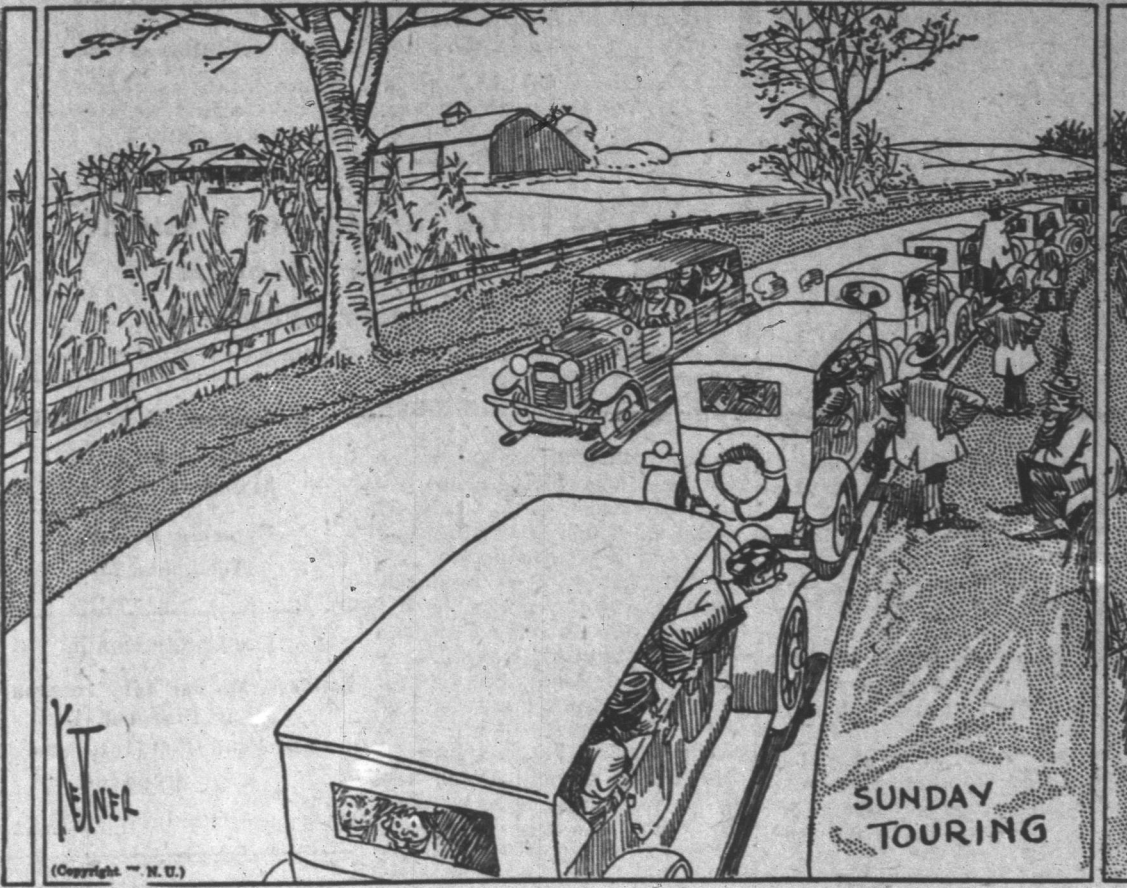
