars were box cars, and men were men," stirred by fond memories of the past, was visibly affected.

Bemoans Dear Old Days.

"Ah, will those dear days ever come again," he said almost sadly, shifting his weight as the train took a sharp curve and rumbled into a long, dark tunnel in the mountain side. When daylight again showed through the open door Dutchy continued: "I think not. The old thoroughbred tramp has passed, and the profession has petered out. Only in the comics do you see the tried and true tramp of yesterday.

"Tramp life is a different life now from what it was ten years ago. And what makes it different is this: The old-time tramp was on the road to do as little work as possible. When he needed a stake to hold him over the winter in the North there were plenty of jobs in almost any town where he could put in a few days' work and come clear with enough money to live for a few weeks. On the road he could always tackle a woodpile for some 'kind lady' and get fed. Then, again, the jungles in every town were always full of 'bos' who had plenty of food they had bummed or had bought.

"Getting was easy in those days," Dutchy went on. "But now! There are several million men on the road—tramps and bums all—but they're not on the road because they want to be. Unemployment has put them there. Homeless, penniless and sometimes friendless, they are beating it from one town to another looking for work.

Few Realize Hardships.

"People in the city with jobs don't know what a hobo is up against. For that matter few of them know what a hobo, in the true sense of the word, is. They don't know that a real hobo is a traveling workman who does some of the hardest and poorest paid labor in the United States. Who harvests the great grain crops of the Middle West each year? Hobos who drift in from all over the country harvest it. They also build the railroads, irrigation projects and other construction jobs; cut the timber in the often-lousy logging camps, harvest the ice crops, work in mines and oil fields, and perform other work that lasts for only a short time and which only the drifters will tackle. A hobo will only bum when he is down and out and can't work out a meal."

Denver Dutchy said many other things. Subsequent investigation finds that he is correct. The hobo is a worker.

Conditions on the road are pitiful. In parts of the country where the unemployment situation is not critical the life is not so hard, but in portions where it is, as in the entire Southwest, many hobos are leading a life that is really worse than that of a hunted animal. Railroad detectives and special agents chase them off trains and out of railroad yards and the local police order them out of towns or arrest them for vagrancy.

Drastic Laws Against Them.

Many states, especially Texas, have drastic laws under which a man must serve from one to eleven months on road chain gangs if found guilty of vagrancy. This punishment has made many men bitter against the police and citizens of many cities, and agitators and agents of several radical organizations are using this fact as an argument toward enlisting hobos to their various causes. In the Northwest, posted at nearly every important freight division point, are representatives of the I. W. W. who solicit and often succeed in enrolling hobos for "red cards" on the strength of this argument alone. They hold the federal administration responsible in a large measure for national unemployment.

"Here's a land of plenty," they say. "You, a human being must wander through it starving, cold and tired with no place to lay your head. An alley cat or stray dog is better off than you are."

Few people realize what segregation of these two or three million idle men would mean. If there were not these hobos swarming in hordes over the railroads in every section of the Union, the unemployed permanent residents of most of the cities and towns would have less chance of getting positions. The city man should be thankful that there are hobos in times when work is plentiful.

Outlook Bad for 1922.

The outlook for 1922 is unfavorable, especially for the winter. With so many mines and mills shut down, and with the harvest season and construction jobs nearly over, it will not be long before several hundred thousand hobos will again have to "hit the road." Most old-timers predict a winter that will be worse than last year, one that brought much suffering.

Jails will have to be thrown open and winter quarters provided as well as bread lines formed.

Hobos everywhere advise youngsters not to try to beat their way anywhere at present, especially riding "blind baggage" on passenger trains. Mail guards have shot and killed so many suspects that it is unsafe.

Besides these hardships, there are more severe ones that tax a man's endurance to the utmost. In some towns throughout the nation the restaurants and homes have been pestered so much by hungry men seeking work that several men have actually starved to death in them.—Ted Seelman in the Chicago Daily News.

NORTH POLE AVIATORS

Lieut. O. Omdal (above), Norwegian aviator, and Lieut. E. G. Fullerton (below), who are accompanying Capt. Roald Amundsen to the arctic regions and will be the pilots for the proposed airplane trip to the North pole.

Board Bill Too Heavy, Prisoner Is Released

Arthur States of Lima, O., literally ate his way out of prison, where he was serving a term because of his inability to pay a fine of $1,000 on a liquor charge. He served only a few weeks when the county commissioners began figuring out results of the incarceration of States at a fixed amount a day to apply on his fine.

