

MEXICAN WAR NOTES FOUND

Austin, Tex. — (UP) — Some old papers accidentally discovered in a second hand book store in Boston promise to throw much light on the period during which the United States and Mexico were at war.

The papers are known as the Justin H. Smith papers. They were bought by the discoverer, Michael M. Russell, a retired book dealer of New Orleans, and have been donated to the Garica library of the University of Texas.

There they are being arranged for binding in permanent form. The papers include the entire correspondence of N. P. Trist, peace commissioner, who negotiated the treaty of Guadalupe; notes on the secret inquiry instituted to determine if Gen. Winfield Scott had used friends in an attempt to bribe Gen. Santa Ana, and copies of letters from the French, British and Spanish archives concerning Texas.

NEW DIAMOND VOGUE STARTED

Paris — (UP) — With world depression and thinner purses has come a new vogue in diamonds; moderate size stones and even those tinted yellow have come into popular favor and along with them the arrow, crescent, star and other designs of the '90's.

It is 40 years since stars set in diamonds have been worn by the smartest society, but there is a run on stars and crescents now, which is making the French diamond industry happy. They are put to many uses, but principally as brooches, hat ornaments, or a series of stars to hold the evening cape at the throat.

Mlle Gabrielle Chanel, famed Paris dressmaker, is responsible for the new vogue in tinted diamonds and in stars and crescents. She organized an exposition of diamonds in the salons occupying the historic Rohan-Montebello mansion standing just between the new United States and the British embassies.

Fighting Jinx



Still confident that there is happiness for her somewhere in the world, Anne Loneragan Lovett Martin (above), of New York, who saw her dad slain by her mother; lost two husbands and a brother through gang violence, and was herself a target for underworld bullets last year will shortly march to the altar again. She is to marry Nicholas Ferrillo, an automobile dealer, around Christmas time.

Private School and College Attendance Drops

Philadelphia — (UP) — The average attendance in private boarding schools and colleges throughout the country this fall is five and three tenths per cent less than last year, according to a survey made by N. W. Ayer and company.

The report, covering 322 institutions, indicates that schools are lowering their rates in an effort to retain their average enrollment.

RIOTOUS LIVING COSTS BILLIONS

Nashville, Tenn. — (UP) — America's riotous living bill is \$4,171,000,000 annually, according to the Southern Baptist handbook for 1932.

Despite the great losses sustained by the long depression, "Southern Baptists have not stopped wasting their substance on riotous living," the handbook, edited by Dr. E. P. Aldredge, of Nashville, declares.

He estimates Southern Baptists, with a wealth of eight billion dollars waste \$134,500,000, or enough to finance the whole program of Southern Baptist work.

The main items of the waste are:

For tobacco, \$46,200,000; between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000 on movies; 20,000,000 for pleasure riding in automobiles; \$4,000,000 for chewing gum and soft drinks.

Assuming that Southern Baptist women and girls spend 20 per cent less for beautification than the average woman of the nation, the handbook estimates the beauty parlor bill totals \$43,520,050.

Although there are 4,000,000 white Southern Baptists, the handbook comments, "let us suppose that 3,000,000 of these, or 75 per cent, will do as they have been doing all these years, give all nothing to our great missionary, educational and benevolent causes."

The 1,000,000 faithful are estimated conservatively to have a gross annual income of \$400,000,000. If they would tithe \$40,000,000 would be given to the church to conduct its program the handbook points out.

"Look about you at the very hardest times you can see and pile up the breakages of fortune and burdens borne today and quit your whining," the handbook admonishes in summarizing charges of wastefulness and urging the giving of the tithe for church support.

Blood Transfusion Is Three-Cornered

Memphis — (UP) — They were after blood and the three way exchange that resulted in obtaining the blood provides a complicated news story.

Mrs. B. L. Semmes, 21, of Ripley, Tenn., needed a blood transfusion at Baptist hospital 530. Patrolman B. J. Smith volunteered. But doctors said his blood was not the right type.

