

### USE OF MULES ON FARMS INCREASES

#### Washington Was the First to Breed Them in U. S.

Washington.—The ability of the mule to endure hardship and perform sterling service under adverse conditions has established him as a real asset in American agriculture. While the mule is essentially a draft animal, it is used widely for utility purposes, especially in the South. A smart, alert mule, with a long, free stride at the walk and a snappy, balanced trot is highly desired. Mules vary in height from 21 hands to 17½ hands and in weight from 600 to 1,600 pounds.

The importance and popularity of the mule as a work animal are attested by the greatly increased use of the animal in our farm operations. In 1910, the number of mules on farms and ranches was 4,209,769. The number on January 1, 1920, was 5,432,391, an increase, during the decade, of 1,222,622, or nearly 30 per cent. Of the 5,432,391 mules on farms in 1920, 3,172,797, or nearly three-fifths, are in the nine cotton belt states. The only states outside the cotton belt having more than 175,000 head of mules are Missouri, with 380,045; Tennessee, 352,510; Kansas, 243,382; and Kentucky, 232,857. The total number of horses in the cotton belt states on January 1, 1920, was 2,855,257, or about 90 per cent as many horses as mules. The only cotton belt states having more horses than mules are Texas and Oklahoma.

#### Can Endure Hardships.

"The mule is a hardy work animal," says J. O. Williams in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. "While this humble creature responds to good treatment and gives best service under favorable conditions of feeding and management, it is his ability to endure hardship and to perform sterling service under adverse conditions that has established him so firmly in American agriculture. Those who are staunch supporters of the mule say that, in comparison with the horse, he will live longer, endure more work and hardship, require less attention and feed, is less liable to digestive disorders, lameness and disease, is more easily handled in large numbers, is less irritable and is more capable of performing work in the hands of a mediocre or poor horseman. Whether or not all these claims may be substantiated, it is a fact that the mule is well established as a work animal in those sections where climatic conditions are most severe, feed less abundant and horsemanship is not a prevailing art.

#### His Eccentricities.

"The mule is an animal with possibly more eccentricities and undeniable virtues than any other domestic animal. One would naturally expect from his heritage a rather unusual temperament requiring the most thoughtful treatment. The difficulty is to know how to handle the mule in order to keep the desirable qualities of his maternal ancestry in the foreground and to keep subservient the latent donkey characteristics. To treat consistently a conglomerate of stubbornness and willingness, temper and sullenness, contentment and restlessness, slyness and docility, faithfulness and waywardness, with no knowledge of which virtue or vice is going to assert itself next, is a problem which may well tax the qualities of the best horseman.

#### Must Be Treated Gently

"There are some peculiarities which belong to the mule alone. He does not like to be hurried, worried or cuffed about; to try to force him to do things against his will is practically impossible and only makes matter worse. The mule must be understood and gently but firmly persuaded to do things out of the ordinary. He is naturally suspicious of everybody who comes around him, and it can be readily observed that he never takes his eye off a person near by, and when the ears begin to wag a little the person watched had better be on the lookout. There seems to be a code system of ear signaling among mules that all understand. A mean mule can deftly handle his hind legs, and his forelegs are not being ignored. He has been known to handle his 'mitts' in a clever fashion.

#### Wrong and Right Way

"There is a wrong and a right way to lead a mule. A man who looks at a mule and lugs at his head will never make any progress. The mule will not be pulled. He will usually follow, however, if a man will walk away in the direction he desires to go. Neither can you 'bully' mules in going through tight places; they are somewhat like sheep, and if the leader can be induced to go the rest will follow.

"The importation of jacks, and consequently the production of mules, dates back to colonial times. About 1787 George Washington was presented with a jack by the king of Spain which was used in the stud at Mount Vernon. Many good mules were produced in those days, and the value of the mule as a work animal was soon recognized by intelligent planters. It has been within the last forty years, however, that the production of mules has been an extensive enterprise and that much attention has been given to the rearing and selection of the best jack stock.

"The American jack of today is a composite of the bloods of some of the best foreign breeds, and in attaining the highest standards of excellence prevailing in the jack stock of America the breeders have emphasized the valuable utility points so much desired in the best jacks, such as size, weight, bone style, quality and action."

The Omaha Post Office handles approximately 155,000,000 letters, sells \$2,500,000 worth of stamps and for Omaha has no slums or tenements.

Omaha's population, as shown by the Federal census of 1920, was 191,001. The Federal estimate July 1, 1925, was 244,000. The latest school census taken in Omaha gives an estimate of 283,000. The colored population is about 12,000.

