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Seventeen Hours.  
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## A BOARDER WHO CAME FOR REST CURE

(By D. J. Walsh.)

MRS. BASSETT was worried. Her best room, the front one with the tiny balcony, was vacant after having been occupied three years by one person. Mr. Patten had gone away and she did not expect to find his like again. As for the room, it might stand empty a long time, and that would be serious at this juncture, for Mrs. Bassett needed every penny she could get now that her young son John was undergoing all that expensive treatment for curvature at the Crittenden hospital.

Mrs. Bassett was small and gray and tired looking, yet she never admitted feeling sad. How could she with all that she had to do? With seven boarders and nobody but Annie Wood to help her a day now and then, she could not stop to think whether her head or her heels ached. She must keep going, for expenses did, and she must keep smiling, for nobody would stay long with a cross-looking landlady.

Now, however, when the kitchen door bell rang the smile into which she instantly adjusted her features was a mere shadow of joy. That ring might mean, and probably did, that somebody with a patent measuring cup or dusting cloth would pounce upon her with his woes. Yet she had to smile just the same, for one never knew, except that prospective boarders always came to the front door.

A young woman was waiting for her, quite a young woman, in a dark blue dress and cape with a gray kimmer collar and a small gray hat. A suitcase, presumably heavy, sat at her feet. Her face was tired and sad, but Mrs. Bassett thought instantly that it was the sweetest face she had ever seen. And her voice matched the face.

"I saw the card in your window," she said. "Room to let? I should like it, please."

"Come in," said Mrs. Bassett. She thought: "Probably she won't want to pay so much, but that is my price."

The young woman looked around, up and down and smiled.

"It is very nice. I will take it, please. And may I have board as well?"

She didn't seem to mind about the price at all. In fact, she didn't seem to mind anything except that she was so extremely glad to have a place to rest in.

At dinner she appeared and took her place quietly. Mrs. Bassett introduced her to the other boarders, who were all there except Mr. Thayer. He didn't appear until after the roast was served.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Bassett," he said in his charming way. "But there was a whole dime that had to be accounted for in order to make the books balance, and we all had to stay."

Mr. Thayer sat next to Miss Jane Wells and spoke to her once or twice. Mrs. Bassett thought: "What a nice-looking couple they would make!" She was fond of Mr. Thayer, who had been with her for two years. She knew that he was just what she looked to be—honest and direct and clean-hearted, one of those healthy, blond young fellows whose characters keep them out of temptation and whose ambition leads them to success.

It was Miss Willows who tried to find out something about Jane Wells. Miss Willows always found out about everybody. She prided herself on being able to size a person up after a half hour's acquaintance. But she could not size up Jane. Her questions were evaded so skillfully that she found herself in the predicament of a person swimming against a strong current—she made endless effort without getting anywhere. Still, it was not in her nature to give up.

Jane Wells, it appeared, must be taken or left as they found her. She had nothing to say for herself. She was there and that was all there was about it. Where she came from or where she was going and when—no body could know. And how she could afford to occupy Mrs. Bassett's best room was perhaps the greatest mystery of all for she did nothing with her time except read and walk and eat and sleep. Each day she grew fairer to behold and each day Roland Thayer looked at her with growing love and admiration.

Two weeks had passed when one day Miss Willows found the clew she had been looking for. Jane Wells was going out with a letter to post and she dropped the letter. Instantly Miss Willows, who was just behind her, snatched it up and before she relinquished it she had seen the address—"Mr. Felix Marvel, with the street number and town, a town not a million miles away. So the fair Jane had an admirer! Well, she must tell Roland Thayer, and she did.

thing she must do of all others—keep on the right side of all the people under her roof.

Miss Willows whispered in every ear. Roland laughed at her. Mrs. Marvey shook her head, Julia Lanning stared, astonished. It didn't seem possible, but Miss Willows must know what she was talking about.

Gradually there came a change toward Jane Wells. A glance, a word, an act revealed it to her. She withdrew into herself and from everybody except Roland Thayer. To him she seemed to turn as if for protection at breakfast, at lunch. But when dinner-time came she didn't appear.

She had gone, Mrs. Bassett said—paid her bill and gone. She had left no word. She had simply stepped back into the oblivion from which she had emerged. Not a single trace was left behind her.

That evening Roland Thayer sought Mrs. Bassett where she sat in her tiny private "den" looking over accounts.

"Do you think Miss Willows had anything to do with Miss Wells' going?" he demanded. He looked gray and haggard and Mrs. Bassett pitied him. The dear boy!

