Important News Events of the World Summarized

Sporting

Joe Lynch defeated Johnny Stiff and regained the bantamweight championship of the world in a fight at New York. Both wrestle there the night before and Lynch's foot in the fourteenth round to prevent Stiff from being knocked out.

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Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen defeated Mlle Mallory of America at tennis and retains her title as champion woman tennis player of the world. Mlle. Lenglen defeated Mrs. Mallory in London, two out to nothing, the games being 6-2, 6-0.

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Personal

Col. A. B. Enloe, eight-six, chairman of the Tennessee railroad and public utilities commission and prominent throughout this section of the country, died at Nashville, Tenn.

• • •

Washington

President Harding delivered the government's final ultimatum to the striking coal miners and operators at Washington. At a brief, tense session at the White House with the President Baby informed them that mining activities must be resumed at once and that they must submit the dispute which they apparently are unable to settle out to the arbitration of a commission appointed by the government.

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Production of corn, the country's most valuable farm crop, was forecast for this year at 2,860,000,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture at Washington in its July report. That is 20,000,000 bushels more than produced last year. The country's wheat crop was forecast at 617,000,000 bushels, having been decreased by 56,000,000 bushels as a result of conditions in June.

• • •

Following the announcement made at Chicago by President Tandy of the Wabash railroad that mail trains will be discontinued, the mail and express governmental steps were taken to protect such trains, cases were filed in Federal Court by Daugherty in Washington that "law and order must be preserved, property and life protected and interstate commerce and transportation of mails must not be interfered with."

• • •

Tariff duties on sugars were voted by the senate at Washington as follows: On the grade 16 cents a degree as compared with the house rate of 6 cents; whole sugar, tonnes of otherwise prepared, 6 cents a pound, house rate 4 cents; grind sugar, 10 cents a pound, house rate, 15 cents.

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President Harding returned to the White House at Washington from his week's automobile trip to Ohio.

• • •

Governor Len Matson handed active ownership in the Standard Oil region, that is threatened to begin blowing up oil pipe lines and gasoline stations, for a period previous a payment of $3,000 pesos according to a statement from Consul Shaw at Tampico, the State department at Washington reporting information received from the British consul Le Grand.

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The Court of Appeals denied at Washington the application of Attorney Charles W. Morse, indicted on criminal and eight others jointly indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with contracts for a special appeal from the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals at Baltimore filed against the indictment.

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A report on state fair assessments issued by the department of internal revenue at Washington showed that in 1920 the highest rate of taxation was 2.5 per hundred, principally confined, $34.37, was levied in Nevada. In the same year the property levy of the special taxes in 1920, $6.05, was reported by Florida.

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The Navy department at Washington, after a lapse of nearly a year, has resumed issuance of a weekly statement. During the coming year, it was stated, officers of the navy will not be required to maintain the force of 86,000 authorized by congress.

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Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt issued an order at Washington directing the transfer of the battleships Idaho, Mississippi and New Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific fleet.

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The dollar mark of tremendous long in value over night on the Paris exchange at the opening of the Harding visit, as compared with Thursday's closing quotation of 1,625.

• • •

Twenty persons were injured, one seriously, when a section, 100 feet by 200 feet and weighing several tons fell from the plaster ceiling of the Star theatre at Jersey City, New Jersey.

• • •

Harvey F. Miller of New York, vice president of the Fairbanks company, died in a hospital at Hamilton, King, Ontario, to which he was taken in the Santa Fe express, suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

• • •

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, returned to Germany from Switzerland at New York after a two months' tour of England and France, expressed the belief that the German people brought the disastrous conditions there. "No one," he declared, "is sorry for Germany." he declared, "as she had asked for it."

• • •

National conventions have been held in Illinois by the Democrats, Republicans and Colorado, while those of Kansas and Minnesota will be held next month, one early in October and one in November, due to the respective states.

• • •

Governor Edwin Morrow of Kentucky has called a special session of the legislature to convene early next month at that place called to consider several proposed measures, including one to be submitted by referendum.

• • •

President Millerand of France, and Premier Frances Elizabeth Speaker, director of the housing section of the Rockefeller Institute in France, with the advice of the Marquis of Hood, says a Paris dispatch.

