

Discovery of Seven More Giant Skeletons In Sonora, Evidence of Race of Supermen

Tucson, Ariz.—New reports of an extinct race of supermen were received by University of Arizona scientists as they completed plans for an expedition to the Mexican state of Sonora in search of the long sought prehistoric giants.

Led by Dr. Byron H. Cummings, dean of the university archaeological staff, the expedition will leave here shortly for Tonichi, Sonora, the last rail settlement on a trunk line that reaches into the country where several giant skeletons already have been found.

Their first quest will be the three skeletons discovered by J. L. Coker, veteran Sonora mining man, in a wild

region approximately 100 miles from Tonichi. Meanwhile, reports from C. H. Smith, another mine operator of long experience in Sonora, strengthened hopes of the scientists that they will find definite evidences of the supposedly mythical race.

Smith said he had come upon seven huge skeletons buried in a cave several miles from the place described by Coker. Smith removed one large bone from a skeleton and took it to an American physician, he said. The physician identified the fossil as a human thigh bone and said that if the remainder of the skeleton was in proportion it must have been more than eight feet in height.

Canada Shows Big Gain in Gold Output

During Period of World Decline Her Production Quadruples

Toronto.—Expectation that Canada within the next year will move up from third to second place among the gold-producing countries of the world was expressed by Hon. Charles McCrea, Ontario Minister of Mines, in a recent address here.

Over a period marked by a steady decline in gold production over the rest of the world, Canada has increased her output from \$8,000,000 to \$33,000,000, and Ontario was responsible for most of the increase he said.

NO OVERPRODUCTION CRY

"Here is one industry against which there is no cry of overproduction. The discovery of a new Kirkland Lake would mean the gravitation of new capital into the province and a great step in the direction of solving the unemployment problem. What better argument can you have for the more intensive survey of the mineral resources of our great North country?" he asked.

The Ignite fields, recently discovered in Northern Ontario, will prove a valuable deposit of fuel for the province, he said, citing the case of Germany, which uses vast quantities of this mineral for fuel both in the production of electric power and for domestic purposes.

The future of Ontario mining was bright. "The Government sees in the mineral possibilities of this province a wonderful source of wealth for the people of Ontario," he said, advising the public not to be discouraged by past lack of success in mining investments.

WELL FITTED TO COMPETE
"Cheap power and a great heritage of raw materials fit Ontario for competition not only in the Dominion, but in the world markets," he said.

Northern Ontario was rivaling Russia and South Africa in the production of platinum, and other rare metals.

The University of Toronto, through the numbers of her graduates in geology, mining engineering and metallurgy, has played a part of the greatest importance in the development of the mineral wealth of the province, he said.

Beans, Sown to Fill Gap Win 1st Prize at Chicago

Belleville.—Because there were not enough tomato plants to fill her plot on a 55-acre truck farm in P. E. County near Port Milford, Mrs. Mary E. Maycock planted a patch of beans—and won the championship in the field bean class at the Chicago Winter Fair.

"Well! I never thought I would win, but I am glad," exclaimed the breathless Mrs. Maycock when congratulations were showered upon her. The prize-winning patch, she explained, was sown out of a crop of beans which she had developed and improved for several seasons, and the seed for which she had originally borrowed from a neighbor.

Pigeon, Hero of British War Forces Dies

Ontario, Cal.—Duke, a carrier pigeon whose valor during the Great War marked him a hero, recently died of old age in the loft of a barn which had been his home for ten years.

Duke flew with the British forces and was tested by fire and gas, surviving two years at the front. He carried messages from the front lines to the rear and made several crossings of the English channel without mishap.

Synthetic Horsehair Is Made From Grass

Perth, W. Aust.—Conversion of grass into synthetic horsehair has been achieved by a special process, the plant used being gullford grass (romulus rosea) a coarse member of the iris family that has hitherto been practically useless. With the assistance of a newly invented machine, this waste product can also be manufactured into high grade paper, and into wheat bags and twine.