John J. Clavin also was suffering at a hospital for want of blood. R. H. Stevens and Mrs. A. J. Newman were there to furnish it—but their blood didn't type.

Finally, Miss Margaret Hands, 14, Millington, was in need of a transfusion — with not one to give it.

Then it was learned that the policeman's blood was suitable for Clavin. He offered to give it if Stevens would give the blood to Mrs. Semmes.

Then Mrs. Newman's blood was found to type with the Hands child, and a three way exchange was made so that all received transfusions.

The Germans Have a Way. From the Magazine of Wall Street Germany's latest plan is worthy of consideration. There, as here, business needs a starter. The government provided it.

Realizing that heavy taxation was keeping business down, the government hit on the scheme of issuing industries vouchers for future taxation, not being able to reduce the current burden. These vouchers are good for the remission of taxes in case they are used productively now.

They may be sold or discounted but the proceeds must be used in increasing production and extending employment. All previous schemes for increasing employment failed because every suggestion for financing them ran up against the artificial creation of credit and money, with its threat of inflation.

The present plan does not involve the dangerous use of credit, because even if the vouchers are used as collateral the proceeds will go into production and the new commodities will be balanced against the credit. It is expected to be additionally effective because the employer is secured under other legislation the right to reduce wage rates within certain limits, provided he proportionately increases the number of employees.

He simultaneously gets credit and lower production costs. This plan seems to reduce taxation, stimulate production and make jobs. If it works, it will create buying power, and that will mean more jobs and more production—and soon there will be a benign cycle of expansion in place of the vicious cycle of contraction that bedevils the industrial world everywhere.

YOU CAN BANK ON THIS. Who prides himself on those cold baths.

By shower or by tub. For all he knows, for sand and grit is nothing but a dub. And if he has them or has not, He'll really never know. Until he's tried upon his note To raise a little dough; And when in any bank he's tried, He'll learn no icy river Can ever attest his nerve— Nor even make him shiver.—Sam Page.

Teachers Bicycle to School Each Morning

Boise, Ida. — (UP) — Maybe it's the depression; maybe it's a new fad, but two Boise high school teachers have taken to the bicycle for transportation to school each morning.

Miss Evelyn Weinstrom, foreign language teacher, and Howard Paul, mathematics instructor, may be seen pumping their "two-wheeled limousines" to school each day.

London Business Man Talks on Economic

New Orleans — (UP) — If Americans continue their "buy at home" propaganda, they'll soon be taking in each other's washing just to help their next door neighbor out, G. E. Beney, London business man, said on a visit here recently.

"That is the logical result if Americans keep up this propaganda of helping one's next door friends by purchasing only at

As Man Side-Tracked a River



If this picture were wired for sound, you'd hear a pandemonium of noise as if the sky were falling on you. The photo was made at the exact instant that several charges of explosive were touched off in the Black Canyon, Boulder City, Nev., blowing thousands of tons of rock into the Colorado River, thereby diverting the course of the stream into a tunnel prepared for it through a mile of mountain. This was the first important engineering step in the construction of Hoover Dam, the largest project of its kind ever attempted.

Soft Tires Waste Gas, Research Shows

Ames, Ia. — (UP) — Gasoline mileage has a direct ratio to tire inflation, Ray G. Paustian of the Iowa state highway commission has discovered after three months of research.

Soft tires mean wasted gas, Paustian says. His tests showed that for every 10 pounds the tire is allowed to drop below its normal pressure an 8 per cent decrease in mileage is obtained from gasoline.

The experiments also showed that the tire diameter increased one-half inch as the speed of the car varied from zero to 60 miles per hour. On the cars used in the experiment, there were seven fewer revolutions of the wheels per mile at 60 miles per hour than there were at five miles per hour.

Ware Hohenzollerns! From Time Magazine. Belgians remember with shivers the remorseless tramp, tramp of Kaiser Wilhelm's field-grey hordes, the death-bolting thunder of Hohenzollern guns. One night last week the Belgian cabinet sat up late, heard its veteran foreign minister, far-sighted Paul Hymans, fire a broadside of warnings.