### SCIENTIST FINDS LARGE SUN SPOT

#### Theories as to Why They Affect Earth's Temperature.

New York.—A new sun spot having a diameter of more than 50,000 miles, a length large enough to stretch twice around the earth was observed recently from an observatory at West Chester, Pa., by Dr. David Todd, former director of Amherst college observatory. This great sun spot is situated on the eastern edge of the sun.

Sun spots have been observed by astronomers since the remotest times, and many have attributed some of the abnormal weather phenomena of the earth to influences exerted by them. Many years ago the Australian astronomers, who had analyzed the observational records of weather covering more than a century, found that droughts and periods of heavy rains followed each other regularly in periods averaging about 18 years. And during these cycles numerous sun spots phenomena were noted. In recent years astronomers have given much study to the influences of the appearances of sun spots upon our weather and while there is not at present a general agreement on the theory, little grounds are left for believing that other factors than sun spots are responsible for many of the more violent terrestrial weather and climatic disturbances, magnetic and electrical storms, hurricanes and droughts are intimately connected with sun spots.

#### Affects Earth's Temperature.

Notwithstanding the large amount of study that has been devoted to sun spots during the last 100 years, they are not at present fully understood. Two theories are advanced to explain them. The one most generally held is that sun spots are vortex of cyclonic envelope within the sun's external envelope, which are, in many respects, analogous to tornadoes and hurricanes on the earth.

Every sun spot has a magnetic field, the polarity of which is secured by noting the direction of rotation of the electrons in the vortex of the spot. This is done by spectroscopic measurements.

A sun spot rarely occurs alone. There is usually a group of them, although the smaller members may not always be visible to us. The spot often exhibit opposite magnetic polarity, and smaller spots of either polarity often follow the members of a pair of spots. This electrical phenomenon is believed to be reflected on earth by changes in the atmosphere. A great part of solar radiation of heat and electric power is absorbed in the higher layers of our atmosphere. About 40 per cent is lost by reflection, 40 per cent by absorption, leaving only 20 per cent to penetrate down to the earth's surface. The 40 per cent which is absorbed in the upper air is believed to exert the greatest effects in changing the earth's temperature. It acts by modifying the circulation of the whole atmospheric mass. When this is violently put in motion radiation is allowed to reach the earth's surface, but when circulation is stagnant radiation is deflected and absorbed. Both the thermal and electrical radiation of the sun vary together, and electrical storms within the sun are reflected in some climatic changes on the earth.

#### Cause Magnetic Storm.

About 10 or 14 days usually are required to notice changes in our atmosphere after solar disturbances have been observed. The center of the sun's disk is the important part regarding its thermal radiation; but the marginal areas of the disk are the chief electrical centers, because the sun's magnetic field changes the paths of the charged particles emitted from the sun spots and other areas of disturbance.

The second sun spot hypothesis holds that they are due to large areas of heated gases projecting up through the disk, in many cases for thousands of miles, which radiate heat and magnetic waves into space, and when they exhaust themselves fall back into the atmosphere to become reheated and recharged. Dr. H. H. Clayton has suggested that when clouds of hot gases are ejected in the form of sun spots they do not increase the radiation from the central portions. The cooling of the projected gases, in some cases hundreds of thousands of miles beyond the sun's disk, causes them to act as a screen, which hinders the radiation

from the sun's mass immediately below. Should this hypothesis be true it will follow that the sun's influence upon the earth will be controlled by radiations from its central masses. The British astronomer Maunder and Camille Flammarion both believe that streams of electrical particles ejected into space by sun spots are the causes of magnetic storms on the earth through creating disturbances in the atmosphere.

### Wills \$20,000 to Buy Turkeys for the Poor

Detroit, Mich.—The will of George W. Fowle, Detroit millionaire, was filed for probate. Mr. Fowle's first bequest is of \$20,000 to supply the poor of Geneva, N. Y., his old home town, with turkeys every Christmas as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Charlotte Fowle. Albert Fowle, a brother, and Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes a sister both of Geneva, are left \$10,000 each.

### Army Airmen to Take Photographs of Crater

Honolulu, T. H.—Attempts to take aerial photographs and observations of gas and heat directly above the continuously active rift pit of Halemaumau in the volcano of Kilauea on the island of Hawaii, will be made by army aviators in the near future, it has been announced by headquarters of the Hawaiian department.

This, it is believed, will be the first time in history that airplanes will be used for the purpose. The photographs and observations will be used by scientists.

Work will be started immediately on a landing field and airbase at the Hawaii National park, which includes the volcano. The air survey of the volcano will consume several months. The aviators also will photograph Hilo harbor and other strategic points on the island.

