Government Takes Over Boulder Dam

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

YOU are now part owner of Boulder Dam, the sentinel of the Colorado, and the biggest contract construction job ever completed and turned over to the United States government. It was turned over to the government—which is you—just five years, minus a few days, since construction began March 11, 1931.

The ceremony of presentation was indeed a simple one for the completion of a task so large and long. Its participants were two big, husky engineering fellows who met at the dam, near Boulder City, Nev.

"Take it, it's yours now," said Frank Crowe, construction superintendent of the Six Companies, Inc., the contractors on the job. "It's a great dam, Ralph."

"Well, you ought to know, Frank," replied Ralph Lowry, engineer of the United States reclamation service. And that brief remark was Uncle Sam's speech of acceptance.

Boulder Dam was completed two and one-half years ahead of schedule. It cost the government $165,000,000, including both the dam itself and the power stations. Of this amount $54,700,000 will represent the gross earnings of the Six Companies, Inc. After reductions have been made for services like the supplying of power to the contractor, and rentals at Boulder City, the actual amount of money paid for the construction job will be about $52,000,000. Other projects associated with Boulder Dam will cost approximately $230,000,000 when completed.

Is 727 Feet High.

The great mass of concrete towers 727 feet from the bottom of the canyon, making it about the same height as the Eiffel tower in Paris. Into the gigantic molds which shaped the great gate that will hold nature prisoner in her own wildest and most fearful lair have been poured 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete, made from 5,500,000 barrels of cement. This vast quantity of material could have built a standard highway across the entire continent. Instead, it has built a great wall 1,180 feet long, 653 feet thick at the base and 45 feet thick at the top.

The finish of construction was hailed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in Washington, D. C., as "another milestone" in the history of the West.

"Man has asserted his mastery over a great and dangerous river, one which endangered tens of thousands while it was unregulated, but which will be an active benefit to millions, now that it has been harnessed," said Ickes.

"The people of southern California, Arizona and Nevada are to be congratulated, for the security of their futures has been vastly increased. Water supplies have been guaranteed for their farms and cities. A source of a tremendous amount of cheap power has been provided for use in increasing their comforts and developing their industries."

Worth Found Already.

In more than one instance, the importance of Ickes' statements has been demonstrated already. It was only a few months after the diversion tunnels were first closed that Boulder Dam asserted its supremacy over the most dangerous river in America; that was in February of 1935, when it caught and stored the waters of what would have been a devastating flood. During the summer of 1935, the dam worked the other way, and used some of the stored-up flood waters to prevent a disastrous drouth in the irrigated valleys along the lower Colorado. With the water stored above the dam in Mead lake, which is already the world's largest artificial lake, despite the fact that it is only one-sixth full, it was possible to release more water than the river carried last summer and fall. In 1934, a drouth like that which was averted cost the valley $10,000,000.

There are five purposes, in reality, behind the construction of Boulder Dam. The project will regulate flood water, control silt, irrigate the thirsty valleys, create cheap electric power and provide a supply of water for the cities in the southwestern area which it serves.

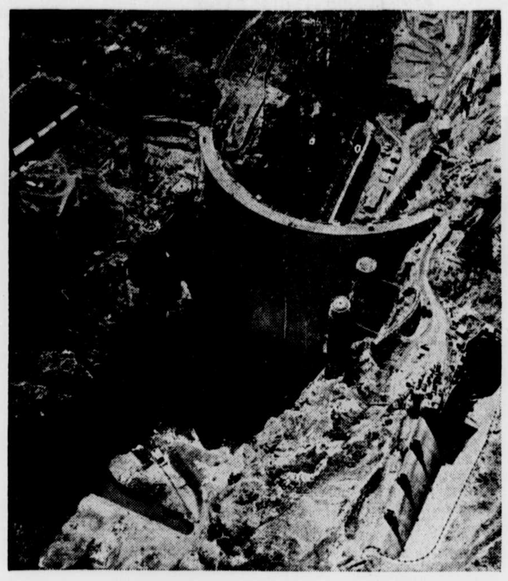
It will be about six weeks before the power generated at the plant will be used. The power plant, which will be operated by the city of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison company, will eventually generate 6,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy every year. The installed capacity will be 1,835,000 horsepower, which may be compared with the 575,500 horsepower which the United States generates at Niagara Falls.