WAITING
Gloves out at finger tips.
Socks out at toes.
How'll hang on till Christmas
Goodness only knows.

Another War Predicted By General Ludendorff

Berlin, Germany.—Another great European war in 1932, resulting in the annihilation of Germany, is predicted by General Erich Ludendorff in a pamphlet published recently.

In the 93-page pamphlet, the one-time World War military giant expresses the belief that the war, beginning May 1, 1932, will find Germany, Austria, Hungary, Great Britain and Soviet Russia opposed to France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania.

He visualizes Germany as the battleground of the nations, with her cities razed by air attacks, her civilian population left to their fate and the nation's youth perishing in masses on the battlefronts.

Although he believes the war will last but a few weeks, he imagines Berlin held in a vise-like grip by the enemy forces, who mercilessly drive the fugitives back into the city's confines to die of starvation.

He sees German culture as receiving its death blow and the terrors of the 20 years' war surpassed.

Vorwarts, in commenting on the pamphlet, recalls that Adolf Hitler, at the time of his abortive speech in November, 1932, selected Ludendorff as his minister of war, with the object of organizing a "war of revenge."

Canadian Women Form Own Aeronautic Association

The initial meeting toward the formation of the first branch of the Women's Aeronautic Association of Canada, with headquarters at Vancouver, B.C., was held recently. Mrs. Ulysses Grant McQueen of Beverly Hills, Cal., presided.

Mrs. McQueen, who is founder and vice president of the Women's International Association of Aeronautics, and recently became vice president of the Aero Educational Research Organization of Pasadena, pointed out that by reason of its geographical position, Vancouver was ideally situated for the promotion of all branches of aviation.

Mrs. Charles A. Banks, who became the first charter member of the women's association, has been asked to accept the presidency.

With her husband, who is a mining engineer, Mrs. Banks made an adventurous trip into the interior of New Guinea six months ago, when cannibal camps were encountered. They made a trip inland in a single-motored freight plane.

United States To Lose \$50,000,000 Customer

Moscow.—The Soviet Union will stop its cotton purchases in the United States according to reliable reports here.

The exceptionally good cotton crop, estimated as high as 500,000 tons, is expected to cover domestic needs in so far as types of cotton offered in the United States are concerned. Egyptian and other staples, not yet grown here, will necessarily be imported.

This development means the loss of a \$50,000,000 customer to the American cotton exporters.

Author of "Main Street" Wins 1930 Nobel Prize

Sinclair Lewis, noted United States author, has been voted the Nobel prize in literature, for 1930.

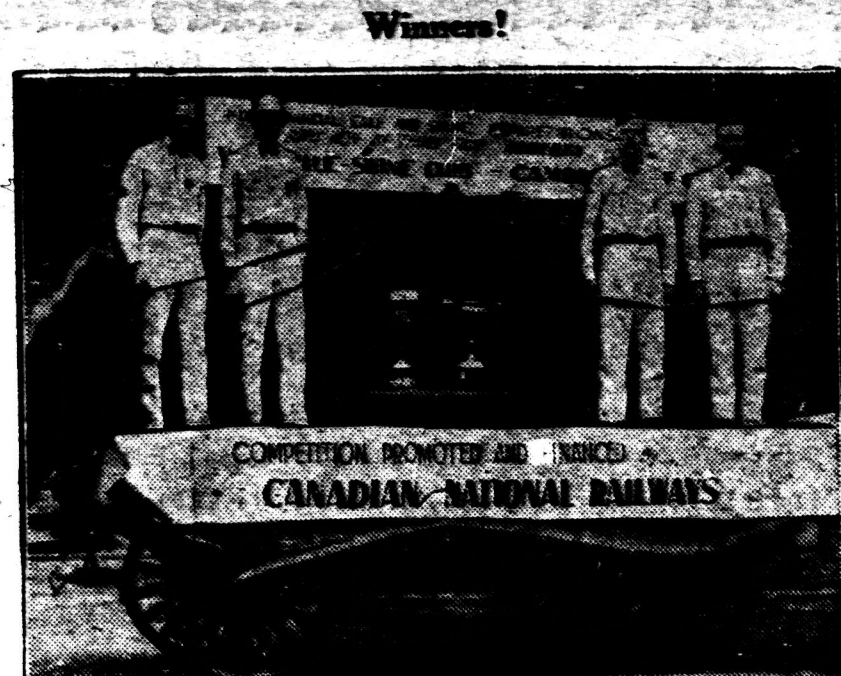
Sinclair Lewis was among United States authors prominently mentioned for the 1930 Nobel prize in literature which this year sets a new record of \$46,350. Theodore Dreiser also was prominently mentioned. Among the best known books of Mr. Lewis are "Main Street," published in 1920 which brought him into international notice; "Babbitt" in 1922, "Arrowsmith" in 1925, and "Elmer Gantry" in 1927.