The board ordered him paroled with the understanding that he pay $7 a month on the fine. Eleven years will be required to liquidate it. His board had already cost the county $100. Commissioners figured that it would cost $1,249.50 to collect the fine for the state had he remained in jail.

Dallas Has First Marriage by Radio

Miss Marie Brady, and John H. Stone, who were married via radio at different stations in Dallas, Tex. The minister who performed the ceremony was at a third station. The marriage vows were spoken by the minister, and repeated by the marital pair, via radio, the ceremony being capped by a kiss, also via radio.

BUILDING REACHES HIGH MARK

Reports From 141 Cities in the United States Show Greatest Activity in Years.

New York.—Building records for June, showing a total construction value of $218,674,499 in 141 cities, set a new high record for 1922, Bradstreet's reports.

The previous high mark for the year was $206,804,015 in May. The June figure compares with $127,671,278 in June, 1921.

The total for the second quarter of 1922, $683,568,331, makes a gain of 32 per cent over the high-record first quarter of this year and of 63.7 per cent above that recorded in the same quarter of 1921. This second quarter's total, it might be noted, is slightly in excess of the total for the combined first and second quarters of 1921. This total for the half-year, with 23 cities yet to be heard from as to June, is $1,200,998,472, a gain of 75.9 per cent over the like period last year.

Two Men First to Climb Mt. Victoria.

Lake Louise, Alberta.—Val A. Flynn of St. Louis, noted amateur mountain climber, and Rudolph Aemer, Swiss guide, succeeded in climbing the face of Mount Victoria in the Selkirk range, 11,600 feet. This is the first time this feat has been performed. Flynn has tried it three times before.

Bob-White Eats Beetles.

The bob-white eats the adults or beetles of the corn rootworm which lay the eggs that later become larvae or worms and infest the corn. As many as 12 of the beetles, according to the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, have been found in the stomach of one bob-white. The red-headed woodpecker, nighthawk, cardinal kingbird and phoebe also eat the beetles and reduce the damage done by the southern corn rootworm.

Influence of the Opal

The modern superstition which regards the opal as an unlucky gem is traced to an ignorant prejudice which arose in Italy during the plague in the Fourteenth century. Before this time it was considered a most fortunate stone, particularly to those born under the heavenly constellations Leo, Libra, or Aquarius. So highly was it prized in ancient Rome that the Senator Nonius chose to be exiled rather than sell to Mark Antony for 20,000 sesterces an opal ring that lovesick Mark wanted to bestow on Cleopatra. Nonius had his precious opal buried with him, and it was found a few years ago in his tomb.

Badly Shaken.

Hubby (reading paper)—"Just think, an earthquake has destroyed the entire town of Pisztkazykisky in Poland." Wife—"Was it spelled the same way before the earthquake?"—Houston Post.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1922, by Western Newspaper Union.)

I love the smell of apples when they're getting streaky red,
And I love the smell that crinkles from an old-time posy bed;
The earthy spice of new-plowed fields is e'en a'most sublime;
But there ain't no smell that skals the smell of pickin' time.

SOME GOOD EATS.

Some day when it is hard to decide what to have for a meal try frying a few bananas in bacon fat and serving them with crisp slices of curled bacon.

Cherry Sherbet.—Take a cupful of cherry juice left from a can of cherries, add the juice of half a lemon, a cupful of sugar and a pint of thin cream. Freeze as usual.

Brook Trout Baked in Cream.—When the fisherman gets tired, if ever, of fried or boiled trout, butter a baking dish and lay a well dressed trout in it. Cover with rich sweet cream, heat slowly in the oven, then cook until brown. Season late in the cooking so that the cream will not curdle with the adding of the salt.

Peach Pie.—Bake a pastry shell and when cold fill with thinly sliced peaches mixed with sugar. Cover with whipped cream to which sugar and almond flavoring has been added.

Krimmel Torte.—Put one-half pound each of dates and walnuts and a quarter of a pound of figs through the meat chopper, add three tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, the yolks of six eggs beaten and stirred in, then the whites beaten stiffly and folded in, in one-half cupful of sugar. Bake very slowly in layers; put together with whipped cream. If baked in a loaf this may be used as a pudding, serving with whipped cream.