• • •

Martial law has been declared at Cartagena, Colombia, following disorders between the police, soldiers and sailors because of the first school of revolutionary tenants. Heron Prial, leader and director of the revolution, is confined in the military hospital, raving been arrested.

• • •

Ward reached Vancouver, B. C., of the destruction by fire of half the little town of Morrills, near Castle nap, with a loss of two lives. Fifty families were made homeless by the flames.

Judge Fitzhenry, in the U. S. District court at Bloomington, Ill., granted a temporary injunction restraining striking shopmen from interfering with the operation of the Wabash and the Illinois Central railroads.

• • •

Five companies of Illinois National Guardsmen, ordered into Bloomington by Acting Governor Fred Sterling at the request of Mayor E. E. Jones, who feared an outbreak, although the situation was quiet, slept on their arms but found no work to do.

• • •

Mr. Charles, R. D., was practically wiped out by the loss by a joint-wide sweep of the southern half of Gregory, according to reports. Two persons were killed and 25 hurt. One man was killed and many persons were injured. The damage at St. Charles will reach $100,000, while in the county it will reach over a million. Many farm buildings were destroyed. All of the buildings in St. Charles were wrecked.

• • •

Federal injunctions have been obtained by many roads to restrain strikers from picketing the railroad shops. Reserve forces of United States deputy marshals have been sworn in.

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J. O. Colvin is dead and Tom R. Block and Charles Bowman, editors are under bond at Wichita Falls, Tex., as the result of an attempt to search Colvin's home for liquor.

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John D. Rockefeller is eighty-three years old. A birthday visit, a round of golf in the morning and an automobile ride on Saturday composed the simple anniversary celebration this year.

• • •

Ball strikes a total of lynching deaths of 65 men at the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad's shops at Springfield, Mo., according to a statement from the railroad's offices at St. Louis.

• • •

Any doubt that the United States rail labor board is determined to abide by the wage and other decisions, against which 300,000 railway shopmen are striking, was dispelled by a statement issued at Chicago by Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the board. The strikers were notified that they can hope for further consideration only after they have returned to their jobs throughout the country.

• • •

General Improvement in crop conditions during the month of July was reported in the Northwest, east of the Rocky Mountains, was reported by the Agricultural department at Washington in its July report. That is 20,000,000 bushels more than produced last year. The country's wheat crop was forecast at 617,000,000 bushels, having been decreased by 56,000,000 bushels as a result of conditions in June.

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Insurance Commissioner Henry of Pennsylvania was ordered suspended by Governor Sproul of Mississippi follow a preliminary investigation charged irregularities in the office at the insurance commissioner.

• • •

Jack Lewis Dickey, said to be the husband of Louise Dickey, screen actress, and son of a well known farmer connected with the J. P. Morgan interests, committed suicide at a hotel in Birmingham, Ala., by taking poison.

• • •

Capture of five alleged bootleggers at Wheeling, W. Va., resulted in the unfolding a government warehouse of $1,000,000 worth of liquor, according with the presence of William J. Burns, chief of the U. S. secret service, it was said, but was to indicate that the haul was "not of more than half my size."

• • •

Forest fires are raging in virtually every mountainous section of the Northwest and thousands of men were employed to fight them, it was reported here, which have been working to control the conflagrations which have been started and sizes for the last week or ten days.

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Foreign

Mutinous gendarmes at the Vatican have agreed to return to duty pending presidential investigation of their grievances.

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The Night Stampede

Dramatic Incident from "The Cowboy" by Philip Ashton Rollins

INTRODUCTION BY JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

It is an anomaly in these 7-twelfth century days. That as the century is passing from the West he Yuba-in-the-Sierras, the dwindling frontier of both and the supreme fight fathers are apparently not to be found and God is turning out wonderful "virile" stories of the Great West. Mostly this "peculiar literature" is delivered to cowboys who talk a thing-in-vented a writers who never knew a quicker talk; who are a fearful mid-wonderful combination of Jim Gaines and Sir Lancelot; who always ride the best horse on the prairie, wear two guns and bear the best of pain to the draw; who rescue distressed maidens from cattle-rustlers or Mexican bandits.