It is expected that the city of Los Angeles will take over operation of the generating plant May 1, but it will probably be more than a year before all the power required by the city will be generated there. About May 1 the Southern Nevada Power company will begin serving cheap Boulder Dam power to Las Vegas and the adjoining territory in Nevada. The company has contracted with the state of Nevada for 4,000,000 kilowatt hours per year, at rates which will begin at 2.6 mills per kilowatt hour. It is expected that these rates will be decreased as time goes on.

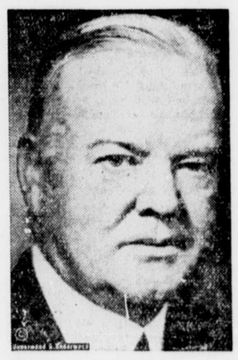
Cost of Making Power.

The primary cost of generating power at the dam is estimated at 1.63 mills per kilowatt hour, and secondary power at .5 mill per kilowatt hour. Capacity is 750,000 horsepower primary and 750,000 horsepower secondary. Towers 109 feet high carry the electricity 275 miles from the dam into California, Nevada and Arizona.

The most expensive of the additional projects in connection with the dam is the aqueduct which will carry drinking water to the city of Los Angeles. The great duct, when completed, will be more than 200 miles long and will cost $220,000,000. An ambitious undertaking, it is intended to care for the needs of water of the greatly increased populations which are expected in Los Angeles and other southern California cities in the future.



Boulder City, Nev.—Here's the latest air picture of the Boulder dam since the completion of pouring at the top. Photograph taken from upstream angle.



Former President Herbert Hoover, for whom the dam was originally named.

It is through the sale of power that the government expects to get back all of the taxpayers' money which will have been spent on Boulder Dam. According to Secretary Ickes, it will be repaid to the federal government with 4 per cent interest in 50 years. Estimates have it that the sale of electricity will bring an average of $7,000,000 a year. This would be a total of $361,000,000 in fifty years, with an operating surplus of $166,000,000.

Having accepted the dam, the government now operates and maintains it, as well as the reservoir, the pressure tunnels, the outlet works and penstocks to the valves at the inlets to the turbine cases in the power plant.

The dam has really not all been completed, but it is nearly so. At least the work of the construction company is done. There still remains the work of plugging up one of the diversion tunnels, but until the power plant is placed in operation this tunnel will be used to regulate irrigation water. When the time is right, the bureau of reclamation will have it plugged up by day laborers.

Uncle Sam Cleans Up

In ordinary cases the construction company would remain on the job to perform all the cleaning-up operations and to remove all equipment no longer needed, but in this instance the bureau of reclamation has agreed to take over the work. The bureau will occupy the administration buildings of the Six Companies, Inc., until October 1 to facilitate the installation of the equipment in the power house.

For nearly thirty years irrigation and flood control projects on the Colorado river have been talked about in the circles of government. In 1857 an army officer sent out to find the head of navigation of the Colorado wrote: "It seems intended by nature that the Colorado river along the greater portion of its lone and majestic way shall be forever unvisited and unmolested." And not until 1907 was the first note of defiance to this attitude sounded—by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Then in 1918 Arthur P. Davis, a civil engineer, conceived the idea of building the world's largest dam to stem the Colorado. Herbert Hoover, as secretary of commerce, in 1921 created the Colorado river commission. On November 24, 1922, the states of California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah signed a compact. A survey authorized by congress selected Black Canyon as the site. Two years later the bureau of reclamation recommended Boulder Canyon as a better site, and this site was accepted in the Boulder Canyon act passed by both houses and signed by President Coolidge in 1928. President Hoover's proclamation in 1929 declared the act in effect.

In 1930 contracts to deliver water and provide electric power were signed. On September 17 of that year, Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, drove the first spike in the construction of a railroad to the dam site, then and there giving the project the name "Hoover Dam." This name it bore, in honor of the man who had had more to do with its realization than any other, until the present secretary of the interior re-named it "Boulder Dam" on May 4, 1933.

Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, changed the name of the dam from "Hoover" to "Boulder."

President Dedicates Dam.

Construction contracts were awarded to the Six Companies, Inc., in 1931, and the actual work began on March 11 of that year. Diversion of the river was completed the following year, and the first concrete placed in the dam in 1933. PWA funds were allotted to the project in 1934, to make possible its completion two years ahead of scheduled time. The dam was completed and the storage of water begun last year, and on September 30 President Roosevelt dedicated it.

A pleasant result incidental to the construction of the dam will be the opening up of a vast recreational and scenic wonderland along the waters of the artificial lake and the river above it. The lake is excellent for fishing, boating and swimming, and added to the attraction of the dam for curiosity seekers are the presence nearby of the Grand, Zion and Bryce canyons.

Already visitors are arriving in considerable number. The average is about 1,000 a day. Last year's total was approximately 400,000, and dam officials estimate that it will not be long before they increase to half a million a year.

The dam, although in a far-removed spot, is actually pretty easy of access to the tourist. The highway from Kingman, Ariz., to Las Vegas, Nev., which crosses it, is now open several hours every day, and will soon be open all the time. This fine road may be reached easily from principal transcontinental and southern highways.

Vast Playground Opened.

Until the great artificial lake at Boulder Dam was built, the waters of the Colorado, lined by rugged, colorful mountains, had been navigated only a few times, by bold explorers. No one had even so much as tried an upstream passage. Now the lake has smoothed out the cataracts for 90 miles, and when completed will make it easy sailing for another 25 miles. There will be countless canyons and sub-canyons accessible as the water fills them.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Texas First Settled by Spaniards, Near El Paso

Texas, named for Indians, was explored by Spanish expeditions under Cabeza de Vaca and Francisco de Coronado between 1528 and 1542 and was first settled by the Spaniards near El Paso in 1682. La Salle established a French colony at Matagorda Bay in 1685, which, although its life was only a few years and it was voluntarily abandoned, had the effect of spurring the Spanish to efforts to secure the territory. Consequently missions were established throughout the area, one of which was the Alamo, built by the Franciscans at San Antonio in 1718.

As long as Louisiana was under French or Spanish control, the Spanish colonists in Texas lived in peace, notes a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune, but, following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, in fact a few years earlier, adventurous Americans began incursions into Texas which, although easily repulsed by the Spanish forces, indicated unmistakably the future course of events.

In spite of the objection of the Spanish Texans to Americans, however, the Mexican government in 1821 granted a large tract of land to Moses Austin, a Missourian, and to this tract his son, Stephen F. Austin, soon after his father's death the same year, led the first band of American settlers. They founded the town of San Filipe de Austin on the Brazos river and from that time Stephen F. Austin was a leader in Texan affairs.

Culture of Orchid Long, Tedious Gardening Task

The culture of orchids takes place one step at a time and with only one step a year, says the Milwaukee Journal. The minute seeds are placed in tubes filled with agar-agar, a Ceylonese seaweed, and are sealed. A year later the sprouted seeds are picked out with tweezers and placed in a jar . . . Another year and the tiny separate plants are isolated in separate jars in which are mingled soil, charcoal, pieces of broken pot and osmunda, a fern which comes from the Indiana marshes.

During this slow growth the orchid plants must be protected from cold draughts at all costs. They cannot tolerate the temperature of 60, which is suited to blooming orchids at night but must be furnished a home where the thermometer stays at 70 and where the air is like a perpetual wash day with the boiler going at full blast. The orchid demands not so much heat but plenty of humidity.

When an orchid does come to flower the grower need have no further worry. Provided he treats it right, he can be certain that it will go on producing the exact order of flowers of its primary bloom to the end of its life. It runs true to type.

In the florist's shop the orchid is a "prestige item." It must be carried in order to convince the trade that the shop is "fancy" and that it serves a luxury loving patronage. It is said that it costs some 80 cents to produce a single orchid blossom.