"Restoration of the monarchy in Germany," charged M. Hymans, "is not merely a question of time, it is imminent. There is now delay only because of disagreement between the former Kaiser's sons and former Crown Prince Rupprecht of

Evening Splendor



Velvet—one of the new dull aces velvet so favored this season—fashions this youthful evening gown. It is styled in the newest silhouette vogue, following the gracefully flowing lines of the figure. The soft ostrich armhole trim, high-draped bodice and low-placed fullness of the skirt are style points of interest.

Bar and Bartender Prepared for Beer Return

Houston, Tex. — (UP) — With a 300-pound bartender and a bar built especially to accommodate ladies, Jack Rubenstein is waiting for the return of legal beer.

Rubenstein manager of a delicatessen store, believes both bar and bartender will be pressed into service shortly after the lame duck session of congress.

Meantime, the bar waits impressively in the rear of his shop. It is made of Philippine mahogany and has a huge mirror. It has a brass rail.

"It's several inches lower than the old-time bars," said Rubenstein, exhibiting his treasure. "That's so ladies can prop their elbows on it just like their husbands."

Just as soon as beer is legalized, they going to have some shipped here by airplane. The 300-pound bartender's name? I won't tell, because somebody might steal him from me."

Also in anticipation of repeal or modification of the prohibition laws, Rubenstein has a number of folding bars for home use. These he will rent to persons having parties at home."

Better Males

According to the old saying, the male is half the flock, for his breeding is reflected in the chicks resulting from all the hens with which he is mated. So it is possible to bring about flock improvement more quickly through the use of quality males than in any other way.

In the selection of males for general flock mating, where production records are not available, we should look for health, stamina and vigor. The bird should be of good weight for his breed, typical in size, shape and color, and well fleshed.

Care in selecting breeding males will mean marked improvement in the average quality of resulting chicks, even though the production of their ancestors is unknown. In addition to the foregoing qualities, the man who is really striving to improve the productivity of his flock should use only males which are the progeny of generations of heavy layers.

This heritage can be proved only by the use of the trap-nest and pedigree hatching and brooding. If we haven't such birds, it will be money well spent to buy them from reputable breeders new and make up one or more special matings.

If the females have no trap-nest records, start trap-nesting as soon as matings are made up, thus making possible the pedigreeing of resulting chicks, and at the same time getting accurate figures as to the rhythm and intensity with which these selected females lay their eggs.

December is the month to pay special attention to the breeding pens.

Does Three Milkings

With the onset of winter and more time available for dairy work, many farmers are giving some thought to the desirability of milking three times a day instead of two.

In our experience the more frequent milkings are not worth the extra bother except in some cases. Of course, the notable case in exception is the official test work, where the additional milk has not only its market value but also its significant value in increasing the size of the official record.

Here the immediate economy may be neglected for the sake of the highest possible record. But our concern is not with the official work but with the commercial dairyman whose whole desire is to secure more milk for its immediate value.

A dairy farmer in the winter season often has the labor available and it might not otherwise be utilized except in a midday milking. In northern climates the cows are confined to the barn or lots anyway all during the day, so they are handy. No extra work is necessary to get them in or out of the barn nor to clean the barn. There is considerable evidence to show the effects of three-time milking upon yields.

The federal bureau of dairy industry found that three milkings for an entire lactation increased yields by more than 20 per cent over twice milkings. At one experiment station cows milked three times on official test gave about 50 per cent

more than under ordinary herd care with two milkings. But here the factors of feed, housing and care entered above the frequency of milking. At another station, the three-time milkings for short periods gave 10 per cent greater yields.

FEEDING OATS TO PIGS How to make the best possible use of oats for fattening pigs is a thing most of us need to know more about. When fattening pigs are given free choice of corn, oats and tankage they will eat but a small amount of oats. At one experiment station, for example, four lots of 53-pound pigs, 10 head to the lot, were fed corn and oats on clover pasture until they weighed a little over 200 pounds each.

