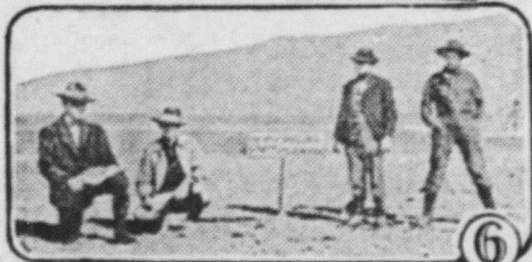
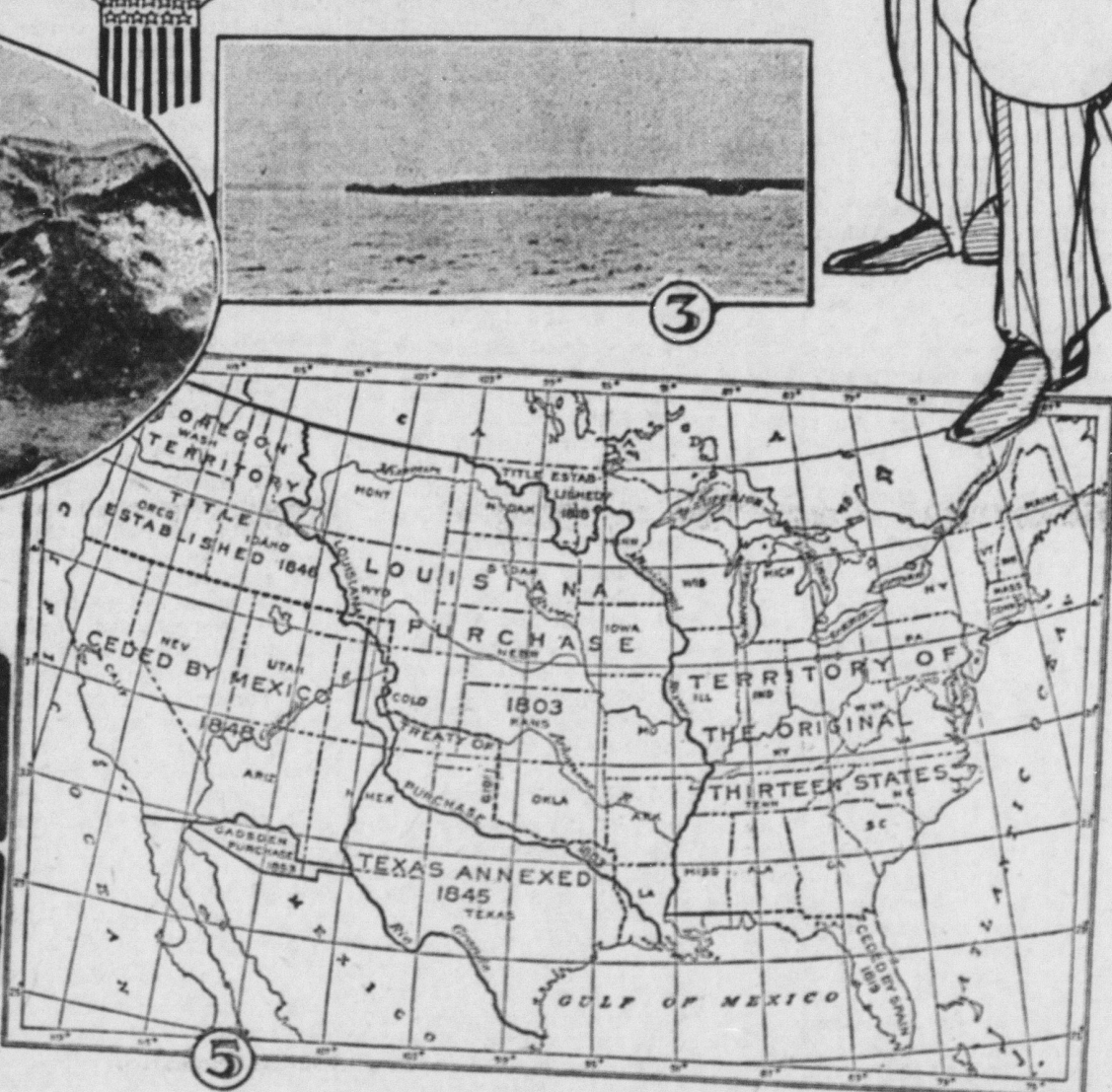