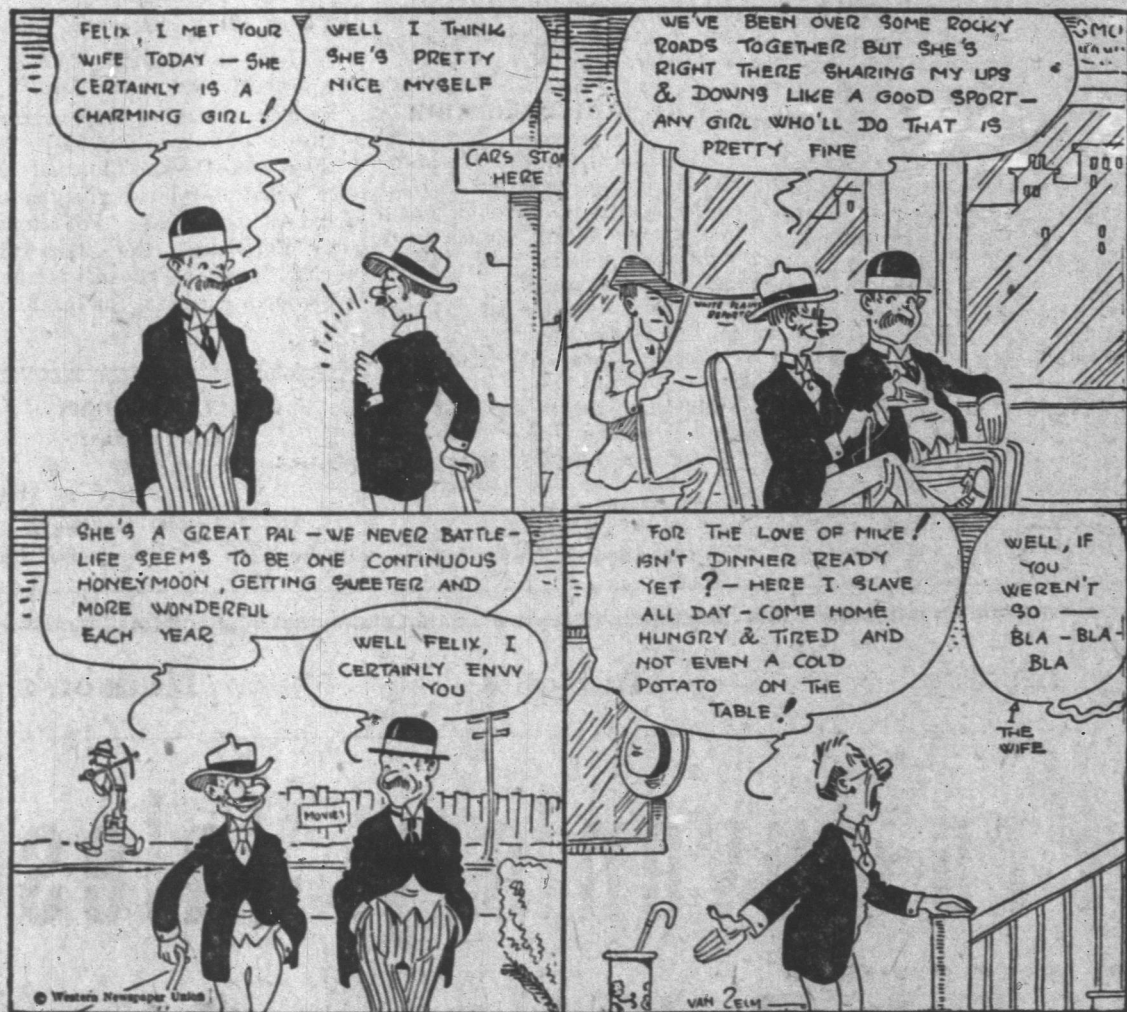