Lot 1 was fed shelled corn, ground oats and tankage from a self-feeder. The pigs gained 1.36 pounds per head per day, and ate 298 pounds of corn, 17 of oats and 34 of tankage per cwt. of gain. Lot 4 was fed corn and tankage alone, and gained 1.30 pounds a day. They made 100 pounds of gain on 321 pounds of corn and 41 of tankage, the tankage being very palatable.

Figuring corn at 28 cents a bushel, ground oats at 16 cents a bushel, tankage at \$30 a ton, and pasture at 33 cents per cwt. of gain, Lot 1 made 100 pounds of gain at a feed cost of \$2.42, and Lot 4 at \$2.55. This indicates that fed in the small quantity in which pigs will eat ground oats in a free-choice system, ground oats and tankage are worth about the same as shelled corn, allowing 5 cents a bushel for cost of grinding. Lot 2 was self-fed shelled corn, but 4 pounds of ground oats were mixed with 1 pound of tankage and self-fed. The daily gain was 1.23 pounds per head and the feed consumption per cwt. of gain was 321 pounds of corn, 61 of ground oats and 15 of tankage. The cost of gain was \$2.47. Lot 3 was fed like Lot 2, except that the corn was hand-fed twice daily instead of self-fed, while the oats and tankage mixture was self-fed. This lot ate 299 pounds of corn, 55 pounds of ground oats and 17 pounds of tankage per cwt. of gain. They also gained 1.30 pounds a day per head. Their gain cost \$2.41 per cwt., which was a remarkable showing considering that they consumed a relatively large amount of oats valued (when ground) at the same price per pound as shelled corn. With pigs on legume pasture, therefore, this test indicates that it is a good plan to mix four pounds of ground oats with one pound of tankage, and then self-feed the mixture. This not only induces the pigs to eat more oats but it also keeps them from eating more tankage during the fattening period than is required when on a good legume pasture.

PRESERVING EGGS Why not preserve a few low priced eggs for home consumption on the farm. The materials used for preserving 15 dozen eggs by the water glass method are as follows: a 5 to 7-gallon crock or jar; 9 quarts of water; and 1 quart of sodium silicate or water glass. The container should first be thoroughly cleaned, when scrubbed and left to dry. Candle and select the necessary number of fresh, clean, infertile eggs that have not been washed, it is advised. Boil the water and let it cool, then mix the water and sodium silicate by stirring. Place the solution and the eggs in the jar, letting the eggs be well covered with the solution. If there are not enough eggs on hand when the solution is first made, more may be added from time to time. Each egg should be so covered that the large end is up, and care must be taken so that the eggs are covered with at least two inches of the solution at all times. The jar should be sealed and placed in a cool, dry place. This method of egg preservation is inexpensive, as the amount of sodium silicate recommended costs but 25 to 50 cents. Stone crocks make useful containers of crocks or jars are not at hand. While it is not advisable to market such preserved eggs, they are very suitable for home use, even after the eggs have remained in solution for several months. The poultryman with a supply of these eggs could use all of them at home and market the fresh eggs during the season of high prices.

MOST PROFITABLE CHICKS The most profitable chick is the early-hatched chick, so now is the time to put the brooding and incubating equipment in shape. Set a roody number of eggs this month to insure a supply of January chicks. During the season we usually get good fertility and good hatches using the operator of a commercial hatchery, and the chicks live exceptionally well, not being subject to the dangers of coccidiosis and other warm-weather diseases. Brooded in confinement, the danger of contamination and soil infection is reduced. These early chicks make ideal broilers, coming on the market at a time when the supply is low and prices are usually attractive. The pullets begin laying in mid-summer and produce heavily from late July into the fall, a period when eggs are scarce and prices are the best of the year.

GROWING EARLY VEGETABLES One important thing to seek for in growing tomatoes is early maturity. What satisfaction it is to have tomatoes from the garden when they are still selling in the stores for 20 or 25 cents a pound! This goal is within the reach of those who will give the crop attention. An early variety — that goes without saying. Perhaps the most successful variety is the Eddy Best. The fruits are smooth and red, and the plants are abundant producers. A second choice, especially where the fusarium wilt disease is trouble-