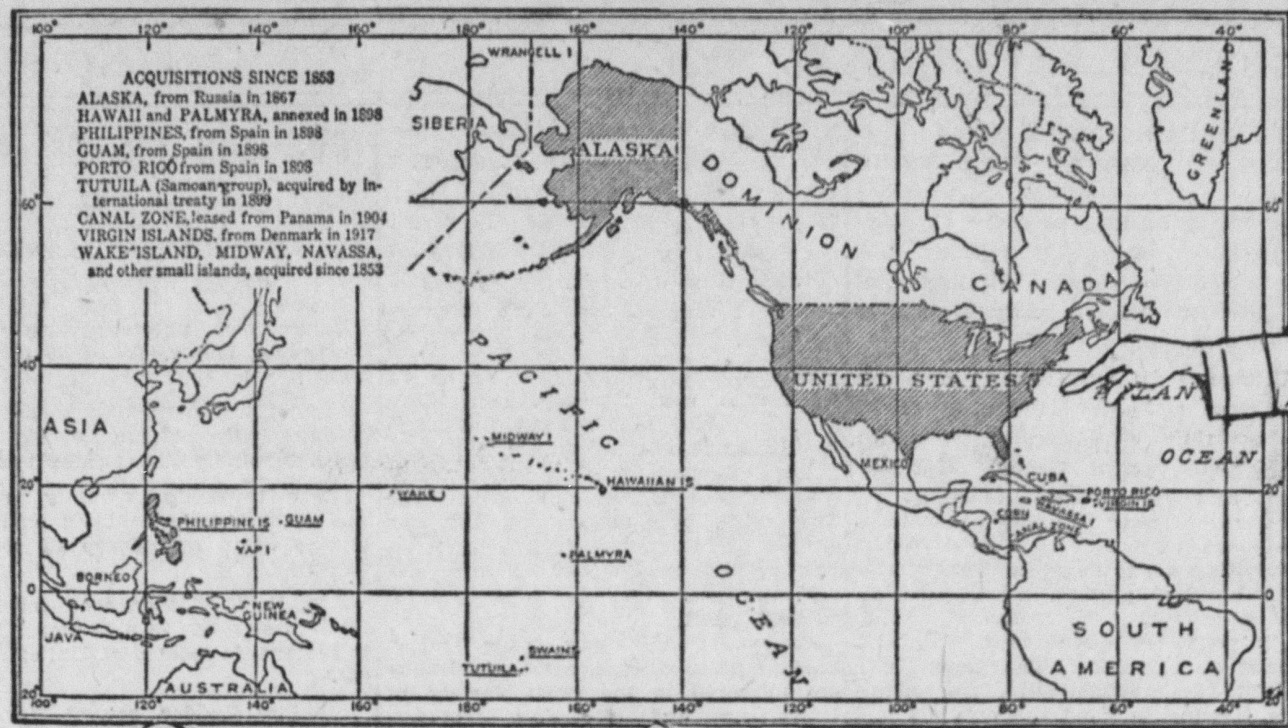