AMUSEMENTS in JAPAN

A Sandal Shop in Tokyo.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

NOT many years ago it was held up against the Japanese that they never indulged in athletics. Today there are in Tokyo two huge stadiums, one originally seating 65,000 people, but enlarged in 1931 to accommodate 80,000, the other 30,000, and on the days of baseball games there are few vacant seats.

With the exception of wrestlers, there are no professional athletes in Japan. Teams are made up largely of undergraduates in the various universities, and it is the intervarsity games which draw the largest crowds.

Baseball, skillfully and intelligently played, is as popular in Japan as in the United States, but it is not the only popular athletic sport. Rugger football is played everywhere and played well. As it is part of the army training and as something like 100,000 young men go through this training annually, rugger may well supersede baseball in popularity. Hockey and association football are played more and more and boxing is becoming popular. Wherever there is space in Tokyo, there is a tennis court. The Y. M. C. A. pool is always full of swimmers, as are the great outdoor pools in summer, and Japanese swimmers hold some world records. More and more rowing crews in racing shells are appearing on the rivers and lakes.

Golf clubs are springing up, and, as in America, the links are used largely by business men. At the army maneuver field, on the outskirts of the city, you can see magnificent riding. So the old accusation of lack of interest in athletic sports can no longer be made.

These modern games have not entirely driven out the old, purely Japanese sports. Thousands gather, as of old, to watch the wrestling matches, where the immensely fat men so well known in Japanese prints carry on their strange matches under the ancient rules. Archery is also popular among the chosen few, and the great matches are almost always sponsored by some of the imperial princes. It takes a strong man even to bend some of the tough old bows.

Athletics Build Up the Race.

It would be impossible to estimate what athletics are doing for the Japanese as a race. The Bible says that no man by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature, but there is no doubt that succeeding generations of Japanese are taller. When you meet young men in Tokyo, dressed in gymnasium costume, running through the streets; when you see the finely proportioned bodies of the boys in the Y. M. C. A. pool; when you go to a university graduation and see the students all together, you no longer think of the Japanese as a particularly "little people." With a better-regulated and better-balanced diet and with physical training from the earliest years, through all grades of school, the Japanese are growing up physically. They grew up mentally a long time ago.

It is said that the generation now reaching maturity is, on an average, an inch taller than the preceding generation. As a generalization, one should doubt this, but at the same time one feels sure it is true in the cities where modern ideas of exercise and diet are prevalent.

There is probably no phase of life Tokyo which more clearly shows the contrast between the old and the new than do the theaters. You go to the Kabuki-za or to the splendid Tokyo theater and there see ancient dramas given in the old style of acting; or you go around the corner to a movie theater and see the latest Hollywood production. One seems just as popular as the other and just as crowded.

The Kabuki and Tokyo theaters are enormous, thoroughly modern, handsome buildings. The orchestra seats are like those in an American theater, except that they are lower. The boxes have no seats, because people seem to prefer to sit on the floor, in the old style. The plays begin—there are generally three or four given in succession—from two until four o'clock in the afternoon and last until ten o'clock at night.

Huge Theater Stage.

The stage is enormous, the lighting and scenic effects superb. It is probably true that the Japanese were the first to have a revolving stage for quick shifts of scenery. The actors strut in the ancient style and chant their lines. In fact, if the lines are emotional, they are sung by the musicians at the sides of the stage, since it is not considered proper to show too great emotion.

But, in spite of all this, the actors—men, of course, take the women's parts, and a Japanese lady explained this as being necessary "because men are so much more graceful"—are really great and make a profound impression on any foreigner who has the intelligence to rise above the "queerness" of the performance.

It may be true, as some have said, that the living actors of the stage adopted their stilted style from the puppet shows of old, but the style cannot hide their power of character portrayal. You feel, on leaving the theater, that you have been living in all the color of past centuries.

And then the movies are just as crowded as the theaters. There is a movie industry in Japan, but this does not detract from the popularity of the Hollywood productions. Talking pictures were hard to deal with at first, but now a solemn individual sits at the side of the picture and translates, apparently to the satisfaction of the audience, as the play progresses.

The translator's endeavors to keep up are more interesting to the foreigner than are some of the plays. The contrast between the two types of entertainment is merely characteristic, like all the other contrasts.