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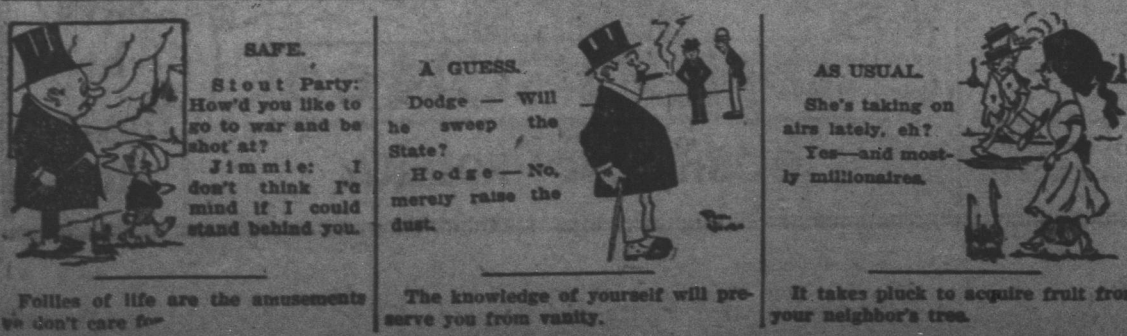
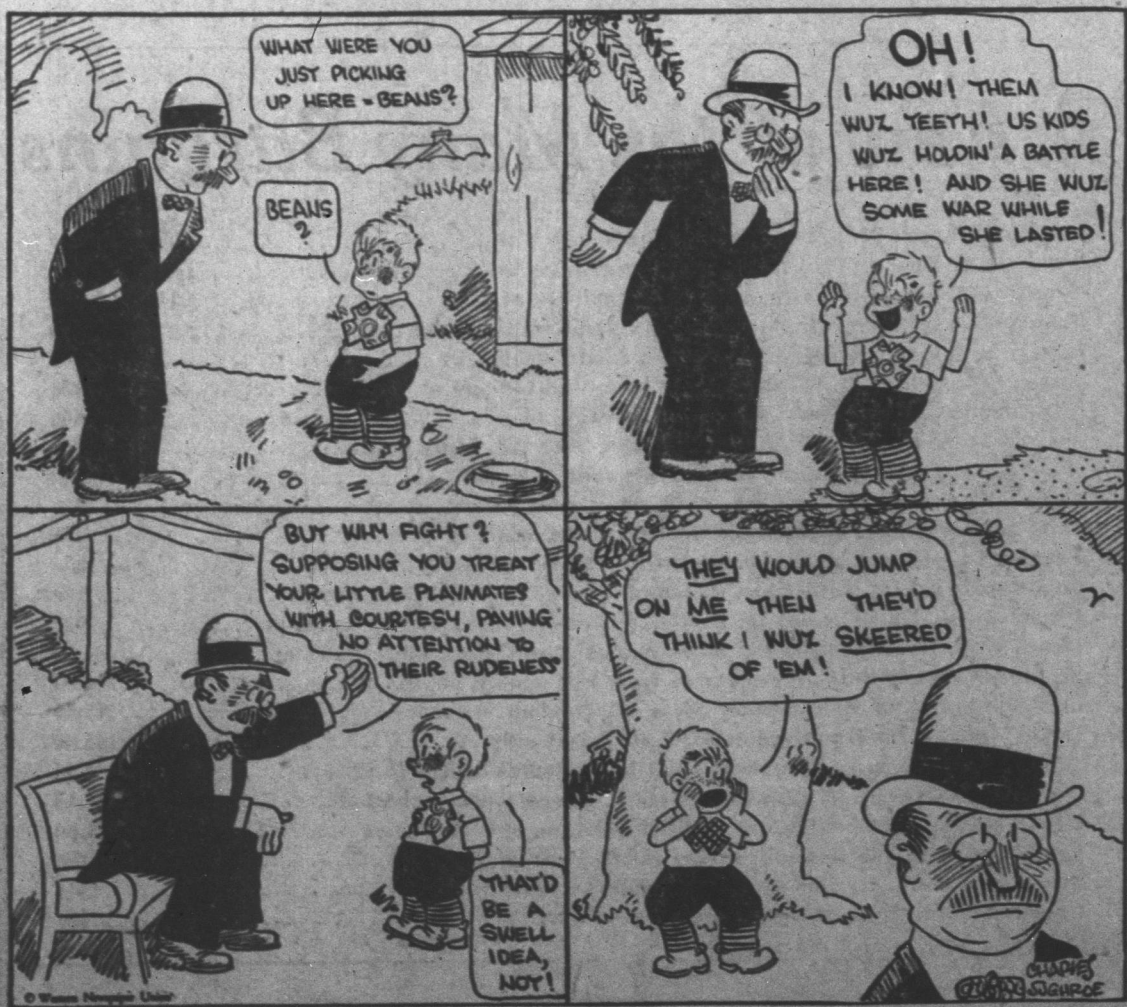
Along the Concrete



