

## ARBUCKLE JURORS UNABLE TO AGREE

Foreman Asks Dismissal After 41 Hours' Deliberation. Vote Ten to Two.

### RETRIAL SET FOR JANUARY 9

Following Dismissal Court Officers Said, However, That the Balloting Favored Acquittal Throughout.

San Francisco, Cal.—The jury which tried Roscoe Ar buckle on a charge of manslaughter was discharged, as unable to agree after it had deliberated forty-one hours.

The jury was brought into court at its own request, reported a disagreement, and asked that it be discharged. The foreman announced that the final ballot stood 10 to 2, but he did not say whether the majority favored conviction or acquittal. The case was set for retrial January 9.

Court officers said, however, that the balloting favored acquittal throughout.

### Yanks Leave Rhine for Home.

Coblentz.—To the tune of "Stolzenfels on the Rhine," an old German waltz, played by a cornetist, a troop train with 900 Americans, homeward bound, left for Antwerp, where they will sail for America. The famous Stolzenfels castle has been one of the nearby resorts popular with the soldiers.

Eight hundred of the soldiers are returning as casuals. They are accompanied by ten officers. The passenger list also will include fifteen soldiers' wives, who married the Americans in the Rhineland.

### Make Friends With Indians.

Bismarck, S. D.—Marshal Foch smoked the pipe of peace here with Chief Red Tomahawk, cementing the friendship of the Dakota Sioux Indians and France. The smoking was part of a tumultuous reception given the French soldier.

The dialogue of Marshal Foch and Chief Tomahawk, the Indian who killed Sitting Bull after the latter had led the rebellious Sioux in massacre of General Custer's forces, was conducted in three languages, with the aid of interpreters.

### Farmers Need 5 Years to Recoup.

Chicago, Ill.—The depression is the most severe in the history of American farming, and it will take five years for agriculture to recover, Senator Wallace declared in an address at the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary association.

The method of distribution of farm products must be placed on a sound economic basis, eliminating the middle man where necessary if his services have no economic value," he added.

### Seize Powder With a "Kick."

Philadelphia, Pa.—A truck load of packages of powder sent by mail from Germany and which the shipper claimed would convert soft drinks or plain water into an intoxicating beverage was confiscated at the local postoffice. Approximately 5,000 packages were addressed to business men and were announced as samples. Orders, post-office and customs officials said, were solicited for purchase of larger quantities. Samples of the powder were sent to chemists for analysis.

### Council Bars Buses on Tram Streets.

Des Moines, Ia.—The city council passed a resolution barring motor buses from streets on which cars operate, upon the promise of Frank C. Chambers, receiver of the Des Moines Railway company, that 30 additional cars will be put into operation at the earliest possible time.

### The New Street Railway Franchise Ordinance adopted by the voters provides for elimination of buses.

### More Farm Loans.

Washington, D. C.—Approval of seventy-one advances for agriculture and live stock purposes, aggregating \$2,272,000, has been announced by the war finance corporation.

### Mrs. Harding Presented with Horse.

Washington, D. C.—President Harding has been taking horseback riding as exercises of late, and a friend decided to arrange for Mrs. Harding to accompany him. She was presented with a thoroughbred horse.

### Jacques Reaches Brussels.

Brussels.—Lieutenant General Jacques, who recently visited the United States, has returned to his home. He said he was satisfied that the Americans were the sincere friends of Belgium.

### Seventy-Two Buildings Burned.

Nogales, Ariz.—Seventy-two houses in the Ronquillo district of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, were destroyed by fire, according to a word received here. Several days ago an entire block was destroyed by fire.

### Ask Harding to Let Debs Go.

Cleveland, O.—Immediate release of Eugene V. Debs and other alleged victims of the espionage act, is asked in a telegram sent to President Harding by the executive committee of the socialist party.

## PACKING HOUSE STRIKE ON

Affect All Plants Where Wage Reductions Have Gone Into Effect—Will Involve About 45,000.

