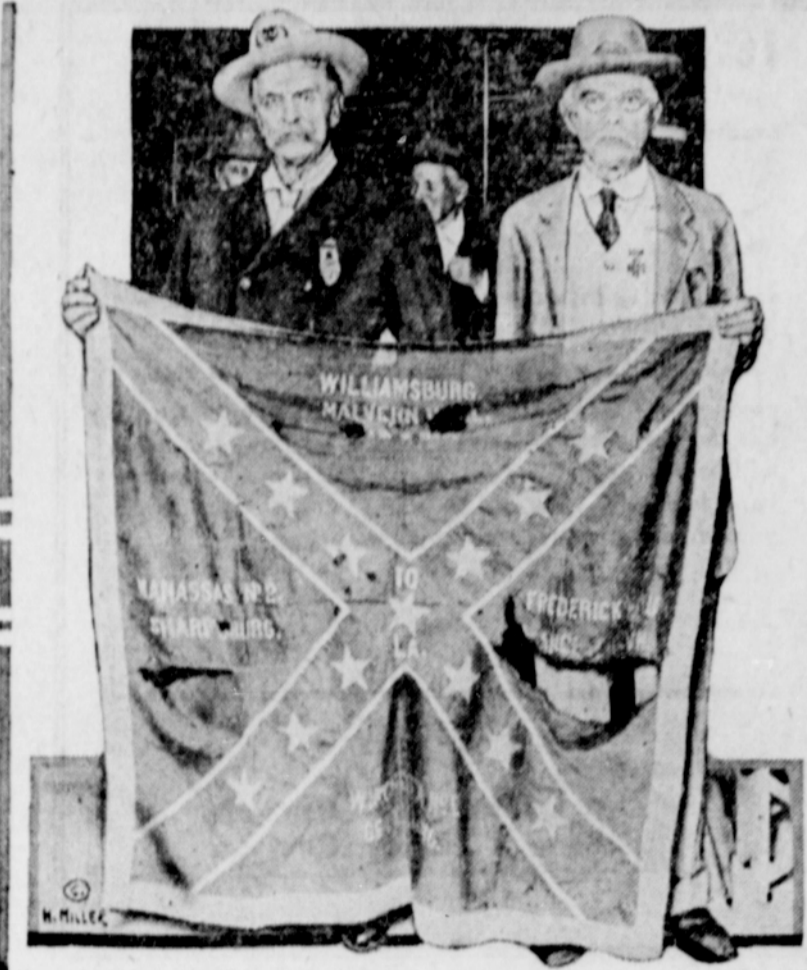


## "Tigers" Get Their Old Flag Back



Ire R. Wildman, cousin of the man who captured it (left), and Capt. J. A. Harral, New Orleans Confederate veteran, seen holding the flag of Louisiana's Tenth regiment of the Civil war, which was returned to its native state by representatives of its Connecticut captors. Riddled by bullets of a dozen battles and torn in two places by cannon balls, but remarkably well preserved because of reverent care bestowed upon it by its captors for sixty years, the flag of the "Louisiana Tigers" came home.

## Sheep Thrive in Red River Valley

### Farmers Learn Flocks Are Paying Propositions.

Washington.—Farming in North Dakota and western Minnesota is in a transition stage between grain growing and diversified production, and the farmers are making sheep a paying proposition in the transition process. Sheep have been added on hundreds of North Dakota and western Minnesota farms in the last few years. They have added materially to net farm incomes, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Information gathered by the department indicates that sheep can be profitably included in farm enterprises on most of the farms in the Red River valley of North Dakota and Minnesota, and indeed throughout North Dakota, with the exception of the southwestern one-third of the state.

Sheep raising in this area in 1924 was profitable, according to an investigation made by the department in co-operation with the North Dakota Agricultural college. Returns from 190 flocks and as many farms were analyzed. Even though it is usually unwise to start in the sheep business when it is at the peak of prosperity, this should not deter the farmers in this area from starting with sheep in a small way because sheep are especially well adapted to this area and can make a profit at much lower prices for wool and lambs than now prevail. It is declared.

**Industry on the Increase.**  
Market conditions have favored sheep raisers in the last few years. Since 1922, wool and lambs have commanded prices well above the pre-war level. As a result, the sheep industry is on the increase in most parts of the United States. Sheep are displacing cattle to some extent on the range. There is a strong tendency to increase sheep in many farm sections, and the demand for feeding and breeding stock has been such as to put the price of feeder lambs much closer than usual to the price of fat lambs. There is a slight tendency throughout the world to expand sheep production in response to higher prices for sheep products. Few countries, however, have much room for expansion in sheep raising except at the expense of other farm enterprises.