"No, I don't," she answered. "I think she was ready to go anyway. She said two or three weeks when she came."

"What is your idea of it all?" pleaded Roland, gazing upon his landlady with agonized eyes.

"Why—I think she came for a rest cure," Mrs. Bassett replied.

Roland knotted and unknotted his hands.

"I love her," he said. "I don't know where she came from or why. I only know I am going to follow her and find her and win her if she is to be found, unless she is already married."

"Sweet broke out on his temples. "That man whom she wrote to—" He sprang up.

"You are going?" exclaimed Mrs. Bassett.

"Now—to find him. I'll rout him out of his bed. I'll—"

Mrs. Bassett looked up at him gently.

"I know, knowing her, that you will find everything all right," she said.

Hard to Escape From Indian Thief Tracker

In India the great enemy of thieves is the khaji, whose name signifies "searcher" or "tracker" and whose business is to track criminals by their footprints. These trackers are trained to their calling from youth and become exceedingly expert. They are an especial terror to the cattle stealers, who, in the parts of the Punjab adjoining the Indus and other large rivers, were much grazing and carried on, are very plentiful. These match their cunning against that of the tracker but they have to be very clever or to throw him off the scent.

One of their tricks is to catch a buffalo, drive it into the river, and, clinging to its tail, guide it in the way they desire to go. By this means they are quickly carried down the current and leave no telltale footprints. But the ruse is not always successful, for the reason that the tracker thinks nothing of distance and is likely to come upon the tracks farther on, where the thief was forced to leave the stream.

A good tracker, it is asserted, will follow a thief, yard by yard, for a hundred miles and come up with him in the end.

In one instance a burglar was once tracked until the searcher reached the lock-up of a village 80 miles from the starting point. Inside the building was the man he had set out to find. The police of that place had observed a suspicious-looking character walking about carrying a small bundle and had promptly locked him up. An examination of the bundle brought to light jewelry worth several hundred rupees.

In one instance the tracker's skill almost condemned an innocent man. Two sheep belonging to a government official had been stolen and the footprints were found to be those of a man employed to look after the public gardens.

The man was arrested, but when the track was followed up it was found to end opposite the police station, where the skins of the sheep were discovered. As it seemed unlikely that a thief would deposit his booty under the very eyes of the police, a further investigation was made, and it was eventually proved that the sheep had been taken by the police, who, to throw the trackers off the scent, had stolen and worn the gardener's shoes.

Birth of a Tree  
All mature trees and nearly all plants bear flowers for the purpose of reproduction through the formation of seed. To accomplish this there are two essential organs, the pistil and the stamen. The flower includes the seed case, and the stamen bears the pollen, a fine dust, commonly yellow. In contact with the stigmatic surface of the pistil this fertilizes the flower. or, in the gardener's language, sets the seed. These two parts, the essentials of a perfect flower, we usually find in each blossom in the garden, but trees, especially those in the woods, more often have a separate flower for each, a pollen-bearing flower and a seed-producing one.—Washington Star.

Sure  
Film Actor—I rode a very sure-footed horse in my last film.  
Friend—How do you know he was surefooted?  
Film Actor—Well, he kicked me in exactly the same place three times.—Tid Bits.

## CHILD STUDY GROUPS HELD FOR MOTHERS



Entertaining the Children With Stories.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Extension workers among farm women in Illinois have combined with their child study groups for mothers an excellent arrangement whereby children who are brought to the meetings are separately cared for while the mothers are discussing their own problems. Most of these women are not situated so that they can leave the little ones at home, as the trip may be a long one, keeping them away for a whole morning or afternoon. Many of the questions brought up in a meeting devoted to child care and training should not be talked over when the children are present. In the case illustrated the children play together out of doors under the direction of an assistant during good weather, or in winter time, in a second room provided for them in the house where the meeting is held. A regular plan is followed with the children, so that their time is well spent. In the group in the picture, which was taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, the children are telling stories. The little girl sitting next to the leader is keeping the others spell bound with her earnestness.

Meantime, within doors, the range of discussion may include proper diet for children, habit training, care of teeth, dealing with unusual or difficult children, or any of the points that confront the observant and conscientious mother. Exchange of viewpoint and literature on children's welfare, and many other advantages result from these meetings.