In the heyday of the ranching industry—1875-1892—the cowboy dotted the plains from Central Nebraska to the foothills of the mountains of the Pacific slope and from Montana to the Mexican border. Then came the homesteader, the farm and the fence. In 1902, during the "Hoodoo" year in Wyoming, the stockmen and the cowboy of the "open range" surrendered to the United States army and the farmer. In the grass year 1922 and 1923 there are still unfenced areas of public land open to the public. There are still large ranches in Montana and Wyoming and Arizona, and New Mexico, but the days of the ranching industry, 1875-1892, are over. Already Philip Ashton Rollins is his last writer of the cowboy. He died in the early autumn of the past year. He says in his preface:

The American cowboy, by reason of the picturesqueness of his life, has presented a theme for the dramatist, the novelist, the short-story writer and the painter of the magazine

All these producers have been limited in their choice of subject-matter to a single type, and have stressed the cowboy's picturesqueness to the exclusion of his other qualities. They have made him out to be all virtue and attractively as to create an impression that he is the only man in the West who is worthy to be the subject of an accurate portrait of the now bygone days.

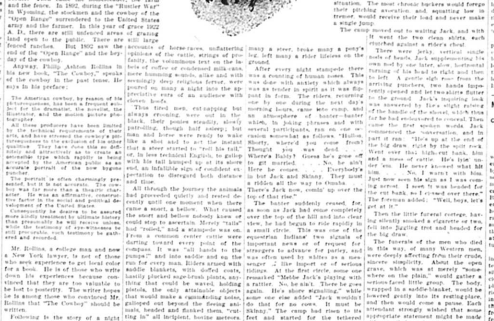
The cowboy is an admirable personage, indeed, but it is far from the whole truth to represent him as a theatrical figure of romance. He was an effervescent, sometimes boisterous, but always a lovable adornment of the Great Plains.

Consequently he deserves to be assured that his virtues are not more conspicuous than presumably he will receive unless, indeed, he is represented as a monster of depravity. Such testimony he unfortunately and recorded.

Mr. Rollins, a college man and now a New York newspaper man, is not of necessity an experience to get local color for a book. He was born in the cattle country of Montana, and his parents convinced that they are too valuable a land to be lost to posterity. The writer says that he is among those who contributed Mr. Rollins' "The Cowboy" stories to be written.

Following is the story of a night stampede during a cattle drive—one of the many dramatic incidents which go to make an adequate book on the cowboy racers—and his life.

All through the darkness men of the "night herd," working in shifts of from two to four hours, rode about with the animals; and as the men rode they constantly encouraged the beasts to sleep by crooning to them songs or chants, which, when so used, were entitled "hymns." This serenading was done partly to hold the cattle under the compelling spell of the human voice, partly to disabuse from the mind of any footsore member of the herd the suspicion that under a purchase of darkness against the sky-line or else represent a moving peer might be a prowling dragon. The rider, when "singing to the herd," used several efforts were styled, disregard all the words to be found in the song, but he could remember a few finest, but omitted any sound or intonation which might startle. Sacred hymns were usual, for from their simple character they were easy of memorization, and also they then still held the half-unconscious popularity which since has passed to the tunes of the music halls; but the words set to these churchly airs well might have surprised the clergy. The proper words



were waved in air to straighten out the latigo, and the saddle was cinched down. It would like that of a starting call on a windy day, and when the cinch-ring was pulled to a hard stand, their horses seemed to sense the excitement, and would begin to prance about, with glinting eye and sprouting ear in the tremor. would receive their load and make a single jump.

The camp moved out to watching Jack, and with the word two rose sleepy heads and crawled against a riders chest.

There were jerks, artificial smiles made of beefs. Jack supplementing his with a wink. Then the cook began the slow turning of his head to right and then to left, as he studied the sky line for the anything promised, two hands lapped over the pommel of the saddle, and the chin dropped to the ground. Jack's inquiring look was answered by a fore right prong of the handle of the wheel, which then could be had entrusted to counsel. Then came the first spoken words. Jack addressed the cook's unconscious back. "Bill, part of rain." "Like up at the end of Wyatt over that high-cut bank. Jim Wyatt over that high-cut bank. Jim Wyatt over that high-cut bank. Jim see 'em. He never showed what lift Jack." "Well, boys, here a ridden all the way to Omaha."