And Then When He Gets Home



Not Far From the Truth



Washington Sidelights

Western Reclamation - Power Projects

WASHINGTON. — Recommendations for congressional action to permit a thorough investigation of potential agricultural resources of the West, and for the working out of a program of reclamation and power developed for the benefit of arid regions, were made in the annual report of Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation.

He endorsed the conclusion of the special advisory committee on reclamation, embodied in a bill which has passed the house and is pending before the senate.

All the changes urged by the committee would be helpful, Doctor Mead asserted, "but if legislation stops with these, the amended reclamation act will not provide a working plan for the development of new projects. The reason for this is the fact that many of the best opportunities for future reclamation are where the land is now privately owned."

Discussing the committee's co-ordinated plan of settlement, under which the government would be able to purchase or control all privately owned lands in excess of homestead units, Commissioner Mead asserted that if

control of settlement were made possible his bureau could go ahead with development, "certain that the future settler could get his farm at its actual value."

"It could proceed to subdivide excess lands into farms of proper size, could adjust the prices of land to agree with productive values, and could give long-time payments with low interest."

Touching on the future need for state co-operation and state aid in the settlement and agricultural development of projects, the report recites that the state has an even greater interest than the nation in the character of the people who make homes on this land, since "the foundation of the state's future civilization is laid in these new communities."

During the year the bureau irrigated 1,213,000 acres of land covered by project census statistics. On the cropped area of 1,179,570 acres, crops were grown having a gross value of more than \$65,000,000, or \$55 an acre cropped, as compared with a gross value of \$50,000,000 and \$43 an acre in the preceding year.

"Walk to Work Club" of the Capital

RESIDENT COOLIDGE might be named by acclamation president of Washington's "Walk-to-Work club," which boasts an illustrious membership—were it not for the fact that his place of work and his place of residence are separated by only a length of covered corridor.

The honor then goes by default to Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who tramps a good mile and a half to the Capitol every day, with Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, trying as "runner-up."

Although debarred by circumstances from walking to work, President Coolidge takes his daily walk as regularly as he takes his breakfast; and, not being given to golf or games of any sort, relies on this form of exercise to keep him in trim.

When he first was elevated to the Presidency, his fondness for early morning strolls was a great trial to White House attendants and the inevitable secret service men without whom the President cannot stir. Of late, however, Mr. Coolidge seems to prefer the afternoons for his walks.

He prefers the city streets and occasionally strolls down F street at a time when that busy thoroughfare is crowded with afternoon shoppers.

Although he never hurries and gives rather the impression of strolling, President Coolidge manages to cover a lot of ground in a given time. Mrs. Coolidge, too, is a good walker, but she prefers a more leisurely gait.

Secretary Hughes always has been a famous walker and, now that his duties leave him so little time for recreation, he has solved the problem of getting enough exercise by walking to the State department in the morning, home for luncheon at noon, back to the office afterward and home again in the evening—a good six miles a day.

Justice Taft in his hiking clothes is startling in the extreme. Always a fast walker, he arrives at the Capitol in a glow and, after a shower and a rub down, changes into dignified habiliments suited to the presiding justice of the highest tribunal of the United States.

Largest Museum to Fill Long-Felt Want

IT IS now a matter of only a short time until the United States takes its belated place with England, Germany, France and Austria by erecting a national museum of engineering and industry. Today the United States, which has the largest industrial population on earth, lacks a center for a historical record of the progress made in invention, electricity and engineering.

Realizing this need, a group of prominent engineers, financiers, industrial magnates, educators and public-spirited men have united and formed a corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia. The name of the society is "The National Museum of Engineering and Industry." Dr. Elihu Thomson is president. H. F. J. Porter, known as the father of the factory fire drill, is secretary. The honorary members are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Gen. George W. Goethals, Melville E. Stone and Charles M. Schwab. Quietly but effectively the plans for the National Museum of Engineering and Industry have been made and the money is being raised. Ten millions of dollars are required. The first million has already been contributed.

The other nine will be raised by contribution. It is expected that American industry will give generously money and exhibits. The federal government already has set aside a tentative site for the museum on the Mall in Washington at the request of the Smithsonian institution, through its secretary, Dr. Charles D. Walcott.