Award For Canadian Scientist

E. M. Kindle, chief of the division of paleontology, Dominion Department of Mines, is the recipient of an award by the United States National Research Council. It is announced at Ottawa. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Kindle's geological investigations.

White Foxes Driven South

The Pas, Man.—White foxes, the most prized quarry of northern trappers, have been seen 50 miles from this northern Manitoba centre. Scarcity of caribou in the barren lands is believed to have driven them south in search of food.



Four boys from Vegreville Swine Club and Camrose Calf Club, Alberta, who won first prizes in stock judging at Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, winning Canadian National Railways' Dominion championship awards.

International League To Prevent Cruelty

That animals are coming into their own in all parts of the world is clearly indicated by items in foreign papers showing the increased interest of governments, churches, educational institutions and boards, as well as the rank and file of ordinary citizens. A clipping from an English paper shows the trend of thought along this line in France.

"Paris.—An international committee for the protection of animals has been formed on the initiative of M. Louis Lepigne, legal adviser to the Society for the Protection of Animals. "Qualified jurists represent all the Great Powers on the committee, which lays down that animals should not be legally regarded as inanimate objects, only protected by a sentiment of self-respect on the part of their owners, but as living creatures having legally defined rights on the same basis as man himself.

"The monthly bulletin of the committee publishes regularly the decrees, verdicts, and other matters bearing on the rights of animals. Various recent rulings are cited.

"In Belgium it is forbidden to blind song birds, and rabbit hutchers must be sufficiently high for the rabbit to stand on its hind feet. In Spain, the land of bull fights, punishment may be meted out to those who incite animals to fight, who throw stones at dogs and cats, and who tie objects to them for amusement, and to those who pick live poultry.

"The Republic of Lebanon prohibits the utilization of female animals for strenuous labor while feeding their young, and in Poland those who treat animals cruelly may be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, it being specified that by animal is also meant poultry, birds, fish, reptiles and insects.—Reuter."

Truckloads of Bees Lent To Pollenate Orchards

Saranac Lake, N.Y.—Roscoe J. Smith, resident of the hamlet of Streetroad, in Essex County, is the proprietor of an unusual business. His apiary, one of the largest in the state, is used in other ways than merely producing honey.

Every year he lends truckloads of bees to the owners of the great apple orchards in the Champlain Valley when the thousands of trees are in blossom. The orchard owners want the bees for the purpose of pollination, while the owner of the bees reaps a great harvest of honey as the result of the activities of his workers in the apple blossoms. During this year Smith's bees made more than six tons of honey.

Montana Sells 500,000 Turkeys

Billings, Mont.—Turkey culture has grown to be a profitable industry in Montana. It was started as a means of checking grasshopper hordes which threatened crops. More than 500,000 birds will be shipped to Eastern markets during the winter season.