Then the little funeral cortege, having silently smoked a cigarette or two, rode off. Then the cook, who had been sitting there suddenly roused, for, as soon as Jack had come completely into view from the top of the ridge where, he had begun to ride rapidly in a circle, and the cook, with the aid of equestrian brilliant two signals of recognition, set out at a gallop to the grazing herd.

The general electrical fixer is the "trouble-shooter" of the telegraph or telephone engineer, and makes it possible for the engineer to locate the precise at which the individual trouble exists without traversing the entire road. The detected electrical current from the battery and galvanometer through the fixer which separates the "trouble" from the rest of the telephone.

While living in the harbor of Bangkok, Siam, the capital of the south of South America, the Swiss-Argentine Republic, and Santa Lucia clearly heard the Eiffel Tower station in Paris, Radio Station WJZ. The distance between the two stations is 6,838 miles.

A new and the widespread interest in wireless telephony has one manufacturer now having put out a set of six double-tuned receivers for tuning the Tesla coil. Many persons, after hearing the Eiffel Tower telephone concerns, have tuned in and heard the familiar "Sam Sam" of the wireless telegraph messages being sent. Curious to know the meaning of the sounds they have ear-phoned to some means of learning the code phonograph records.

The Canadian government is considering the question of the amateur radio field. Protest plans to be made for the monitoring spark transmission a wave length up to 200 meters, and for the continuous wave transmission a wave length up to 250 meters.

RADIO

CIRCUIT WITH GRID LEAK RESISTANCE

Takes Place of "C" Battery—How Impedance of Flow Is Determined.

Fig XIII

Fig 13 shows a set of curves for a three-electrode vacuum tube circuit containing a grid leak resistance, as shown in Fig 11. Instead of a "C" battery will the same accumulated alternating difference of potential applied to the grid circuit.

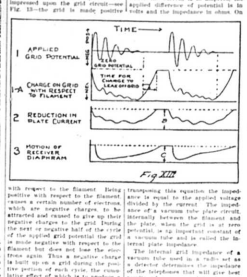
There being no "C" battery potential applied to the grid, the grid in Fig 11 is normally at zero potential with respect to the filament. As the positive half of the first cycle of the alternating current is applied the grid is impressed upon the grid circuit—see Fig. 13—the grid is made positive and would soon collect a sufficient negative charge to reduce the plate current to zero and the tube would cease to function.

A grid leak having too low resistance will not permit a sufficiently high negative charge to collect on the grid, resulting in a very small plate current reduction and weak response in the telephone receivers.

On the other hand, if the grid leak is of too high resistance, too high negative charge will collect on the grid and the sensitiveness of the grid leak will be approached.

In any practical circuit that has a difference of potential applied to it, the resistance of the flow depends upon the "impedance" of that circuit; just as the flow of water through a pipe, the quantity of water that flows in a given time depends upon the friction or other resistance to the flow through the pipe is impeded by the friction of the particles of water against the sides of the pipe and against one another.

In the electrical circuit, the relation between these three quantities is that the current which will flow is equal to the applied difference of potential divided by the impedance, where the current is a sufficient, the applied difference of potential is in volts and the impedance in ohms. On



Logging One's Own Timber Gives Profitable Employment to Farmer and His Teams.

equity the timber is not dying, decay or fire "getting" it. Forests are at work attack at the rapid rate alleged by lumbers, who, ultimately, will be buy as cheaply as possible. Unless the forests are destroyed by fire or by volume and value.

Logging the early period of growth says the United States Department of Agriculture, is usually financially unprofitable to the owner. The trees are small and the highest returns are obtained from the larger trees. Moreover, the undisturbed, sick, decay and fire-killed timber is usually of poor quality and at much earlier ages than white oak and black walnut.

When other farm work is least pressing owners of farmers find it possible to turn their attention to extensive logging operations, and thereby supplement their income. Spare hours, and even days, may be utilized in this way, while a favorable season for this is in the winter, when the farmer has over ordinary roads, and the logs are less liable to injury. Logging over the year to deteriorate quickly through exposure to the weather.

Best Method of Selling.

The choice of methods of selling depends largely upon the kind of timber and the size of the tract. The owner of value, his past experience and the condition of the market. Standing products are sold either in the standing tree or as it is cut into logs, cordwood, railroad crossties. Except when sold by the acre, sales are usually based upon a measure by log scale or lumber tally and the purchaser usually assumes the risk of breakage or shortage.