Some important conclusions are drawn by the department from its study of the 190 flocks previously mentioned. The investigation showed, for example, that size is an important factor in determining the income from sheep raising. On these Minnesota and North Dakota farms the income from flocks of sheep increased very nearly in the same ratio as the size of the flocks increased. Thus, from flocks containing 50 sheep each the profit in 1924 was \$204, while from flocks of 150 sheep each a profit of \$724 was realized.

These profits were figured after making allowances for all costs, including interest on the investment in the flocks. Not only did profit per head increase with the size of the flocks, but production costs, both for lambs and wool, decreased.

An important point noted by the investigators is that 55 per cent of the small flocks received attention at lambing time. In the case of large flocks only 6 per cent received inadequate attention at this critical period. The result is shown in percentages of lambs lost. In the case of the smallest flocks the percentage was 12.7, compared

with only 3.9 per cent in the largest flocks. Apparently the reason for this condition is that farmers with small flocks do not like to take the necessary time to care for their sheep in the lambing season, whereas farmers with large flocks know it will pay them.

**Effects of Good Care.**  
Accurate records of losses at lambing time were not available in all cases. It is therefore believed the beneficial effects of good care were really greater than these figures indicated. The production costs and net profits from these investigations show that every lamb saved at lambing time meant \$8 or \$10 more income in the flock, with very little additional costs.

Though labor made up only 18 per cent of the production costs in these sheep enterprises, it was one of the most important factors affecting the profitability of the business. In winter less than one hour a day sufficed to care for a large flock. Little attention was likewise necessary during the summer. In the critical lambing period, however, the labor requirements were relatively large and were adequately met on farms the operators of which were in a position to hire their field labor and devote their own attention to their sheep. For flocks of from 50 to 150 head, one man's full time was necessary in the lambing season. For larger flocks extra help was required for a period of from two to four weeks.

Sweet clover was the principal pasture crop provided. This plant makes excellent pasture, but has a tendency to cause "bloat." Study of the causes and preventives of bloat from sweet clover is necessary, says the department, because even men who handle their flocks in the most approved manner have losses from bloat. Nevertheless, the total losses from bloat were only 1 per cent of the total number of sheep in the breeding flocks. In a few

## Chicago Child Cruelly Punished



Officer Frank McMemamin of Chicago and Marjorie Elizabeth Neher, six years old, the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Neher, who was found with her hands imprisoned in crude wooden stocks and with the additional torture device of a wire about her neck. The Neheres were arrested.

## Walks Across Country Searching for Parents

Newark, N. J.—Does anyone know the whereabouts of Billy Hunter's mother and father?

Anyone who has information of them will put joy into a real boy's and heart and give him a chance to settle down instead of prowling the country hunting for every nook and cranny for the parents he never knew.

Billy just stopped off at Newark with Teddy, his pal, a happy-go-lucky, brave little fox terrier.

He was placed in St. Michael's asylum in Jersey City when he was two. That was eighteen years ago. Until he was fourteen he was shifted about to fourteen other asylums and homes. All trace of his parents was lost.

Four years ago he set out in search of them and has not stopped since. He remembers his mother's maiden name was Agnes McHugh and that his father's name was Andrew Hunter.

## LATIN PUZZLE IS FOUND IN ARIZONA

### Discovery Arouses Curiosity of Philologists.

Chicago.—Arizona has given American scholars the year's best crossword puzzle in Latin, dating back ostensibly to the Eighth century and inscribed on mysterious lead swords, spearheads and crosses. The puzzle has been referred by the University of Arizona to Prof. Charles H. Beeson, scholar of the classics at the University of Chicago, who is versed equally in secret codes and the broken lore of Roman Carthage.

These facts were announced at a meeting of the Midway Graduate Classical club, which Professor Beeson addressed, telling Chicago students for the first time the inside story of a recent discovery in the Southwest of ancient Latin writings which are attracting attention among philologists and excavators.

Professor Beeson has verified the conclusions of Prof. Frank Fowler at the University of Arizona and made new observations of the Latin inscriptions. Imprints of the writings and blue print outlines of the crosses, unearthed by chance near Tucson, are being studied by Professor Beeson.

The oldest inscription bears the date of 750, laboriously marked on the lead surface of the cross in Latin. The next oldest dates back to 900. One cross, on which has been inscribed incoherent phrases of a religious nature, begins with two Latin words, "Ab Ord," which Professor Beeson explains, means "Out of the egg," and has no logical bearing on the rest of the translation. Continuing with this particular piece, he found frequent reference to Jacob, Israel and Theodoros, the latter being obviously irrelevant.