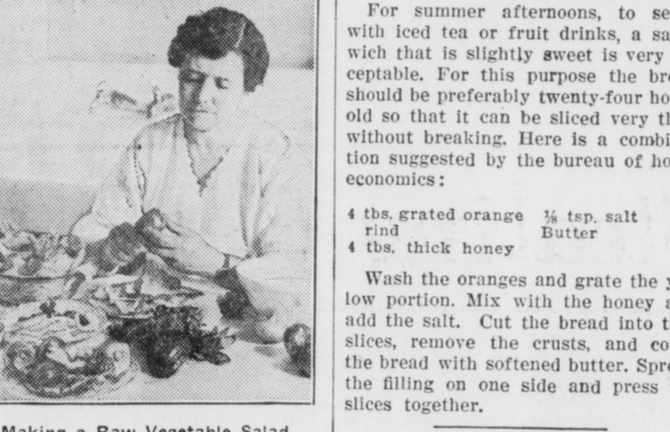
## NEW FLAVORS FOR FRENCH DRESSING

Tang and Zest Is Sure to Be Very Much Appreciated.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If one finds the family getting tired of ordinary French dressing on salad, there are a great many flavors and combinations of seasonings by which it may be varied, says the bureau of home economics. For instance, a little chopped pickle, or crumbled Roquefort cheese, or horseradish, added the last minute to a dressing, give it a tang and zest that will be much appreciated. Make a foundation dressing by the following recipe, and then try adding some of these seasonings singly or in combination: 1 tablespoonful crumbled Roquefort cheese, 2 tablespoonful minced green pepper, 2 tablespoonful finely chopped stuffed olives, 1 tablespoonful chopped pimiento, 1/2 teaspoonful celery seed, 1 teaspoonful horseradish, 1/2 teaspoonful onion juice.

Vinegar need not always be used in making a French dressing. Orange



Making a Raw Vegetable Salad.

or lemon juice, grapefruit juice, tarragon vinegar, and the spices vinegar, are good substitutes for the usual vinegar. Pickles, or fruits, are all good variations of the acid called for in the recipe.

Here are some good salad combinations on which French dressing in different forms may be served: Lettuce and watercress with chopped olives in the dressing, lettuce and dandelion with tarragon or spiced vinegar in the dressing, lettuce and curly endive with horseradish dressing, Romaine and cross with Roquefort cheese dressing, lettuce and cabbage with celery seed dressing, head lettuce, either with Roquefort cheese, onion, celery seed, pimiento, or green pepper in the dressing.

3 tbs. oil 1/2 tsp. salt  
1 or 2 tbs. vinegar, 1/2 tsp. sugar depending on Paprika acidity

Have the oil cold and beat the ingredients with a Dover egg beater until well blended, or place in a wide-mouthed bottle, cork tightly, and shake well before serving.

## Effective Control of Many Poultry Diseases

The most effective control of poultry disease must come through poultry raisers themselves who will employ veterinarians skilled in poultry diseases. Governmental and state action in case of diseases of poultry should aim at the protection of domestic fowls from foreign contagion, to prevent the spread of poultry diseases from state to state, and to eradicate communicable diseases within a state when they appear. Co-operation among states would be advisable, and each state in which poultry raising is important should establish a competent veterinary poultry service which should include poultry research laboratories and competent workers.

## FARM POULTRY

### COCCIDIOSIS CAN BE CONTROLLED

Drugs, no matter how impressive their labels, are of no value in controlling the coccidiosis, chick disease that is fully as bad as its sounds.

The poultrymen who regularly every spring lose chicks from this disease might better put their faith in inexpensive sanitation methods and the feeding of milk to control coccidiosis, according to extension poultry specialists at the Ohio State university.

Scientists at the University of California have these medicines to control coccidiosis: Hydrochloric acid, antichry, a mixture of bichloride of mercury and sulpho-carbates, potassium dichromate, powdered ipecac and bismuth subnitrate. None of the drugs was effective.

"The disease can be controlled," the Ohio specialists say, "by sanitation and by liberal feeding of milk. The milk helps by producing acidity in the ceca and by stimulating rapid growth. The mash recommended by the University of California is this: Forty pounds of dry skim milk, 10 pounds of wheat bran, 30 pounds of yellow corn meal, 20 pounds of ground oats or barley.

"Start feeding this mash as soon as the presence of the disease is determined. Keep the mash constantly before the chicks in hoppers. The essential thing is to get sufficient milk into the chick and to keep the house and surroundings absolutely clean.

"Sick chicks should immediately be separated from healthy ones. Burn the dead ones."