Timber sold by the lot, boundary, or tract is either cruised by the buyer or by a designated tract or sold on an average basis. The latter method is used by over all others, particularly in the cruder and less accurate parts of the a rule it is strongly favored by the purchaser because it relieves him from his better knowledge of both timber and market conditions. It is also favored by the owner because it relieves him of the trouble and expense of a cruise and the risk of a poor estimate. Private cruisers are usually employed by the owner, and are usually paid a flat rate for their services, according to the character of the work.

Deal Method of Selling.

The method of selling or disposing of timber by the acre is the one most commonly followed in the case of small tracts. It is also the one most commonly followed by the owner who is not familiar with the value of timber. Under this method the purchaser has the right to cut all timber of a certain size, usually designated by the diameter of the trees at a certain height above the ground. Sometimes the purchaser is required to cut only trees of a certain species, leaving the others standing.

Timber sold by the acre is usually appraised by a cruiser employed by the owner, who estimates the number of trees of each species and size that will be cut. The owner then receives a certain amount per acre for the timber. This method places the risk of underestimating the timber on the owner, and that of overestimating it on the purchaser. Sometimes the owner reserves the right to cut a certain number of trees per acre, and sells the remainder at a fixed price per tree. This method is used when the owner wishes to retain a certain number of trees for shade or ornament, or when he wishes to cut a certain number of trees for his own use. It is also used when the owner wishes to cut only trees of a certain species, leaving the others standing.

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NEW RADIO FILTER A MARVEL

Campbell Device That Separates Telephone and Telegraph Messages.

Although radio has been said and written about the wonders of the wireless telephone, it has been overshadowed by advanced radio telegraphy, which has made possible the sending of wireless messages, says the scientific American. Now comes Prof. Edward W. Campbell, of Columbia University, with a device that makes it possible to send telephone messages over the same wire that is being used for telegraphy simultaneously, and of acquisition, says the scientific American.

The present electrical fixer is the "trouble-shooter" of the telegraph or telephone engineer, and makes it possible for the engineer to locate the precise at which the individual trouble exists without traversing the entire road. The detected electrical current from the battery and galvanometer through the fixer which separates the "trouble" from the rest of the telephone.

While living in the harbor of Bangkok, Siam, the capital of the south of South America, the Swiss-Argentine Republic, and Santa Lucia clearly heard the Eiffel Tower station in Paris, Radio Station WJZ. The distance between the two stations is 6,838 miles.

A new and the widespread interest in wireless telephony has one manufacturer now having put out a set of six double-tuned receivers for tuning the Tesla coil. Many persons, after hearing the Eiffel Tower telephone concerns, have tuned in and heard the familiar "Sam Sam" of the wireless telegraph messages being sent. Curious to know the meaning of the sounds they have ear-phoned to some means of learning the code phonograph records.

The Canadian government is considering the question of the amateur radio field. Protest plans to be made for the monitoring spark transmission a wave length up to 200 meters, and for the continuous wave transmission a wave length up to 250 meters.

SPARKS

When coal converts come over the top of the hill, they are going into the long workey light and they are going out heavy.

The railroads recently broadcasted a safety message from engineers at Washington, Chicago, Newark and Springfield, Mass., which was received by 1,000 engineers. Whether any of the engineers' people know how failed to receive the message in the country while trespassing on the railroad tracks.

If you do not know the rule of the road by the time you get to a decision on the market at the corner, you are likely to be run down by a piece of paper. The place for you to cross is where you see the operator. This method places the city and the country with the rule the privilege of crossing at any point, but it would otherwise pass over in the middle of the block and be unintelligible to the telephone.

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RECTIFIERS ARE POPULAR

Devised For Other Purposes, They Are Used to Recharge Radio Batteries.

Radio batteries have to be recharged at frequent intervals, and the operator was compelled to take the battery each week to a battery service station to be would mean considerable trouble, expense and loss of time.

Recharging by apparatus among radio fans of gasoline-electric sets, which are used to charge the radio storage battery is also an automobile storage battery. Such sets are found in many homes, since it will recharge the starting-lighting battery as well as the radio battery of his receiving set.