### Pay \$17,000 for Book

London.—At a recent auction a William Blake "Milton" 1804 brought \$17,000. The volume is believed to be superior to the one in the British museum as no other copy has 50 leaves. Two others are in the United States.

### Has Twentieth Child

Saskatoon, Sask.—Mrs. Peter Thauberger, wife of a Duke (Sask.) farmer, gave birth to her twentieth child. Nine of her children are living.

### Women Ask Equality in Barber Shops

New Orleans.—Business women of New Orleans have demanded of the New Orleans Association of Commerce equal barber shop rights with men, and the commercial organization has passed the buck to the locals of the barbers' union and the Master Barbers' association. The committee which called upon officials of the association of commerce explained that the women want snappy service and barber shop prices, not the customary tax of the beauty parlors.

They also want free access to all the city's barber shops and a chance to take their turn with the men.

### Nurse Asks 15 Million for Shattered Nerves

York, Pa.—Mary Keister, a trained nurse, who said her nerves were shattered by the blasting of stone while workmen were improving a road near her home, has asked \$15,000,000 damages from the county. It is the largest claim ever made against York county, Comptroller Bartenschlager said.

In her bill for damages Miss Keister said her nerves had been so shattered by the blasting that she was unable to gain a livelihood in her profession.

### NEWS LETS

(Lincoln News Service.)

A building and loan association is being organized in Galveston, Tex.

One of Chicago's leading colored democrats is taking the "Salt River" trip.

Aeronautics don't seem to appeal strongly to the "high flyers" of the race.

There are several Japanese truck farmers in New Jersey, and more to follow.

No hogs are raised on 32,920 of the 205,124 farms in Indiana.

In Richmond, Va., the young colored ladies have formed a "Business and Professional Girls' Club."

One authority claims that there are 50,000 Negroes engaged in businesses having a volume of \$1,500,000,000.

In the Imperial Valley, Cal., the Supreme Court's crop-sharing decision took Japanese from 50,000 acres of cotton land.

Fred D. McCracken, of St. Paul, Minn., is being strongly urged to become a candidate for delegate to the Cleveland convention.

The production of \$12,500 worth of spinach on twenty acres of New Jersey land was accomplished by a colored truck farmer last year.

Our delegates to the National Convention will find in Cleveland almost as many widows as single girls, fifteen years of age and over.

Buffalo is to have a colored theatre and a five-story building with stores and offices to be occupied by business and professional people of the race.

At the next meeting of the National Negro Business League, President Motion should entertain a motion to permanently establish and endow an "anxious seat" at Tuskegee.

Omaha's new Technical High School, valued at \$3,000,000, has an enrollment of 3,500 pupils and is one of the leading schools of its kind in the United States.

More than 1,700 new homes were built in Omaha in 1923.

Vocational training was established in Omaha's high schools in 1920.

### Help Wanted

WANTED—Colored men to qualify for sleeping car and train porters. Experience unnecessary, transportation furnished. Write T. McCaffrey, Supt., St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted—Wide awake boys to sell The Monitor every Saturday.

### Miscellaneous

Madame A. C. Whitley, agent for the Madam South and Johnson hair system, wishes to announce to her many friends and patrons that she has moved to 2724 Miami street. Tel. Webster 3067.—Adv.

WILL CARE FOR CHILDREN during day. Webster 5660.

Many are showing their appreciation for the Monitor by sending in their subscriptions. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? Is your subscription due? If so, please pay it promptly.

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ED. F. MOREARTY  
Attorney-at-Law  
700 Peters Trust Building  
NOTICE OF SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

To Leon Simmons, Non-Resident Defendant:  
You are hereby notified that Myrtle Simmons, your wife, and the plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, on the 11th day of October, 1923, to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from you on the grounds of wilful desertion for more than two years last past, and for non-support. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of February, 1924.

MYRTLE SIMMONS.  
4t-1-18-24

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FOR RENT—Six-room modern flat, except heat, 1514 North Twenty-fourth street. KENWOOD 1821.—2-1-24.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, unfurnished, for rent in modern home. Web. 5880.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room on car line. Webster 6557. 1t

FOR RENT—6 room steam heated apartments. Well arranged. \$35.00. For rental call Western Real Estate Co., 414 Karbach Bldg., Jackson 3607, Eugene Thomas, Mgr.

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FOR RENT—Rooms in modern home. 2 25 Caldwell street. Webster 5620.

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FOR RENT—Nice room in modern home, near car line. Web 4281 2t

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FOR RENT—Furnished room, strictly modern in private home. Webster 4730.—2t-2-15-24.

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