A delicious sauce to use for fillings for cakes or sauce for various dishes may be prepared in peach season and if kept in a cool place will be good long into the winter. Peel ripe peaches removing any spots or bruises, put through a colander or ricer and mix with equal parts of sugar. Put into chilled sterilized jars and seal. Place in the ice chest or on the stone floor of a cool cellar. This makes excellent fruit for a shortcake. If too sweet a bit of lemon juice or a little sour apple may be added when using the fruit.

Truly wise you are not, unless your wisdom be constantly changing from your childhood to your death.—Maeterlinck.

SOME BEST RECIPES

For an inexpensive cake that is easy to prepare and delicious in flavor the following is recommended:

Spanish Bun.—Soften two-thirds of a cupful of butter, add two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, four well-beaten eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cloves, two of cinnamon, with one cupful of chopped raisins. Bake in a large flat tin. The baking powder with the sour milk gives the cake its characteristic flavor.

Chicken Pie.—Cook the chicken as usual, stewing with an onion or a clove of garlic. For the chicken, well-seasoned, in the dish, removing the onion, or garlic, cover with the broth and place the small baking powder biscuit closely together over the top. Just before serving pour into the dish a cupful of good rich cream. This will make the queen of chicken pies.

Roll Jelly Cake.—This is a cake when well made everybody asks for: Take three eggs, beat very light; add one cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Stir in gradually one cupful of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a dripping pan in a moderate oven. Grease the pan and when the cake is baked turn out on a towel wrung out of cold water. If the edges are at all crisp trim them after spreading the jelly. Roll with the towel while still warm.

Peach Marmalade.—Boil twelve pounds of peaches until reduced to a pulp, adding a small amount of water, then put them through a sieve and add a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil, stirring almost constantly until thick. Put away in glasses or jars for winter use.

Calves Hearts en Casserole.—Fry an onion with a little salt pork fat, roll four calves' hearts in seasoned flour and brown them all over, turning until well browned. Put them in a hot casserole, add a cupful of stock, a shredded pepper and one-half teaspoonful of mixed spices. Cover and bake for two hours. Serve garnished with curled bacon.

Pea Souffle.—Cook a pint of peas until soft, put them through a sieve, add two tablespoonfuls of butter and one pint of milk into which three beaten yolks have been stirred. Mix thoroughly, season with salt and pepper, beat the whites of the eggs and fold in the mixture. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes.

Nellie Maxwell

Seeker After Knowledge.

Martha had never been around horses, but knew all about automobiles. The butter-and-egg woman drove a horse and one day Martha, after looking at the horse with eyes full of curiosity, said to the aforesaid woman: "Mrs. Duncan, where do you oil your horse?"

First Brass Buttons.

The brass button was first introduced by a hardware manufacturer in Birmingham, England, near the close of the Seventeenth century.

No Vacancy.

"So he's graduated from college." "Yep."

"What's he going to do?"

"Hasn't made up his mind. So far there doesn't seem to be any vacancy in the general managerships of the big concerns."

Great Will Power.

"Yes, indeed, my uncle can make me do anything he wants me to."

"He must have great will power."

"You bet he has. He can will $2,000,000."

BRIEF INFORMATION

He that gives to a grateful man puts out to usury.

Life is made up of trifles—take heed of the trifles.

Salad days are those in which the long green is plentiful.

It is far easier to mend a broken heart than a broken rib.

The potato cannot understand why roses are so popular, since they cannot be eaten.

Courage only is needed to start something that millions may be waiting for.

When one gets the altruistic hunch he looks around for someone to practice on.

Hoping for the best is a lazy man's idea. Those who get the best are busier than that.

Lloyd LOOM Products Baby Carriages & Furniture

Ask Your Local Dealer

Write Now for 32-Page Illustrated Booklet

The Lloyd Manufacturing Company (Heywood-Wakefield Co.) Dept. E Menominee, Michigan (19)

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Western Canada Land of Prosperity offers to home seekers opportunities that cannot be secured elsewhere. The thousands of farmers from the United States who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on FREE homesteads or buy land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops. There is still available on easy terms **Fertile Land at $15 to $30 an Acre** — land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such success comes prosperity, independence, good homes and all the comforts and conveniences which make life worth living. **Farm Gardens, Poultry, Dairying** are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Attractive climate, good neighbors, churches and schools, good markets, railroad facilities, rural telephone, etc. For certificate entitling you to reduced railway rates, illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, etc., write W. S. NETHERY, 82 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio. Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Dominion of Canada. 160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

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