Apollo Statue Is Found at Rome

Excavation, Spurred by Hope of Coins, Reveals Art Treasure

Pompeii, Italy.—Spurred on by discovery of a fortune in ancient Roman gold objects buried for more than 18 centuries under the lava of old Vesuvius, archaeologists are pushing on to additional finds.

One of them is a polychromatic statue of Apollo and another a fresco of surpassing beauty. Both of them were in the same ancient house at No. 4 Via Abbondanza, hidden since A.D. 79, when Vesuvius destroyed this ancient city.

A crew under the direction of Prof. Maiuri have now brought the porch and peristyle of the house into light. It is near the place where they recently found two pictures, one tragic masks, leading to the belief that at this was the house of a patrician family in which priceless treasures would be found.

Quiet Hands

A deepness peace was on her sleeping face;
With what she found in generous
Death she seemed
Well satisfied as if it had fulfilled
All that her faith unerringly had dreamed.

But it was not her face that held me there;
It was the strange, strange quiet of her hands.
Those hands that Life had filled with endless tasks,
That had accomplished manifold demands;

That so unselfishly had ministered
To her large brood and made their dwelling place
A fostering and a well-ordered home
Meet to reflect love and receive God's grace.

The unaccustomed quiet of her hands
O'erwhelmed me as no other taken will;
What guardian for her toil lay in their clasp
That they were thus content to be so still?
—Adelaide P. Love, in the Chicago Tribune.

THE MONKEY'S DILEMMA
When Miss Giraffe with sly intention
Stands beneath the mistletoe;
Mr. Monk has no invention
By which he can a kiss bestow.

HAPPY DAYS
The janitor is courteous now.
The bellboy, too.
Obsequious is the barber's bow
When he gets through
His fussing o'er your raven hair.
—On every side
You meet with truly loving care
Love makes a man think of diamonds,
and marriage makes him think of clubs.

Eskimo Belles



These Eskimo belles are entered in beauty contest organized by Hudson Bay trading post at Baker Lake to choose "Miss Northwest Territories" who will be awarded coveted looking glass as prize.

Over-Eating in Good Times May Explain Appendicitis Increase

The increasing menace of appendicitis to modern city dwellers is emphasized in a recent report of Dr. G. F. Jackson, Medical Officer of Health of the city of Toronto. In 1915, Dr. Jackson's figures show, deaths from appendicitis in Toronto averaged between six and seven in each 100,000 of the population. By 1919 this rate had increased to about 12 per 100,000, and in 1929 it was over 17 per 100,000. Death rates from this disease in 1928 and 1927 were even a little higher than in 1929, so that the bad record of last year cannot be considered an isolated accident. Statistics from other cities disclose a similar situation, recent increases of this disease being too great, health experts believe, to be explained

as due to better diagnosis so that all cases of appendicitis now are recorded properly instead of being called pneumonia poisoning or cholera morbus as some probably were in former generations. The medical profession is confronted, Dr. Jackson and many other experts believe, with the problem of discovering why appendicitis really is growing commoner. Dr. Jackson proposes no theory but one was urged recently in Germany by a Dr. Heile. This is that appendicitis may be due to retention of alkaline fluid in the appendix and that this retention is encouraged by eating too much food, especially too much meat. On this idea the recent increase of appendicitis in city populations might be blamed on increased over-eating and high living.

1930 Boy Called Better Average Than 1910 Type

Though Slangier and More Lawless, He Gets Medals for Health and Brains

St. Louis.—The average boy of 1930 is an improvement over the same composite lad of twenty years ago, but he breaks more laws, has to use slang to make himself understood, is healthier, brainer and more polite, in the opinion of R. K. Atkinson, educational director of the Boys Club Federation of America.

Atkinson is one of several hundred "boy experts" attending the International Boys' Work Council conference here. He has studied boys for twenty-five years.