Chicago, Ill.—A strike of all union packing house employees in all plants where wage reductions were put into effect Monday was ordered for December 5 by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

The strike, which affects all union crafts employed in the packing industry, will involve about 45,000 workers in fifteen cities, according to Cornelius Hayes, president of the butcher workmen's union.

Cities where packing house employees are organized are Chicago, Milwaukee, South St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Mo.; Kansas City, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Albert Lea and Austin, Minn.; and Cedar Rapids and Dubuque, Ia.

About 35,000 union workmen are employed by the "big five" packers and about 10,000 union workers employed in smaller packing plants, according to President Hayes. About 20,000 of the union men were in Chicago, he said. According to Mr. Hayes' figures, there are approximately 45,000 organized workmen and about 15,000 unorganized employees. The packers have claimed that the majority of their workmen did not belong to any union, and have never recognized the unions.

Last month the four packing companies began holding assemblies in the various plants, following which it was announced representatives of the workmen had agreed to a cut in wages and had either fixed the amount of the decrease or allowed the companies to do so. These reductions, averaging about 10 per cent, became effective Monday in the four plants affected, and Morris & Co. also announced similar reductions.

The unions asserted the plant assemblies did not represent the workmen, and expressed opposition to the action. The last general strike in the packing industry was in 1904.

### Harding Plans Special Message.

Washington, D. C.—President Harding will send a special message to congress early in January recommending the establishment of a ship subsidy policy by the United States.

The message will contain definite recommendations, and will take up the whole subject of the American merchant marine and methods of increasing its utility and assuring its permanence. Studies are now in progress for its preparation.

### Calls Himself U. S. Citizen.

Washington, D. C.—Grover C. Bergdoll, convicted draft evader, through his mother, Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, has filed suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia for return of property valued at \$750,000 seized by the government.

The petition sets forth that Bergdoll is a citizen of the United States, regards his stay in Germany as "temporary, and expects to return."

### \$100,000 Slander Suit.

Omaha, Neb.—For alleged false and slanderous statements uttered at a meeting on the South Side, Francis H. Shoemaker, Nonpartisan league adherent, is named defendant in a \$100,000 damage suit filed in district court by William Ritchie, Jr., on behalf of himself, as state commander of the American Legion, and the American Legion, Department of Nebraska.

### To Answer Wood-Forbes Report.

Manila, P. I.—The Philippine legislature intends replying to those features of the Wood-Forbes report that Filipinos regard as objectionable, it was announced. The reply will be cabled within a few days. It also was announced a legislative delegation will be sent to Washington to present a statement of Philippine conditions to President Harding.

### More Employed in Recent Weeks.

Washington, D. C.—The number of the nation's unemployed has decreased by more than a million during recent weeks, according to an estimate of the national conference on unemployment, announced by Secretary Hoover.

### Champion Steers Sell High.

Chicago, Ill.—The grand champion carload of steers at the live stock show, entered by John Hubby, of Mason City, Ill., was also sold, bringing \$40 per hundred weight. The steers averaged 1,078 pounds.

### Heads Livestock Exposition.

Chicago, Ill.—Robert A. Fairbairn of Westfield, N. J., was elected president of the International Live Stock Exposition association, succeeding C. F. Curtis of Ames, Ia. All other officers were re-elected.