Rectifiers originally devised for other uses are now finding new application in the radio field. The Tungar battery charger is a type of gas-filled rectifier is now for some years to recharge automobile batteries, and now according to serve a similar purpose in recharging radio batteries.

For radio work the small portable type in two-ampere and five-ampere sizes is found to be the most convenient.

Radio Tuning Is Scientific.

There is a practical scientific way of selecting electric currents of any one frequency at the exclusion of those of other frequencies, says the scientific American. The method is based upon electrical resonance, and is analogous to the phenomenon of "sympathetic vibration" in acoustics, as in the field of music. It depends simply upon securing a certain relation between the frequency of the driving forces (the electric waves) and the natural frequency of a driven system. When these frequencies are alike they are said to be tuned to or resonant with each other.

Remote Island Has Radio.

The British island of Tristan de Cunha, in the middle of the South Atlantic, with its 120 odd souls, who hardly have heard from civilization more than once in two years receive now, now have radio communication.

GAS-TAR WILL PROTECT CONCRETE

Bureau of Public Roads Gives Results of Tests.

Field By-Product of Artificial Gas Plants Proven Satisfactory in Protecting Tile Against Alkali.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In its search for a material for protecting Portland cement concrete against the action of alkaline waters, the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, announces promising results from treatment with a very fluid crude water gas tar, such as may be obtained as a by-product from making artificial gas in plants. So successful have the tests been that further investigation of the alkali-resisting properties of carbureted crude water gas tar, and of the way and the protective effect of water gas tar, now seem justified.

The treatment consists of simply immersing the concrete in the liquid, which is applied to the surface of the concrete. Concrete specimens that had been treated with water gas tar from six to eight months and then exposed to alkali have shown no indication of disintegration, and in some instances considerable strength were as strong as those of untreated concrete. On the other hand, untreated samples showed both disintegration and a loss of strength.

In certain parts of the country where alkali is present in the soil or in the form of the groundwater the concrete structures have been found to be severely damaged. Concrete is a very desirable material on account of its permanence and the fact that it can be put in place. The bureau's investigations will aid in the use of using concrete with assurance.

SELL CROPS THROUGH STOCK

It Is Profitable Practice for Farmer Who Has Alfalfa and Silo.

Economy and the city-bred life are outstanding over this situation, and economy has the advantage now. Its the time to economize. Its the time to cut out the luxuries and the Russians will for its ultimate aim the removal of ev-

FOOD PRICES SHOW FLUCTUATION

Department of Labor Report Shows Jump in 15 Cities and Lower Prices in Only Two.

Washington.—Retail food prices increased in 15 cities and decreased in two others from April 15 to May 15, according to compilation just made public by the department of Labor involving 25 of the principal cities of the country.

The following increases were noted: Richmond, Va., 2 per cent; Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Seattle, Washington, D. C., 1 per cent, and Kansas City, Mo., 3 per cent. The two decreases of 1 per cent.

Increases were largest in cities which were low in 1913, with the prevailing prices based during the months, the department stated, indicated housewives are paying 23 per cent more for food now in Richmond, Va.; 49 per cent in Washington, D. C., and 51 per cent in Baltimore and Birmingham, Ala.

Exposing yourself to unnecessary danger is foolhardy. It is also foolhardy to risk your fingers to sew if it will eat.

LEARN OF MARKET CONDITIONS BEFORE DISPOSING OF TIMBER

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Woodland owners among those are confronted with the problem of when to sell standing timber and when to cut it for use on the farm.

Experience has demonstrated that in some localities it unquestionably pays the farmer better at all times to sell, particularly the more valuable kinds of wood. For example, in the eastern hardwood region farmers sell their select pulpwood timber principally and with the money buy and boost back to the farm for other purposes. In four to eight miles southern pine and fir for their homes and farms. On the other hand, there are too often instances where one finds choice white oak of the best quality, suitable for veneer or furniture stock sawed up into posts for the farm.

Keep in Touch With Market.

It would be well for the owner to keep in touch with market conditions so he may market his product to the best advantage. With rarely an exportant, in advance of the sale, first to secure a good estimate of the quantity, quality and unit value of each kind of product in the stand; then to get bids from as many buyers as possible and, finally, to have an intelligent clearly specifying the requirements in regard to the manner of cutting so as not to impair the producing power of the forest. The sale may include only trees above a selected minimum diameter, or such trees as have been previously marked by the owner for cutting. When properly safeguarded, this becomes one of the most satisfactory methods of all methods of selling and should receive full consideration before sales are consummated.