The Japanese are voracious readers of newspapers. Newsboys run or bicycle throughout the city, dropping their papers in every shop. At important street corners stand women with bells, which they ring continually to show that here are newsstands with the latest papers.

Where fifty years ago the newspaper was unknown, they now are read far more generally than in the United States, two of the great dailies having a larger circulation than any standard-sized papers in the United States.

These great papers are thoroughly up-to-date. They have regular airplane services of their own to carry pictures from Osaka to Tokyo, and transmission of pictures by wireless or by wire is as much used as in the United States. Moreover, the papers carry on large humanitarian work in the maintenance of hospitals or welfare enterprises.

Lots of Gay Cafes.

Toyko is full of cafes, always crowded, modeled somewhat on the cafes of Paris. In former days people gave geisha parties, those rather solemn affairs at which geishas danced their symbolic dances. They were very expensive, and those who coud not afford the expense contented themselves with picnics. Now the cafes are crowded, their principal patrons being, perhaps, the "mobos" and the "mogas."

The Japanese, more than any other nation, love to abbreviate, and "mobo" is the abbreviation for modern boy, and "moga" is the abbreviation for modern girl. Indeed, these mobos and mogas, dressed almost always in European clothes and trying to adopt the freedom of European manners, are about the most modern aspect of Tokyo.

One might go on almost indefinitely in pointing out the various contrasts of this city, where at every point the contrasts between the old and new, between the occidental and the oriental, is so striking. It should never be forgotten that both the old and the new, both the western and the eastern, are real in Tokyo. Somewhere in the fusion of the two lies the truth of Tokyo. When one remembers that the western ideas have been naturalized for less than a century, one can understand the inevitable outcropping of oriental ideas.

In these days, when the populace of Tokyo is excited over the China situation, when any soldier is applauded in the streets, there is, perhaps, an outcropping of the old military love of the samurai class. Yet even this is somehow also occidental. In an American city nothing can arouse such enthusiasm as marching troops at a time when war is in the air. So far as ideas are concerned, Kipling was wrong in saying that the West and East could not meet. In Tokyo the West has met the East, and out of this meeting is growing a new kind of civilization, in which the ideals of the two hemispheres are fusing.

Early Farm Products Show

One of the first farm products shows in America was held in Philadelphia more than one hundred years ago. On July 18-19, 1809, the "Pennsylvania Society for Improving the Breed Cattle" held a cattle show at Bush Hill in that city. Premiums amounting to $900 were offered for the best cattle and sheep excepting the Merino. The officials of the society explained that they did not "think it worth while to offer a premium for Merino sheep as the public ought to be fully aware of their importance."

For Bedroom Door

A Colonial six-panel door is especially adapted to interesting color decoration. One method is to paint the panels a different color from the rest of the door. In a bedroom, for instance, when the woodwork is painted ivory and the furniture turquoise, the door panels might be painted turquoise.

Preliminary

Coat all knots and pitchy places in wood with shellac or aluminum paint before painting.

Rugs for Family Use

Rugs, carpeting and linoleum come in such a variety of captivating colors and delightful patterns that unless she keeps well in mind the needs of her family, her type of room, and her color scheme, the homemaker likely will be quite floored by the problem of choosing from among them.

Household Hint

Keep a memo pad in the kitchen to jot down things to be done, as well as articles to be purchased.

Uncommon Sense

By John Blake

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Self-Importance

There used to be in my school reader an old story of General Washington's encounter with a non-commissioned officer watching a squad of private soldiers at work.

He was a little fussy man, seated on a stone fence and calling out orders to the soldiers.

It was needful to get the road repaired as soon as possible for troops were soon to pass that way. If the road was not in shape to be used safely by the artillery and cavalry the patriots might lose the opportunity to meet the enemy at the time specified by the high command.

• • •

General Washington rode up, sized up the situation, and spoke to the pompous non-com, inquiring why he did not take off his coat and help out with the work himself.

The corporal poked one of the soldiers with a stick, and then turned on the general, whom he did not recognize.

"Sir," he said, haughtily, "It is not for me to do such work. I am a corporal."