### More Than One Culling Is Essential in Year

Culling hens is the process of removing from the flock the undesirable, the object being to increase the average egg production of the flock and to retain for breeding purposes those hens which possess superior qualities. While the term culling is usually applied to hens during their laying period, successful poultrymen are constantly employing a system of culling, including the eggs selected for incubation, the young stock at broiler size, the pullets just before they go into their winter laying quarters, and the males used as breeders. The greatest emphasis in the past has been placed on the laying flock on the basis that the best producers in the past will naturally be the best producers in the future.

The first requirement for successful culling is the treatment of the flock prior to the culling process. Obviously good hens will appear as culls if they have not received proper rations or care. The most expert will be helpless in determining the relative value of various hens unless the hens have been fed satisfactory laying rations in adequate amounts.

### Egg-Laying Difficulty Is Very Easily Cured

It often happens that a hen has difficulty in laying an egg—probably a particularly large double-yolked one. Such a bird is easily detected. Not only is she to be seen visiting the nest again and again without effect, but she is visibly ill at ease, crouching about with tall down and a generally woe-begone appearance. The quickest way to relieve her is to give her two teaspoonfuls of castor oil (by means of a clean fountain-pen filler), and immediately after to pour into the vent two teaspoonfuls of olive oil. This will inevitably result in the egg being passed within an hour or so.

### Like Old Roosts

Pullets learn to like their roosts in the colony houses and fruit trees. After they have been housed for several weeks the weather may be warm and sunny, and there is a great temptation to turn out the flock for a few more days of exercise on the range. If this is done, and the pullets have any way of returning to their old roosts, they are apt to leave the laying house some evening, and it is a most discouraging job picking them from the trees.

### Corn Is Important

Good yellow corn is very important in mash and scratch feed. Difficulties experienced with coarsely cracked grains have caused some people to not use it as much as would otherwise be the case. When corn is cracked, it should be sifted and the finer parts put into the mash. The remainder should then be used as scratch grain. If fine parts of cracked grain are not fed in the mash, it will not be eaten and will mold on the floors and other damp places.

### Sun Saps Pep

Exposure to the sun turns white plumage yellow, bleaches yellow and buff plumage, robs black feathers of their luster and turns them brown. The sun which puts life into chickens. If given in continuous doses saps their pep and stunts their growth. Ducks suffer even more. Poult's wit. Whether it be a shelter of branches or bur-lap or the living shade of bushes and trees, give the poultry a hiding place from the hot sun during the summer season.

## No Phone Service for Channel Isles

It is impossible to telephone from England to the Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. They have always been in a state of splendid telephonic isolation in spite of the fact that telephone conversations between that country and the United States and other distant countries are going on every day.

This "discovery" was made by a reporter who had an urgent message to convey to Jersey. "We have no telephonic communication at all with the Channel Islands, and we never have had," explained a post office official. "It is possible that lines to Jersey and other places may be a development of the future, but we have none at present." Jersey has a population of 49,494 and Guernsey 40,120.

## Planting in Memory

The memorial tree idea that has been taken up throughout the country under the leadership of the American Tree association lends itself admirably to the Road of Remembrance plan. This should be kept in mind by every tree planter, for if the tree is a memorial tree or the road is a Road of Remembrance, the planting must be of such character that those for whom the trees are planted would be proud of the new beauty given to the world.

## Man-Made Seas

If the Boulder dam of the Colorado river is ever completed as designed it will have a capacity of 26,000,000 acre feet of water. Some of the other great constructions of this character created storage as follows: Gatun dam, 4,410,000; Assouan dam, 1,865,000; Elephant Butte dam, 2,368,000; dam, 4,410,000; Assouan dam, 1,865,000; Almaran dam, 1,318,000.

## Benevolent Silence

"And you were present at Jean's wedding, dear. Who gave the bride away?"

"Oh, nobody said a word!"

Any man who is engaged in business is a fortune hunter.

## Suspension Bridge Action

The action of the suspension bridge is that of a rope spanning between supports; for any load it finds the appropriate curve of equilibrium and is stable in that position. But as the adjustment to varying position of load results from change of curve, the roadway hung from the cable distorts—that is, the bridge is very flexible. It therefore may swing.

## Six of 'Em Wrong

"What are the seven ages of woman?"

"Her real age and six guesses."

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4 1/2 cups raspberry juice, Pexel, 8 cups sugar make 11 glasses of jelly.  
6 cups currant juice, Pexel, 10 cups sugar make 14 glasses of jelly.  
4 1/2 cups grape juice, Pexel, 7 cups sugar make 10 glasses of jelly.

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