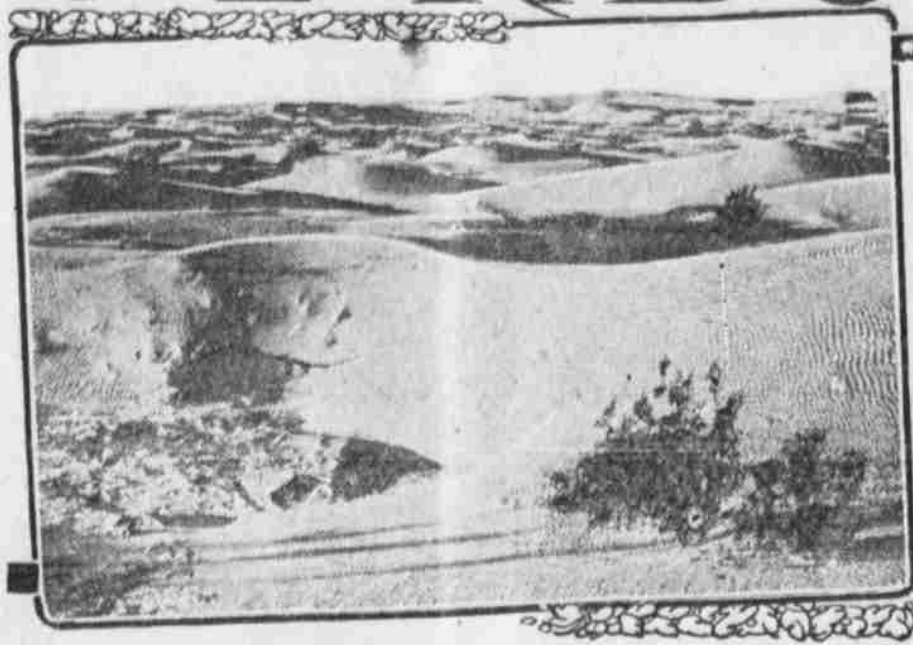
### Plan Board for Wholesale Buying.

Chicago, Ill.—A meeting of representatives of farmers organizations to form an association for the wholesale purchase of farmer materials was held here and the proposed plan was outlined.

### America's '21 Corn King.

Chicago, Ill.—J. W. Workman of Maxwell, Ill., is the 1921 corn king of America. For the first time Illinois has captured the grand championship, Mr. Workman being awarded the capital prize.

# The LOWER COLORADO



Sahara-Like Sand Dunes of Colorado Desert in California.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, with its stupendous scenic effects, its beauty and its grandeur, is little calculated to raise practical thoughts in the minds of most of its beholders. But anyone with a touch of the engineer in his makeup who gazes into this great chasm must marvel at the tremendous energy that has been exerted by running water in carving its way more than a mile in depth through rocks of various degrees of hardness. And into his mind, as his eye gauges the vast canyon, is sure to come the question: What has become of the billions of cubic yards of material that once filled this enormous pit? The lower Colorado country—a region of fascination despite its deserts and marshes, its mud volcanoes and shifting sand-dunes—is the answer; for it is truly the creature of the river, built from the countless tiny grains of sand and silt that its waters have brought down through the centuries.

The mouth of the Colorado is one of the least-known regions of North America. Only 90 miles to the north in an air line the American town of Yuma has existed for the better part of a century, and through it passes one of the principal transcontinental railroads of the United States; while little more than a hundred miles to the west lies the rich valley of southern California and the coast cities with teeming populations.

Its Mouth Is in Mexico. There are physical difficulties in reaching the mouth of the Colorado; but the chief impediment is an imaginary line—the Mexican border. For while the Colorado is essentially a river of the United States, and traverses its soil for some nineteen-twentieths of its length, for the last 75 miles before it reaches the sea its banks are formed by Mexican territory. And to add to the isolation the sea which the Colorado reaches is the long narrow Gulf of California, whose northern end, into which the Colorado pours, is bounded by desert sands and rocky, largely barren mountains. For 200 miles or more below the mouth of the Colorado, the shores of the gulf form a desolate region, almost the only permanent inhabitants of which are half-civilized Indians.

The Colorado may be compared in one way to the Nile, since for hundreds of miles both flow through desert regions practically without tributaries. Above Yuma, before reclamation work was undertaken, the suddenness with which one traveling in the desert would stumble upon the river at almost any point along its course was a continuous source of wonder.