Place Restrictions.

Selling by lump eliminates the annoying and misleading proceedings arising sales by log-scale measurement. If competition is keen, it is likely that nearly or quite the full value of the timber will be received in the sale. By this method, however, the owner foregoes the opportunity of profitable employment for himself and his teams during the winter months when he would have if he logged the material out himself or had it sawed to the mill or shipping point.

Unless handled by the terms of the agreement, the buyer usually cuts the timber according to the law in force, and therefore a good method to use where the ownership is divided is to sell by the stand, and confine the sale to certain definite provisions in the contract of sale, such as the diameter limit, the sawing timber and provide for a fixed time for completion of the work, leaving a percent of its effect upon succeeding crops. Small products, as hardwood cordwood and bolts for the Chicago post office.

GOOD POULTRY SUGGESTIONS

Of Great Importance That Feeding Utensils Be Kept Absolutely Clean—Other Hints.

"Watch the feeding utensils" is a good slogan for poultry keepers, and most poultry raisers realize. The feeding trough is a dangerous place because many contagious diseases are spread through the drinking water. Wash and scald all water basins every day. Keep the water basins empty all the time. Place the basins well off the ground and dirt into the water. Locate the feed hopper in the shade. Keep salt and grit in boxes that stand on the land where it took possession.

Good management requires as to good nutrition see:

Keep in mind that the birds do plants of fresh air.

Keep the birds in good penetrate.

3 Clean yards are essential to good

MARKETING 1922 WOOL CLIP

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Much of the 1922 wool clip will be graded in accordance with the rules established by the United States bureau of markets and crop estimates, Department of Agriculture. In practically all sections of the country meetings have been held explaining the rules and grading demonstrations conducted by the bureau's representatives, and much wool co-operatively this year.

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Economy and the City-Bred Life

economy has the advantage now. Its the time to economize. Its the time to cut out the luxuries and the Russians will for its ultimate aim the removal of ev-

Sir Walter Scott

For a hundred and fifty years no other man forced so many of his contemporaries to read poetry that was at least reasonably poetical. . . The man was great and the achievement no less so. . . There is an instinct toward popularity which comes from vanity and greed, and that is destructive to literature. There is another kindred . . . toward popularity which arises from sympathy and a desire for public service. . . That was the attitude of Scott, and at bottom, while it may not conduce to the most perfect art, it was no ignoble mood and it would result in nothing but benefit to mankind.—F. E. Pierce.

The Kingly Eagle.

Eagles have been known to attack full-grown sheep and even stags; but the stories of their carrying off children should be taken with a grain of salt, for, like nearly all the creatures of the wild, the eagle will attack man only in self-defense. He is the unquestioned king of birds. There are many larger and more powerful than he, but none of them has the majesty, the swiftness or the mighty courage of the eagle. Ever since man was young the eagle has appealed to him as a creature of romance. Legends and fables about him abound in all languages. All the world over the eagle is the symbol of sovereignty. The Indian chief wears a headdress of eagle's feathers as a mark of his rank.

Porcupine's Remarkable Quill.

A porcupine's quill is straightened by the application of heat. The ends of needs of modern ships are strength-

The Fatal Mistake.

Johnstone—What was the cause of Mowly's death?

Grubstone—He took a false step.

Johnstone—Fell down stairs?

Grubstone—No, he stepped on the girl instead of the stairs.

The Same Old Story.

Mr. Tough—Sorry I did not give you a better jane. The fact is, I had rather a bad accident.

Mr. Flow-Flay—I have never yet known a man who was not in perfect health.

Evidently Socius Child.

"So this is the baby, eh?" said the genial bachelor, "Bless his little toothless-wonder! Wants no teeth, eh, chap?"

As the genial one proceeded to play peek-a-boo on the unoffending infant's face, fondling it, mouthing the child was whether the deplorable condition of this person is due to permanent defects in spanmodic and luminous insanity?"

Alike After All.