# YOUR UNITED STATES



1. Map of the United States showing accessions of territory since 1803.
2. The highest point in the United States—Mount Whitney in California, 14,996 feet above sea level.
3. Northernmost point in United States territory—Point Barrow in Alaska, latitude 71 degrees, 25 minutes north.
4. Southernmost point in United States territory—Rose island in the Pacific ocean, latitude 14 degrees, 32 minutes south.
5. Map of the United States showing accessions of territory from 1803 to 1853.
6. The lowest point in the United States—Death valley in California, 276 feet below sea level.

**By ELMO SCOTT WATSON**

**I**F YOU want to learn more about the country in which you live than you have ever known before, send fifty cents to the superintendent of documents at the United States government printing office in Washington and tell him to send you Bulletin No. 817 of the United States Geological Survey. The other name for that publication is, "Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States," but don't let that formidable-sounding title daunt you. For in this 265-page, paper-covered book by Edward M. Douglas you'll find more interesting facts than in all the history and geography books you studied at school.

It's a big country, this United States of America. You'll never appreciate just how big it is until you read the statistics given in the last two pages of Bulletin 817. "From Greenland's icy mountain to India's coral strand" is the familiar and poetical way of expressing the extreme ends of the earth. But the distance suggested in that expression is as nothing compared to the distance between the northernmost and southernmost points in the territory over which the Stars and Stripes float. Point Barrow, the extreme north point of Alaska, is nearly 5,000 miles north of the equator and Rose Inlet in the Samoan group, the farthest south American land, is exactly 1,000 miles south of it. Claims that may be based upon the Byrd explorations and discoveries of 1929-30 in the Antarctic region may put the American flag even farther south so that we may be able to match England's boast of "dominion over palm and pine" with one which mentions "from pole to pole."

Few of us may ever get the chance to go from one end of the American possessions to the other, but in these days of the automobile and improved roads any of us can get acquainted with the extent of the "mainland" of our country. Suppose you decide to make a "circle tour" of your country—follow its boundary lines until you're back where you started from. How far do you suppose you will have gone? Exactly 17,936 miles. Driving steadily at the rate of 40 miles an hour and putting in 12 hours a day it would take you five weeks and two days to make such a trip.

Here's the mileage: Start at West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Maine, (the easternmost point on the "mainland" of the United States) and drive west following the northern boundary all the way, including the water boundary through the Great Lakes until you reach Cape Alva, Wash. (the westernmost point). By that time you will have covered 3,987 miles. Follow the Pacific coastline down to the Mexican border and you will add 2,730 more miles. Turn east along the Mexican border and it's 2,013 miles until you get to the Gulf of Mexico. Follow its shoreline of 3,641 miles until you round Florida, then head north and after 5,565 miles along the Atlantic ocean you will be back at West Quoddy Head with 17,936 miles behind you.

Or if you don't care for the "circle tour" and want to make a direct route from the two points farthest apart in the United States, start at Cape Flattery, Wash., and travel southeast until you reach a point on the Florida coast south of Miami. You will have covered 2,835 miles.

Would you like to have the experience of being at the highest and the lowest points in the United States in the matter of altitude? You don't have to go from one end of the country to the other to do that. You can go from the highest to the lowest points in less than an hour—that is, if you use an airplane. For they are only 86 miles apart. Sail over the summit of Mount Whitney in Inyo, Tulare county, in California (altitude 14,996 feet above sea level) then swoop down less than three miles to the Death valley in Inyo county and you will be 276 feet below sea level.

But even more interesting than these geographical facts in Bulletin 817 is the American history which you will learn from reading about the boundaries of the individual states and looking at the maps which illustrate its pages. Have you ever wondered why some of our states have the queer shapes that they have?

The peculiar irregularities of some of the state boundaries are due to compromises made to adjust differences between the representatives of the states. The "Southwick Jog," for example, which appears on the boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts was established because in adjusting errors in the boundary, as previously run by compass, a long, narrow strip of land was given to Connecticut and the "jog" ceded to Massachusetts was intended to be an equivalent area.

The panhandle at the southeast corner of Missouri is said to be the result of efforts of a prominent landowner to have his plantation included in the new state. The projection on the northern boundary of Minnesota, which includes a land area of about 124 square miles separated from the main part of Minnesota by the Lake of the Woods, resulted from the use of inaccurate maps of the treaty makers.