One of the striking features of the lower Colorado country is just north-west of the river, opposite Yuma, where is to be found one of America's closest approaches toward duplicating the Sahara. This stretch of country is given over to dunes built of wind-swept sands brought down by the river and washed by the rare torrential rains from the adjacent hills. A series of long, sinuous ridges with sharp crests, constantly traveling back and forth as the wind shifts their tiny units, this dazzling waste of sand needs only a camel on some summit to leave all the atmosphere of the Sahara.

Not only has the Colorado created deserts; it has made what may be considered their opposites, marshes, as well. Below Yuma, where the river emerges from the rough country, the Colorado delta stretches away to the sea, almost entirely in Mexico. The stream does not flow in one channel on this last lap of its journey, but divides into numerous branches and spreads over a wide, nearly level area, especially in flood season. Between the streamlets are extensive marshes grown up in cat-tails, with willows lining the channels. Halfway to the sea the many streams meet in a lake which serves as a settling basin. There, then, is being deposited much of the solid material now washed from the upper Colorado; and while the streams which enter the lake are dark and muddy, those which flow out are almost clear.

### Queer Mud Volcanoes.

On the edge of this lake are numerous mud volcanoes, small mounds which appear from a distance like roughly conical shocks of hay. From their centers boils soft, scalding hot

mud, while streams and sulphurous gases escape in hissing jets, leaving orange-yellow crystals around the vents and scattering golden dust over the slopes of the mounds. Similar volcanic activity occurs a few miles north of the United States line. One theory is that the tremendous pressure generated on the underlying strata by the deposits thousands of feet thick which the Colorado has laid down through the ages has caused the heat which shows itself in the development of the mud vents.

The Colorado has been a destroyer on a grand scale, and a creator as well of strange geographic regions and forms. But one of its most signal achievements has been in the economic sphere—the addition of hundreds of millions of dollars of value to the country. In this accomplishment the labors of the river for unnumbered centuries must needs be supplemented by brief, but all-important labors of man.

Agas ago the Gulf of California thrust a long narrow arm more than 150 miles into the interior of North America, perhaps 100 miles above the present United States border. Into the side of this deep gulf the Colorado emptied near the present site of Yuma.

Blindly the river carried the sands torn from the Grand Canyon and the upper reaches of its streams and dropped them into the gulf. Cubic miles were thrown into the depression and steadily a bar was built out into the salt water. Eventually the bar was built above sea level entirely across the gulf and became a mighty dyke, damming it. At first a fresh or brackish lake existed to the north of this dyke, while the Colorado alternately fed it and discharged southward into the shortened gulf. But eventually the river took a more or less permanent course to the south; and the lake, no longer fed, and bathed by the intense sunshine and dry air of the southwest, evaporated. When this country was first explored by the Spanish pathfinders, a half century after Columbus discovered America, this old lake bed, with its deepest point more than 200 feet below sea level, was one of the hottest, driest, most desolate regions of the North American continent—the Colorado desert.

### Reclaiming a Fertile Desert.

And so it continued during the exploration and settlement of the West by Americans. Many of the pioneers bound for the California gold fields in the rush of '49 passed this way, and found the great depression of the Colorado desert the most forbidding stretch of their journey. Where anything grew it was typical desert vegetation—cacti, grease-wood, an occasional desert palm. But much of it was dry, powdery soil devoid of all vegetation. The temperature was one of the highest on the globe, sometimes reaching 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

But though the region was a desert because of the lack of moisture, its soil was a wonderful rich silt, washed down by the Colorado, as potentially productive as the soil of the famous delta of the Nile. A few engineers recognized this and saw that since the region lay below the level of the Colorado river its irrigation would be a relatively simple matter. Water was first taken by canal to the desert in 1901, and wherever it was led the desert character disappeared. Alfalfa and other crops quickly covered the one-time dead, seared soil with a sheet of green, while trees sprang up beside the water courses.