Merr. Alike—Good morning and beware—I have had to come in here. I was putting on my collar and tie and starting on the parting when I heard my best door cause over. "I've got company," I thought, so made

Merr. Maxwell—"Hadenbaker."

One of the most startling words in the English language is formerly a policeman who went round to have a word with those who had broken the peace, which he carried in a sack. His successor, when he called, was a cobbler, meaning cuts, and tackle, a

Whakera Killed Her Love.

A divorce decree has been granted to Vienna because a wife objected that her husband ate too much garlic and ate share or wash himself properly. The official defender of the marriage tried unsuccessfully to save the union, contending that soup and other initial articles were now so popular that many wives were disconcerted with their husband's taste.

The appeal court, however, decided that the marriage had been destroyed and that if the marriage had not been dissolved by the pleasure of satisfying the wife would have confessed her husband's sweet.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

Baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment, also make sore, sore and then of that exquisitely scented and fragrant Cuticura Talcum. Sample free of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Tough.

"Hey, Gay," excitedly cried an acquaintance rushing up to Gay Blood, son of Rumpo: Ridge, who had come to town on a visit, "I understand you're conquered by his young son. "Tom Blood, I mean. Is it true?" "Yes, I'm over it—he still while he was pester me," replied Gay.

"Great Scott!" was the reply. "Then he's tough."

"No, but he succeeds in bolstering me using you for damages from the works of his insurance company," he mumbled.—Kansas City Star.

Arithmetic Bugs.

Captain—What are you scratching your head for, Rufus.

Assistant Private—Ax, suh, I got arithmetic bugs in my head.

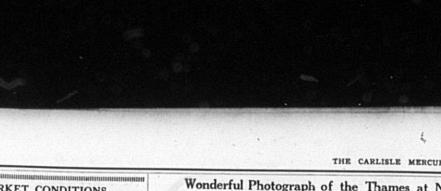
Captain—Arithmetic bugs! Indeed! Private—Dat's cootes.

Captain—Cootes, indeed! Get out of my sight, you ignorant nigger!

Colored Private—Because dey add, subtract, divide an' multiply like de devil.

Private—Because dey add, subtract, divide and multiply like the dickens—Exchange.

Wonderful Photograph of the Thames at Night



Here is a most remarkable view of the Thames at night, taken during the recent heat wave, when the atmosphere of the usually foggy city was startlingly clear. On the left bank are the houses of parliament.

Uncle Sam Saves on Office Rents

Government Is Largest Property Owner in the United States.

ECONOMY IS THE WATCHWORD

Congress Keeps an Eagle Eye on the Government's Housing Bill—Commission Has Half Million in Rents in Three Years.

Washington, D. C.—In the vigorous and far reaching efforts of congress which he would have if he logged the to secure economy in housing the government clerk may work in a gloomy and dilapidated old frame architecture that suggests a large and lavish scale of administration, but the chances are five is run on a strictly modern, scientific business basis.

The government is the largest property owner in the United States, besides the great departmental buildings in Washington, each existing several million dollars, it owns offices all over the country. These include 2,500 post offices, ranging in value from small-town buildings to the home of a big city postoffice.

In three years it has saved the government from half a million to a million dollars in rents by moving bureaus and departments from rented quarters into government offices. Thus the commission on Reclassification of Salaries has seemed in shrinking daily and it finds that cheap. The new building is a building by the entire force of the allies property owners, and the commission and his staff have been occupying a stingy apartment house at a cost to the government of $30,000 a year rent. The commission arranged with the bureau to move and credits itself with having the country $30,000.

Lavish Building at an End.

Since there is a shiny reaction from the present tendency toward efficiency and economy there will be no more elaborate monumental efforts in Washington. The days of marble buildings, fireplaces, thick walls and lofty ceilings are definitely passed and they are seen about the state, war and navy buildings and other early monumental edifices, are conspicuously absent from recent government construction.

An example of the old-style postoffices which characterized the first federal buildings is found in the granite pile on the Treasury Annex. These huge pillars were quarried in Georgia and shipped to Washington at enormous freights, it took 18 cars and 18 months to move the granite for the building. There was no obstacle in these days. Nevertheless, it was the best economy to economize the state, war and navy building. The new one up to $5 a day and a half months.

The result was that the birds are plants of fresh air.

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