The museum building, for which the plans have been drafted in active co-operation with the Smithsonian institution after a year's study of the great foreign museums by an expert sent abroad for the purpose, will cost, according to estimates, \$4,500,000. This building will be one of the finest buildings in the world and the finest museum building.

It will be the largest museum in existence, measuring 1,150 feet by 250 and having a floor area of 27 acres.

Three and a half million dollars will be set aside as a permanent endowment for current operation of the museum and \$2,000,000 will be set aside to make copies of exhibits to be sent to offering museums and to pay the expenses of transporting the traveling exhibits.

Uncle Sam Expects Every Photographer—

A UNITED STATES army airplane will race the shadow of the moon nearly 400 miles across New York state during the eclipse of the sun on January 24. Carrying a specially designed camera, photographs will be taken from the plane of the sun's flaming corona, as made visible during the eclipse.

The purpose of the experiment, as worked out by Dr. David Todd, professor emeritus of astronomy of Amherst college, and for which use of the plane has been granted by Major General Patrick, chief of the air service, is to permit photographing for a longer period than the approximately two minutes, for which the eclipse will be visible from the earth. Even the added fraction of a minute that the photographing will be permitted by the speed of the plane will be of great value to science.

The plane, piloted by Lieut. George W. Goddard, and with Dr. F. B. Burke, government physicist, operating the camera, will leave Buffalo shortly before the eclipse is visible there and

will fly at top speed southeastwardly toward Montauk point, Long island. As the eclipse will pass the tip of Long island about ten minutes after it reaches Buffalo, however, the plane will be swiftly overtaken and left far behind as the dark shadow rushes eastward. The plane will follow to Long island to give other advantages of photographing after it has been outdistanced by the shadow.

Tentative plans for using the dirigibles Los Angeles and Shenandoah to make observations and take photographs during the eclipse are under consideration at the Navy department.

Photographers, amateur as well as professional, should be ready to snap the eclipse. Prof. Ernest W. Brown of Yale university said on behalf of the American Astronomical society, which is seeking all possible data on the phenomenon. They should send two prints to "Eclipse," National Research Council, Washington, D. C. If they are willing to loan the plate or film, all the better.

Farm Boy Wins National Essay Prize

THE story of two roads, simply told in an essay of 700 words, won for John Liska, a student in a Wood county high school, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., a prize of more than \$4,000, according to announcement by the highway education board. Liska is winner of the fifth H. S. Firestone four years' university scholarship offered for the best essay by high school students on the subject, "The Relation of Improved Highways to Home Life."

Son of a Wisconsin farmer, from personal experience and observation, he has written an epic story of a country crossroads, describing the arduousness of those who live on and the despair of those who dwell on the other. He depicts the influence of home life following road development, and describes the contrast. More than 200,000 high school students from every state in the Union competed. Liska's essay won its way by a process of elimination to the offices of the extension division of the University of Wisconsin. Competent judges ultimately chose his paper as the representative of Wisconsin, and it was submitted with one from each state to the national judges. Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Meri Crowell, editor of the American Magazine, and Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State university.

Liska graduated from the Farragut grammar school in Chicago at the early age of twelve. There was a lapse of five years before his circumstances would permit him to enter high school, although in the meantime he attended night classes. He sought employment in Chicago after graduation at twenty years of age to secure means to further his college education.

He is now spared that necessity. The scholarship, which is the gift of H. S. Firestone, Akron, Ohio, is intended to defray all reasonable expenses during four years at any college or university in the United States that he chooses to attend, including tuition, room, board, books, and special fees. It is valued at approximately \$1,000 annually for four years.

TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Treasures of the Morgan Collection

NEW YORK.—The choicest of the Pierpont Morgan library's original manuscript and drawings by British authors have been on public view in the main exhibition hall of the New York Public library.

Mr. Morgan seems to have memorized the contents of each of the documents, in faded ink, most of them, and in all manner of script, from the flowing signature of Sir Thomas More on the lease of his home, Crosby hall, in 1528, to the microscopic penmanship of Charlotte Broate in the nineteenth century, employed on "Arthuriana, or Odds and Ends."