• • •

General Washington thereupon shed his coat, and picking up a spade went to work. Being a powerful man he was of great assistance and the job was soon done.

The corporal glanced at him negligently, and then feeling that something ought to be said, thanked him for his assistance and inquired his name.

"Washington," said the general, quietly.

• • •

Looking more keenly at the visitor, the little fellow fell back, and probably would have fallen on his face had not the commander of the army stopped him.

"You need not apologize," added the general. "Only the next time work is to be done by your squad, bear a hand. It will help things along."

• • •

It was characteristic of Washington, as it is among very many great men, though not all of them, by a long shot, that he did not dwell on his own importance.

His job was the winning of the war. He lacked men and money. It was difficult, both to retreat when necessary or to advance when the opportunity offered.

In his later life Washington was a dignified private citizen. But he never was afraid that his dignity would be lowered by playing a man's part when the need arose.

• • •

Indifference

If nothing excites you or interests you particularly—outside of a fire or a circus parade or an accident, you had better be on your guard.

Indifference was a curse long before Mr. Wordsworth wrote about the peasant to whom a primrose by the river's brim was just a flower.

If you can go through this life without getting excited now and then, you are in a bad way.

You have eyes which ought to see, and ears which ought to hear and a mind which ought to think.

Employ these gifts only in the quest of bread and butter, and they will not be of much use to you.

This life ought to be profoundly intriguing, and now and then highly enjoyable.

Get all you can out of it while you are here.

• • •

Meet as many intelligent people as you can. See every big show that is to be seen, from a shower of meteors in the sky down to a circus parade.

Read every good book which you have time to read. If you put in enough time in reading, that will mean a great many books.

Read books that will teach you something, and which will enrich your life.

Keep informed about what is going on in the world by reading newspapers, which are a daily record of present day progress.

Travel if you can. If you can't, read books about travel.

If you can get as excited about a new and useful scientific discovery as you do about a major football match, you are in a fair way to mental advancement.

Look around you at the mechanical miracles of the time, like airships and radio and motor cars and railroad trains which move a hundred miles an hour.

• • •

There is more to be got out of life now than there has been in the whole history of the world.

There is more to see, more to enjoy, more to ponder over, more that is interesting and amusing.

I often think how excited Benjamin Franklin would be if he could come back to the earth and see the vast electrical development that followed his discovery that the lightning that flashed through the sky has been harnessed to billions of dollars' worth of productive machinery.

Don't be deaf and blind as you go through life.

Keep informed; keep awake.

Read and observe.

Perhaps you will return to earth in another form some time. But that is merely speculative.

Home of Mongol Peoples

Mongolia is the home of the Mongol peoples, who have, at various times in history, overrun neighboring territories and established military empires. The largest of these was the Mongol empire, which dominated Asia and part of Europe in the Thirteenth century. Mostly tribesmen, says the Washington Post, they live in felt tents called yurts, depending on vast herds of sheep, horses and camels for their living. Nearly a third of the men are Lama priests.

Settlers Introduced the Bee

The bee was actually unknown in this country until introduced by the settlers. One writer records that the Indians had no name for it and called it the Englishman's fly. Yet the invention of bee line to mean a straight line is purely American, although it has become familiar in England.

Loss of Pep

"Money," said Uncle Eben, "doesn't grow on trees. And if it did, I knows folks dat 'ud be too lazy to climb up and pick it."

Slip and Pantie Set Made in Quick Time

PATTERN 9662

Sleek comfort's written between the very seams of this slip and pantie set that's dedicated to smooth fitting and easy making. They're within everyone's reach, and their low cost makes them an out-and-out economy. The slip does a nice job of molding the figure, with its fitted bodice and all-in-one straps that can't slip. The neckline's cut low enough in back to allow it to be worn with your lowest cut frocks. And could anything be smoother than waistband panties which lie flat? A non-shrinkable rayon or crepe is nice.

Pattern 9662 may be ordered only in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards 39 inch fabric. Complete diagrammed sew chart included.

Send fifteen cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, style number and size.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third St., New York, N. Y.