The averageboy of today reads more "trash" because there is more trash published, but prefers articles on mechanical contrivances and invention to "Wild West" hair-raisers, he believes. Some of his other beliefs are that:

The modern boy's hero is Lindbergh because Lindbergh embodies the same adventurous traits as did Theodore Roosevelt, the hero in 1910.

He wants a "white-collar" job, thinks a college education is a right rather than a privilege, and doesn't care much about being a policeman or a farmer.

He shows more sincere respect for his parents, partly because they don't force him to. His parents are less dominating.

He dresses better—has two suits to one in 1910. He shines his shoes more often and keeps his hair brushed.

He isn't so inclined to run away from home, because he has more interests, and his parents give him more freedom.

He breaks more laws, if he lives in a city, because there is less room for play and there must be an outlet for his desire for adventure.

He swears as much, but only to relieve tension, and probably uses more slang; in fact, must use it to be understood by his comrades.

He has fewer chores to do. He is more mature, intellectually but has fewer responsibilities. He is more sophisticated.



She: Tommy, what are you going to give me for Christmas?
He: I'm going to give you the air until after Christmas.

Laughter is merely a smile set to music.

Australia To Send 100 Farmers to '32 Regina Grain Show

In Addition Delegation Will Study Canadian Agricultural Methods

Winnipeg.—A party of 100 Australian farmers, who will tour Canada in 1932, intend to make the world's grain exhibition and conference to be held at Regina, Sask., during that year the main attraction of their visit. Announcement is made by officials of the exhibition that a tour of 100 farmers from "down under" is now being arranged by the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of New South Wales, under whose auspices the party will attend the grain show.

The farmers' and Settlers' Association of New South Wales is the chief producers' body in the commonwealth, and the party of farmers will be headed by H. J. Stevens, editor of "The Land," official publication of the organization.

It is planned to have the party visit Regina during the period of the exhibition and also to take advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted with Canadian agricultural methods.

These Australian farmers are desirous of gaining an insight into the work being done by departments of agriculture, provincial and Dominion, and of studying the methods and activities of Canadian experimental farm systems. For these reasons arrangements will be made by which the party will visit as many as possible of the twenty-six experimental farms in Canada and the 160 illustration stations operated by the federal agricultural department, as well as many of the experimental stations and agricultural colleges under the control of the various provincial departments.

Air Chauffeurs Now Called For in England

London.—A new occupation, that of aerial chauffeur, is springing up as a result of people of means buying private aeroplanes. There are two classes of private owners—those who fly themselves and those who have a pilot-chauffeur to fly for them. Even some of the former like to have a pilot-chauffeur to look after the machine and fly to any particular place to pick them up.

The first man to own an airplane who he did not fly himself is believed to have been the late Captain Townesend, who used a luxurious Handley-Page-Napier for traveling throughout Europe with his staff. He was but the forerunner of many, and there are now nearly fifty private owners in Britain who employ air chauffeurs. Advertisements are constantly appearing in the papers for pilot-chauffeurs, who are drawn largely from the non-commissioned pilots of the Royal Air Force as they leave the service.

More Modern Buildings Proposed for Farms

Chicago.—Architects have concentrated on designing for the city home builder, but the farmhouse has been forgotten and "hoosier" has been established in the same kind of stall for centuries.

That, said Henry Giese, of the Iowa State College, before the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, is not as it should be.

Little was done to improve farm structure, he said, because the architectural profession was not particularly interested and the farmers lacked the ability to conduct their own research and improve the type of farm buildings.

He recommended that state experimental stations and the United States Agricultural Department undertake a program of improving farm structures.

French Manufacture Fog To Hide Troop Movements

Lille.—The French War Office has succeeded in producing a cheap artificial fog which will be extremely useful in time of war to hide troop movements.

The manufactured fog is obtained by pouring water upon chalk, fuming sulphuric acid and certain tar products. First experiments produced a light fog, but now it is reported the War Office has succeeded in manufacturing a dense fog.

The experiments have been carried out near here.