"See, there is Milton's manuscript for book 1 of 'Paradise Lost,' just as the printer received it," explained Mr. Morgan, who takes a boyish delight in the treasures.

"And here we have the original warrant which kept John Bunyan in the jug while he wrote 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" Mr. Morgan points to a heavily sealed document labeled "Warrant for the arrest and imprisonment of John Bunyan at Bedford, March 4, 1674."

Some of the names most noted in literature were represented by only a few specimens; others by scores.

There were John Dryden's panegyric poem "Eleonora," to the memory of the Countess of Abington; the original essay concerning human understanding by John Locke; a letter from Samuel Pepys to a nephew and a book of Pepys's navy office accounts; Sir Isaac Newton's notes for coin and coinage; a letter, in a disguised hand and signed with the alias "Richard Symson," in which Jonathan Swift offered "Gulliver's Travels" to a hesitant publisher.

He later pointed to a manuscript of "The Corsair," which was among many of George Gordon Byron's works on display. The Morgan yacht is the Corsair.

High lights in the exhibit which Mr. Morgan appeared especially proud of were the originals of Leigh Hunt's "Abou Ben Adhem," as he copied it for Mrs. James T. Fields of Boston and as she presented it to Pierpont Morgan; what the present Mr. Morgan calls "some of the very best" of Robert Browning's work; "A Christmas Carol in Prose—being a ghost story of Christmas," by Charles Dickens; "Vanity Fair," by William Makepeace Thackeray, with a series of that author's artist's caricatures in colors for his own books.

Relics of Spaniards Under Colorado?

A JUNTA, COLO.—The romantic days of earliest Colorado history when Spanish explorers under the intrepid Coronado roamed this section of the Western world, penetrating far into the then unknown land north of Old Mexico, combating the Indian hordes, then claimed this land as their own through rightful inheritance, were brought vividly to mind here with the finding of a skeleton in armor, believed to be the remains of a leader of one of those ancient bands.

Earl Scarlet and M. O. Davis, two La Junta boys, made the discovery when digging under a large protruding rock in a clump of cedars, 18 miles south of here.

The boys first uncovered a human skull. Digging further they found in the depression two bones, evidently the leg bones of a man.

Further digging brought to light three pieces of shoulder armor such as was worn by Spanish soldiers in the sixteenth century. The armor plate is mostly inlaid with ivory.

Parts of an ancient flint-lock blunderbuss also were found, so was a cop-

per gun stock, fairly well preserved. A spear was uncovered by further searching and nearby was what appeared to be Indian beads and fragments of linen cloth.

In the sixteenth century, according to history, a party of sixty or more Spaniards came North from a settlement at Taos, N. M., and traversed the banks of the Picketwire river. Then the party disappeared from view and was believed to have been victims of an Indian massacre.

In the historical accounts of the wanderings of Don Vasquez Coronado is that of an expedition led by him at the command of the king of Spain into the mountain fastnesses north of Mexico, a region then inhabited by Indians who had never before set eyes on a white man.

Starting from Culican, Coronado and his band finally reached the great plains of the Arkansas and the South Platte, which he explored east of the foot of the Rocky mountains, extending down the South Platte into what is now the state of Nebraska, nearly to the Missouri river.

Awards Made in a Noted Murder Case

CHICAGO.—Distribution among eight civilians of \$6,000 offered for information upon which the arrest and conviction of the murderers of fourteen-year-old Robert Franks could be assured, has been announced by a committee composed of Chief of Police Collins, State's Attorney R. E. Crowe and Frank Hanna of the Chicago crime commission.

Two of those who will share in the fund, which includes \$5,000 offered by Franks, father of the lad, and \$1,000 posted by Chief Collins, are James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein, reporters for the Chicago Daily News; each will receive \$1,500.

Six others were awarded amounts ranging from \$350 to \$300 each. Honorable mention was accorded to fifteen policemen as well as to Frank Blair, the diver who recovered Leopold's typewriter on which the ransom note was written, and Jacob Weinstein, manager of Almer Coe & Co.