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Ziegfeld Was a Genius in Realistic Painting

The reason the Follies became the institution they were and gave birth to new developments in lighting, costuming and plastique lay in Ziegfeld's genius in using human beings as painters use the contents of color tubes. He possessed a peculiar instinct when it came to women. Some of his girls had a quality rarer than beauty—a uniqueness, some flag-waving characteristic you and I would never see.

I have often sat with him at auditions and wondered why he chose certain types. There might not be the faintest glimpse of charm—only a long, lean body and a commonplace face—but afterwards, when the girl was made up and costumed, you saw what a magnificent structure that long, lean body was for its bannerlike draperies, and how the blankness of that face had arranged itself into two eyes that looked like stars and a mouth adventurous and exciting.—Fannie Brice in Cosmopolitan Magazine.

SMILES

Endless Fight

Biggs—I suppose you're still going around with the same girl?

Giggs—Yeah. One round after another.

Tough Luck

"What you all doin' now, big boy?"

"Ah is a exporter."

"An exporter? What's dat?"

"Ah wuz pullman porter, but ah's been fired."

Hot, Hotter, Hottest

Salesman—This fire fighting apparatus will be in use in 50 years' time.

Elderly Lady—But in 50 years I shall not be here.

Salesman (misunderstandingly)—But, madam, it is so light and convenient that you could carry it anywhere with you.—Dansk Familie Blad, Copenhagen.

The Time Factor

Lizzie—Does a giraffe get a sore throat if it gets its feet wet?

Izzie—Yes, but not till the next week.

Heavy Competition

Jiggs—What happy people you must be to have eight nice daughters! What resources for your old age!

Jaggs (very sadly)—Yes, I have resources enough! But the difficulty nowadays consists in husbanding one's resources.—Everybody's.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

The Four-Word Test

In this test there are four words given in each problem. Three of the four in each case have a definite relationship to one another. Cross out the one word that does not belong in each problem.

1. John C. Calhoun, Stephen A. Douglas, Oliver Cromwell, Henry Clay.
2. PWA, HOLC, YMCA, TVA.
3. Scotch, Catholic, Irish, Spanish.
4. Thirty, forty, fifty, sixtieth.
5. George B. McClellan, "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan.
6. Cure, aggravate, remedy, heal.
7. Jefferson City, Columbia, St. Louis, Frankfort.
8. John Galsworthy, Thomas Gainsborough, Rudyard Kipling, William Shakespeare.
9. Henry Picard, Babe Herman, Johnny Revolta, Horton Smith.
10. Charles Curtis, Thomas R. Marshall, John Tyler, Charles W. Fairbanks.

Answers

1. Oliver Cromwell.
2. YMCA.
3. Catholic.
4. Sixtieth.
5. "Stonewall" Jackson.
6. Aggravate.
7. St. Louis.
8. Thomas Gainsborough.
9. Babe Herman.
10. John Tyler.

Pea-Shooters as Dueling Weapons Was Twain's Idea

Mark Twain once found himself a second in a duel and it was up to him to suggest the weapons to be used.

His first suggestion was pea-shooters at a mile's distance. But as nobody would get hurt they wouldn't know how the duel came out. The next suggestion, axes at one foot's distance and ruled out as altogether too serious. Eventually he got them to accept small pistols at a comparatively great distance.

Don't Guess But Know

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN.

He will tell you that *before the discovery* of Bayer Aspirin most "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and, often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, *safe* relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the *fastest methods yet discovered* for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it *safe* for the average person to use regularly. *In your own interest remember this.*

You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store — simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this — and see that you *get* what you want.

Bayer Aspirin

TO WOMEN EVERYWHERE

The Franco-American Hygienic Co., Chicago, the home of CUTIGIENE, the famous hight cream, wants women representatives to sell their fine line of Toilet Preparations and Household Products. • Old reliable Company. Splendid chance to develop interesting and substantial sales profits. *Address* NELLIE BLYTHE CHASE, 1730 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling. Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 60c and $1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO — Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

QUALIFIED

"Do you know anything about checks and drafts?"

"Yes, sir. I've run our furnace for years."

Lacking Courage

"Is your book on the 'Cultivation of Courage' finished yet?"

"Yes, but I haven't had the nerve to take it to the publishers yet."