Probably the most widely-known boundary in the United States is the "Mason and Dixon line" between Pennsylvania and Maryland, run by two famous English mathematicians in 1763-1767.

The accuracy of their survey is shown by the fact that in a resurvey 130 years later, with modern instruments and methods, the position found for the northeast corner of Maryland differed only 180 feet from their position. The original stones for five-mile marks on this line were carved in England from limestone and are still standing, with Lord Baltimore's coat of arms on the Maryland side and the Penn arms on the Pennsylvania side.

The east-west part of the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was for more than 200 years a matter of dispute that was in some respects the most remarkable boundary question with which this country has had to deal. Twice the question went to the Supreme court of the United States, and in one of these suits Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were employed as counsel for Massachusetts. Choate, to illustrate the indefiniteness of certain boundary lines, said before the Massachusetts legislature:

"The commissioners might as well have decided that the line between the states was bounded on the north by a bramble bush, on the south by a blue jay, on the west by a hive of bees in swarming time and on the east by 500 foxes with firebrands tied to their tails."

How boundary lines have changed during the years from the first English settlement to the present time is well illustrated in the case of the state of Virginia. The Virginia Charter of 1609 included the area extending west to the

"South Sea," that is, the Pacific ocean, called Mar del Sur (South Sea) by Balboa in 1513, when he first saw it at a place where the shore line runs nearly east and west. In 1606 no one knew how far away from the Atlantic the "South Sea" was, and some of the other colonies had charters stating the same western limit.

Along the Atlantic coast Virginia extended from a point 200 miles north of Point Comfort to a point the same distance south. So at one time Virginia owned all of what is now North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware and parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.—But in the next century and a half she lost a large part of that territory. The Carolina charters of 1663-1665 took away from her the land south of the present southern boundaries. Lord Baltimore's Maryland colony deprived her of the Chesapeake Bay region. After the Revolution she ceded to the new republic in 1794 the territory northwest of the Ohio river. In 1792, Kentucky was organized as a separate state by her consent and in 1862 when the Civil war rent the nation what is now West Virginia was separated from the mother state.

Indiana is another state which once comprised a vast area, including all of Illinois and Wisconsin, most of Michigan and a large part of Minnesota. Perhaps the largest territory once held by a present state was that of Missouri. In 1812 the name of the territory of Louisiana was changed to territory of Missouri and at the time it included all of the original Louisiana Purchase except the present state of Louisiana. But gradually Missouri, territory and state, was whittled down, losing most of Oklahoma and Arkansas to the latter in 1819 and parts of Texas, Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico to Spain in the same year. In 1834 Missouri lost all of Iowa, and parts of Minnesota, North and South Dakota to Michigan and in 1854 most of Montana, the rest of North and South Dakota, parts of Wyoming and Colorado and all of Nebraska to the latter and to Kansas, when the Kansas and Nebraska territories were organized in that year.

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## Satin by Day and Satin by Night

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



AS TO the fabric which is outstanding at the present moment, it is satin by day and satin by night, which reigns supreme in the mode. The style-wise woman who is seeking to replenish her midseason wardrobe or planning her fall costumes will, if she has not already done so, discover that there is simply no getting away from satin either for sports wear or the formal evening gown or for the popular pajama fashions.

Notwithstanding its aspect of luxury, satin, whether it be white or in pastel colors, owing to the fact that it tubs perfectly, has proven conclusively that it is as practical as it is chic for the making of the sports costume. Which accounts for the enthusiasm with which fashion's followers are turning satoward this season.

Just now it is the sleeveless white or pastel satin tailleur which is making definite appeal. The model to the right in the illustration is typical. Details which intrigue in the styling of this attractive sports suit are square revers, big buttons and a belted waistline for the blouse with a generous pleating giving a proper flare to the skirt.

In many instances the mode is varied with a cunning cape arrangement to take the place of sleeves. The very latest satin sports frocks are intricately seamed after the manner which has so successfully entered into the designing of the evening satin frock.