A typical inscription reads in translation: "With the help of the Lord, Jacob reigns with strong hand according to the custom of his ancestors. Say unto the Lord, May his fame live forever."

Professor Fowler informed Professor Beeson that the crosses, swords and spearheads were buried not less than a century ago. The writings revealed nothing of the identity of the author, Professor Beeson said. They may have been written by some Spanish priest who wanted to write his own epitaph, or the instruments may have been lost by wandering Spanish adventurers who picked them up in Europe.

localities the loss from dogs and coyotes was serious.

A valuable by-product of the sheep industry in Minnesota and North Dakota was found to be in its value in controlling weeds.

## Tapir Nuisance in Zoo on Board Ship

### Takes Fancy to Carpenter Who Dislikes Species.

New York.—An unusually large and valuable collection of rare birds and beasts from the Upper Amazon arrived in New York from Para and Pernambuco.

The collection arrived in charge of Philip Schuman, who had spent five months, and had employed six hundred Indians in bringing it together.

The gems of the collection are a Moracaja jaguar, a beast about the size of a fox-terrier, with a curious mark on its forehead resembling a Chinese laundry ticket; three allinkers, large birds the size of pheasants, with a unicorn-like spike on their heads and sheathed spikes on their shoulders for offensive purposes; a rare and very valuable yellow parrot, a white marmoset four inches long, and a three-year-old tapir, the size of a Shetland pony, very affectionate.

The collection also includes 44 monkeys, 19 macaws, 22 marcos ducks, 9 maracas, 6 garsas, 9 kutios, 3 antas, 26 parrots, 3 jacamees, 5 mutuns, 5 alligators, 8 snakes, including a fifteen-foot boa-constrictor; 3 owls, 21 land turtles, 1 gwara, 1 three-toed web-footed giant Brazilian waterhog, which resembles a highly magnified guinea pig, and 9 anteaters.

The entire collection was housed on the forward hatch and covered by a canvas tarpaulin. This unusual disposition of such a perishable cargo was explained by Capt. Walter Denson as due to the light cargo and the attitude of the crew.

### A Royal Feast of Nuts.

"Except for a little rubber and the animals the only cargo aboard was 500 tons of Brazil nuts. If we had struck any sort of a sea the cargo would have shifted, the animals would have broken loose and, let alone the job of recapturing them, would have feasted royally on Brazil nuts from Para to Sandy Hook.

"We tried to have the animals housed in the forecastle, but the crew objected.

"So the only alternative was to put them on the forward hatch, which we did. There was room for all but the tapir. At first the chief officer tried to have the beast stowed separately in the carpenter's shop. But the latter came to me and requested to be put in Irons.

"It ain't Christian," was all he would say. Alf Moore was his name, and he said he had lost a cousin in Australia from the kick of a tapir. "It's ori right for 'im to sye that the beast's gentle," Moore declared, "but all I know is that you'll 'ave to put me in the brig for mutiny afore I ships with that bloodthirsty reptile."

"The worst of it was that the tapir seemed to have taken a fancy to Alf. We made him fix the cage on top of the others, surrounded by the anteaters and the waterhog to steady it. But every time the ship rolled the cage swayed, and no amount of staying could make it fast. All the time Alf was working, the tapir kept wriggling his nose at him and uttering low whistles of affection. But Alf took no notice.

"All went well until two nights out from New York we struck a nasty little sea crossing the Gulf stream. Alf felt hungry along toward midnight and stole aft to the galley to brew a mug of hot tea on the sly. As he passed the tapir the beast gave a mournful cry of recognition, but Alf hurried on.

**Frightened by the Tapir.**  
"A bit later the chief engineer, Mr.

## Cuban Diggers Find Many Relics of War

Havana.—Relics of Cuba's past are being constantly brought to light through exploration or preparation for new buildings.

In Maceo park, now near the center of the city, but years ago some distance from the city walls, workmen uncovered a store of hand grenades and war material believed to have been buried about the time of the ten years' war in the '60s.

Repairs to the old Santa Clara convent, completed in 1643, brought discovery of a secret tunnel which led to a catacomb in which more than 100 skeletons were discovered. Near Majagua a farmer discovered a lump of wax in a hollow tree. He cut it open and found inside a revolver perfectly preserved, gold-mounted and carved. It was of a model popular in the United States about 1865.

Brand, spied something moving against the crack of light by the galley door. Thinking to play a joke on Chips, who had got so he couldn't bear to have tapirs spoken of in his presence, he sung out, "Look out, the tapir's broken loose!"

"Oh Gawd! the tapir!" Alf yelled, and dove into the lazareet and barricaded the door.