Mr. Weinstein with several aides in his office, spent 38 consecutive hours searching through more than 54,000 prescriptions for glasses until they

found the prescription that enabled the authorities to fasten the murder upon Leopold. Until the time that Weinstein identified the glasses as Leopold's, the police were practically convinced of the innocence of both Leopold and Loeb.

In addition to Mulroy and Goldstein, those who will receive a cash award are as follows:

Tony Mlinke, Roby, Ind., who found young Franks' body in a culvert, \$850. Paul Korff, 6453 South Carpenter street, who found Leopold's glasses near the culvert, \$750.

Bernard Hunt, 6233 South Aberdeen street, who found the chisel used to kill the boy, \$500. John Koleska, 1405 West Seventy-first street, \$300.

Walter Knitter, 1216 West Eighty-seventh street, \$300. George Knitter, 1216 West Eighty-seventh street, \$300.

The latter trio assisted Menke in carrying young Franks' body from the culvert to the morgue, where it was later identified by Mulroy and Goldstein.

Wedding Announcement a Bit Delayed

LAKE FOREST, ILL.—Clayton Mark of Lake Forest, millionaire steel man and president of the Civic federation, has announced the marriage of his daughter, Anna Griffith, aged nineteen, to Avery Rockefeller of New York, twenty-year-old son of Percy Avery Rockefeller, and a grandson of the late William Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller.

But the announcement was just a bit late.

For the wedding, according to the engraved card which surprised Chicago and New York society folk, took place September 20, 1923. Supplementing their surprise came the equally startling news from Mr. Mark that his daughter and son-in-law are now traveling in England with their young son, born August 30, of this year.

The marriage was a double secret one, according to Mr. Mark's statement.

"My daughter was attending Rosemary hall, Connecticut," Mr. Mark said,

"and young Mr. Rockefeller was just ready to enter his second year at Yale university. They had been warm friends for seven or eight years. And one day they slipped off and got married."

Both Mr. Mark, Sr., and his son, Clayton Mark, Jr., declined to tell where the ceremony was performed and by whom.

In this connection Mr. Mark issued a formal statement, saying: "The families of these young people have been aware for a number of years of their affection for each other, and they have visited back and forth in their respective homes, but the families had no thought that they were considering marriage before school days were over."

"In romantic boy and girl fashion, however, they eloped and planned to keep the marriage secret until they were out of school. They passed the summer together, are now in England with their infant son, and will probably remain abroad for several months."

Oregon Boring Rocks for Live Steam

PORTLAND, ORE.—A geyser of boiling water, spouting 75 feet into the air, recently brought in near Lakeview in southern Oregon, near the California line, is the only one of its kind in this state.

Apart from its interests as a scenic attraction, it is believed the presence of a vast amount of boiling water, indicated by the geyser, at a comparatively shallow depth, opens up industrial possibilities through harnessing live steam.

The land on which the first hole was sunk has a number of freely flowing springs of boiling water with high chlorine content, making the location suitable for a sanitarium. Those interested in the project conceived the idea of boring a well near the springs to get sufficient flow of hot water for a sanitarium and to heat the buildings.

The first hole was sunk fifty feet, when a geyser, spouting every nine minutes sixty feet high, was struck. This hole was then abandoned to leave it a scenic feature. A second hole was

started, and at about the same depth as the first well, a steady flow of hot water was obtained. A third hole was then started, and at the surprisingly shallow depth of twenty feet the present geyser was struck. Since the last well was brought in, the first has ceased spouting but flows a continuous stream of boiling water.

Drilling now is going on with the hope of tapping a reservoir of steam. A half mile from the original borings and 100 feet higher on the hillside, a hole is being sunk where surface temperature is normal, but at a depth of 40 feet it is 120 degrees. At 100 feet depth the temperature is reported to be 240 degrees.

Of outstanding interest in connection with the possibility of utilizing the steam for power purposes is the fact, it is said, that there are only two other localities in the world where similar experiments are under way. One of these is a project for utilizing steam beneath the slopes of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, and on a less ambitious scale at Healdsburg, Cal.