The one-time Colorado desert has disappeared to be replaced by the Imperial valley, one of the most remarkable agricultural regions of the United States. Where a score of years ago the Colorado desert did not produce a single dollar's worth of crops, the produce of the transformed Imperial valley now represents interest on approximately half a billion dollars. And the muddy Colorado can be given, fundamentally, all the credit. The Imperial valley might, in truth, be termed a "by-product" of that great scenic wonder, the Grand Canyon. The river is doubly the valley's creator. It built up the rich soil from the materials it gouged out in making the canyon, and it brings throughout the year the life-giving water that on the canvas of the Southwest has erased a desert and drawn in an agricultural wonderland.

# The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

## BOOSTER FOR HIS HOME TOWN

Bert Hutchings Served as General Chairman for Legion at Kansas City.

"If there is anything going on for the good of Kansas City, Bert Hutchings is usually the motive power behind it."

This is a common remark in Kansas City regarding Albert E. Hutchings, general chairman of the third annual national convention of the American Legion, under whose direction Kansas City entertained the largest assembly of ex-service men and women since the war.

The career of Mr. Hutchings is closely interwoven with the progress of Kansas City, which he visualized in 1900, when he decided to live there. Since then he has organized the Kansas City Advertising club, he has been president of the Rotary club and the Automobile club, and has participated in every movement for the advancement of the city.

During the World war he was given the immense task of organizing the Liberty loan campaigns in the Tenth Federal Reserve district, but civilian service was not enough for him when his country was involved in a war. He organized a Seventh Missouri National Guard company, and served as its captain. Later he was transferred to the motor transport corps of the regular army, serving at Camp Meigs and Camp Merritt, in command of headquarters motor command No. 38.

## AFTER THE FAKE PROMOTERS

American Legion on Watch to Detect and Expose Organizations Victimized Ex-Service Men.

The harpies who prey on public sympathy and the vampires who attack themselves to every legitimate and worthy campaign for the relief of human distress, have been flying in flocks behind the trudging army of job-hunting ex-service men. The police courts are revealing the sordid operations of scores of avaricious persons who have been conducting money-raising campaigns on a get-rich-quick basis, on the pretense of assisting unemployed World war veterans. Some of these fly-by-night promoters have formed large organizations, using as dupes veterans who are, themselves, honest, but have been induced by urgent need to grasp at the straw of a job which the swindler dangles before them.

Behind a shield of plausibility, the promoter sends his money solicitors out upon the public. Needless to say, little of the money raised actually is used to assist the unemployed ex-service men. The promoter takes good care to see that his account books, if he keeps any, never record the full amounts which have been extracted from the sympathetic public. And if he makes a pretense of accounting for the way the money is expended, this accounting is only a clever construction of falsities, intended to protect the promoter, if he is made the subject of inquiry by public officials. The system by which he operates precludes honesty.

These swindlers often copy the names and methods of organizations which are legitimate and have reputable sponsors. The names of the employment swindlers select for their organizations only too often inspire public confidence because they may easily be confused with those of long-existing public charitable societies. The American Legion is constantly on the watch to detect, expose and prosecute organizations victimizing ex-service men. The public should come to know that any organization ostensibly for the help of unemployed veterans should be regarded suspiciously if it does not have the Legion's indorsement.—American Legion Weekly.

## WOMAN AS STATE ADJUTANT

Miss Honorah Sue Gittings of San Francisco, First of Sex to Hold Legion Office.

Miss Honorah Sue Gittings, of San Francisco, Cal., is the first woman to hold the position of state adjutant of the American Legion. She was appointed to that position by the commander of the California department, pending the election of a permanent adjutant. Miss Gittings was one of the first women to enlist in the service of her country during the World war. She joined the navy as a yeomanette in 1917.

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## MOTHER! CLEAN CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, give a teaspoonful to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

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Of Course. Prof.—If ABC makes a right angle, what is DEF? Ferry—A left angle.—The Willistoman.

For true blue, use Red Cross Ball Blue. Snowy-white clothes will be sure to result. Try it and you will always use it. All good grocers have it.—Advertisement.

More than half of America's oyster crop is gathered from planted beds.

A happy man needs no philosophy.

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—Mrs. W. M. Statia, 2111 Ave. D.

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