Later on, and now for that matter, the suit or afternoon frock of black satin will become the theme paramount. If not black then brown satin

will be first choice, for fashion reports are already placing emphasis on browns for fall. Softly tailored effects distinguish the very smart and very wearable costume pictured to the left. This five o'clock ensemble which is of black crepe satin endorses the jacket-suit styling, with draped collar of self-satin. The blouse is of pale pink triple chiffon.

As to satin for the evening frock word from Paris, as in fact from all style centers, reassures us to a continuing its triumphs. We are showing in the miniature panel at the top a lovely formal gown made of rose-ivory satin. The neckline of this charming dress subscribes to the vogue which calls for softly tied bows. These bows which are so casually tied are made a feature throughout the styling of satin modes whether they be "sportsy" or ultra formal.

After you have indulged in a satin sports frock, a satin afternoon dress and a satin for formals, you will be liking satin so well by that time the urge for a satin pajama ensemble will likely follow. The vogue of pajamas for formal evening wear is interpreted in alabaster crepe satin as shown in the other tiny panel. Curved seamings suggest an empire silhouette in the bodice. Shaped inserts in the wide trousers contribute a graceful fullness below the molded blipline. The girldie tied about the modish jacket foretells a trend to short-waist empire lines which seem imminent for fall and winter.

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### SLEEVES ACQUIRE SOME IMPORTANCE

Sleeves are interesting and important enough to write volumes about these days. Every couturier not only has his, or her, own idea about them but the word idea is in the plural where all of them are concerned, says an authority.

They have no one length or type this summer—that is certain. The long and the short of it, according to Paton, goes something like this: Printed silk or crepe from the elbow to the cuffs, fitting the arm rather snugly.

The fullness in the tucking is released after an inch and the ruffle falls to midway between the elbow and the wrist.

This short sleeve is simplicity itself. It strikes the arm when finished halfway between the shoulder and the elbow and has only a three-inch cuff put on very much like a man's shirt cuff, but instead of cuff links the ends that come together are made into tiny pleats.

Maggy Rouff has made a "dancing" sleeve that is delightful. It has a run of six parallel tucks just above the elbow and from there on the under side it falls in cascades almost to the wrist. At the inside of the elbow it is short and lined with white. The white extends further than the outer layer and when the arms are lifted in dancing the effect is everything to be desired.

### Cottons Hold Their Own With Silks and Satins

If you ever had an idea that cotton materials were in any way inferior to silks and satins, you will have to revise your opinion this summer. Sheer fabrics such as organdie, plain or embroidered batiste, and dotted Swiss are used not only for informal evening dresses but for those of the more formal sort. June bridesmaids will wear pastel-toned organdie dresses, and brides will wear fine embroidered batiste. Usually these lighter, sheer cotton materials are worn over taffeta or silk crepe slips, taffeta being the smartest choice for evening; but you may prefer a slip or petticoat of tulle or batiste trimmed with lace edging and insertion.

### New Fall Millinery



A remarkable change in millinery is the message which the first autumn hats carry. The initial chapter of the story has to do with little felt or velvet shapes which are almost too quaint to seem possible in this age and day. They are worn at a tilt which is tantalizing, over one eye and showing one side of the coiffure. Feathers on them, too, either perky little colorful novelties or sweeping ostrich of the most picturesque sort. Speaking in general it is the hat fashions of the second Empire period which is the inspiration for 1931 millinery. Just at present the theme uppermost in the mind of designers is the Empress Eugenie silhouette. Worn at the recent Paris races were any number of cunning chapeaux of the type as shown in the sketches herewith. The little felt in the circle is one of the smart new derbies.

### Red and White and Brown

This is a new alliance of colors which appears again and again in smart costumes. In one instance a frock of brown and white printed silk was accompanied by a red hat and red accessories. In another a brown suit had a red and white scarf and was complemented by a red bag.