"Word passed that the tapir was loose, and eight men and the bosun began hunting it in the dark. It was dirty weather, the old ship rolling, she was so light, all the birds and animals squalling and jabbering, the jaguar meowing like a chorus of tomcats, and the anteaters giving shrill cries.

"The men carried no lantern, and there was one nasty moment when two of the crew tackled the bosun—he was a Bristol man, and they came from Cardiff. They handled him a bit

## Safety Rules in Electric Storms

### Student of Lightning Says, "First Get Under Cover."

Milton, Mass.—About this season, as the old almanacs used to say, expect thunder storms. Inevitably they bring danger to human life, but the hazard can be diminished considerably if the advice of men who have made a thorough study of the electrical discharges of the atmosphere is followed.

One of these experts is Alexander G. MacAdie, director of the Blue Hill observatory and professor of meteorology at Harvard university. In the little building on the wind-swept summit of Blue Hill, the highest point in eastern Massachusetts and in the midst of the Blue Hill forest reservation, he has spent many years in watching and analyzing the action of the elements.

**Studies Thunder Storms.**  
He has made a special study of thunder storms and some time ago he

## WEDS ONE MAN THRICE



Mrs. Nola Eads Austin of Miami, Fla., has just married Arthur Austin of Jacksonville, Fla., for the third time. She says if they cannot make a go of their married life this time she is through.

roughly, and it didn't make matters any better when they explained that they had mistaken him for the tapir. "Finally, the chief took a hand, and found the tapir in the galley. Only it wasn't the tapir after all. It was the four-inch white marmoset."

"One of the parrots was dying and its mate set up such a jabber that the marmoset could not stand it. He didn't like living with parrots anyway and was nearly crazy from the smell of the Brazil nuts in the hold.

"The marmoset had crept out of the basket and found its way forward to the galley. When the chief found it had just finished a piece of biscuit and jam the doctor had been eating and was swearing horribly because it had burned its nose in the doctor's tea. "Come on out!" the chief called. "We've got it!"

"So Alf crawled out of the lazareet. "Here's your tapir!" said Mr. Brand, pointing to the little chap, who was trying to bite the edge off one of the chief's brass buttons.

"Alf looked at it. "Strike me pink!" was all he would say then. But the men said later that the language he used forward was horrid."

formulated a set of suggestions to help people take care of themselves during such disturbances. Since that time, he says experience has borne out the value of these suggestions and science has not developed any new means of safeguarding a person against lightning discharges.

**Get under cover.** is his first rule. If you can't do that, lie down. About ten lightning flashes in a hundred come down to earth in a straight line, and the person who stands out in the open when such flashes are seen, invites trouble. But getting under cover doesn't mean seeking shelter beneath a tree because that will bring you in the direct line of discharge, and Professor MacAdie says more people are killed by lightning in this way than probably any other.

**Cut Out Radio.**  
The doorway of a barn or a window near a chimney also are dangerous places to stand, because lightning follows to some extent any draft of air, especially warm air. When the flashes are heavy or numerous, keep away from chimneys, trees, flagpoles or metal clotheslines, and cut out your radio. You are safer indoors than out. The probability of a person in an ordinary residence building being struck, says Professor MacAdie, is very slight, and dwelling houses in city blocks are virtually safe. He defends the lightning rod, once so popular, but now largely fallen into disuse, asserting that if a house is provided with good lightning rods there is little to fear.

## Mexico City Crimes Average 102 Per Day

Mexico City.—Barred from police headquarters because, they assert, their papers published the truth about crime in the capital in April and May, police reporters on the leading papers have devoted their efforts to outside investigation.

As a result, they claim to have proofs that, during the early days of May, the crime average reached 102 cases daily.

Investigation of records at the prosecuting attorney's office has disclosed, according to El Universal, that 30,000 cases are assigned annually to the penal courts. During the first trimester of 1924, it is stated, there were 2,267 cases of assault, resulting in injury, and 1,272 of robbery.

Statistics secured at the federal district penitentiary and the Belen and municipal jails, the same paper asserts, show that 70,914 persons were either detained or imprisoned in these institutions during 1924.

Ninety-five per cent of those held for infractions of the penal and civil codes, it is declared, go unpunished.

## Not Tamed by His Many Years



Jonathan Foulk, one hundred and seven years old, admits he likes the ladies. Foulk was born in Marion, Iowa, 107 years ago last December 3, and is now going to the Old Soldiers' home at Danville, Ill. He owes his good health to eating corn bread, always working out of doors and walking at least seven miles a day. He said: "I never smoked, chewed, drank or got mad, but I like the ladies. The modern flapper is foolish, to my way of thinking." He is shown here telling Martha Lindeberg a funny story.