

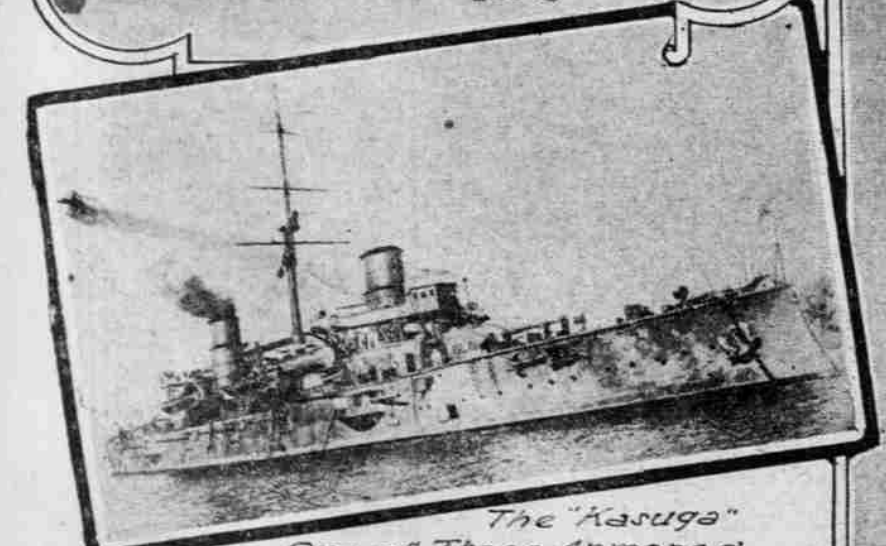
VARIED TOPICS OCCUPY LIMELIGHT IN WORLD-WIDE NEWS



Grace Riopelle
Underwood



Fishing
Through
Ice.
Bain Service
Photo



The "Kasuga"
One of Three Armored
Cruisers Which Japan is Sending to
Suez to Protect Her Commerce.
Bain News Service Photo

ALBERT BESNAUD'S allegorical painting, "Peace," lent by the French government for exhibition here to raise funds for the widows and children of French artists killed in the war, is missing. The painting, which is valued at \$200,000, was insured for \$20,000 and disappeared from the French line pier in New York, where it was received December 17 on the steamship Espanagne. The canvas is 26 feet high and 18 feet wide. It was the property of the French government and was the gift of France to the International Peace Palace at The Hague.

An interesting scene on board the Oscar II was the presentation of the International trade flag by Mrs. Joseph Peis, the widow of the noted single tax advocate and philanthropist, to Henry Ford.

The Kasuga is one of the three armored cruisers which Japan is sending to Suez to protect her commerce. The Kasuga is of 7700 tons, and makes 29 knots an hour. The other ships being sent to Suez are the Chitose and the Tokiwa.

Grace Riopelle, an actress who was made widow by a Zeppelin raid on London, arrived at New York aboard the steamship St. Paul December 29 with her two young sons, Foster and James. Her husband died as the result of an attack by Zeppelins in the neighborhood of the Gaiety Theater. In private life she is an American, appearing last in "Tonight's the Night." Her name is Mrs. James Blakely. Her husband had

heart trouble and died as a result of the shock.

Sailing on skates is a favorite diversion this winter at Red Bank, N. J. It is as exciting a winter sport as there is and full of danger.

Fishing through the ice is one of the favorite sports of Minnesota and other Northern states. A hole is cut in the ice and the fisherman sits all day with his line in his hand waiting for bites.

Among the places visited by the Ford peace party was the Homenkollen at Christiansia on top of the Homenkollen Mountain, 2000 feet high. The delegates were guests of the hotel.

DIME OFFERED FOR PAPA

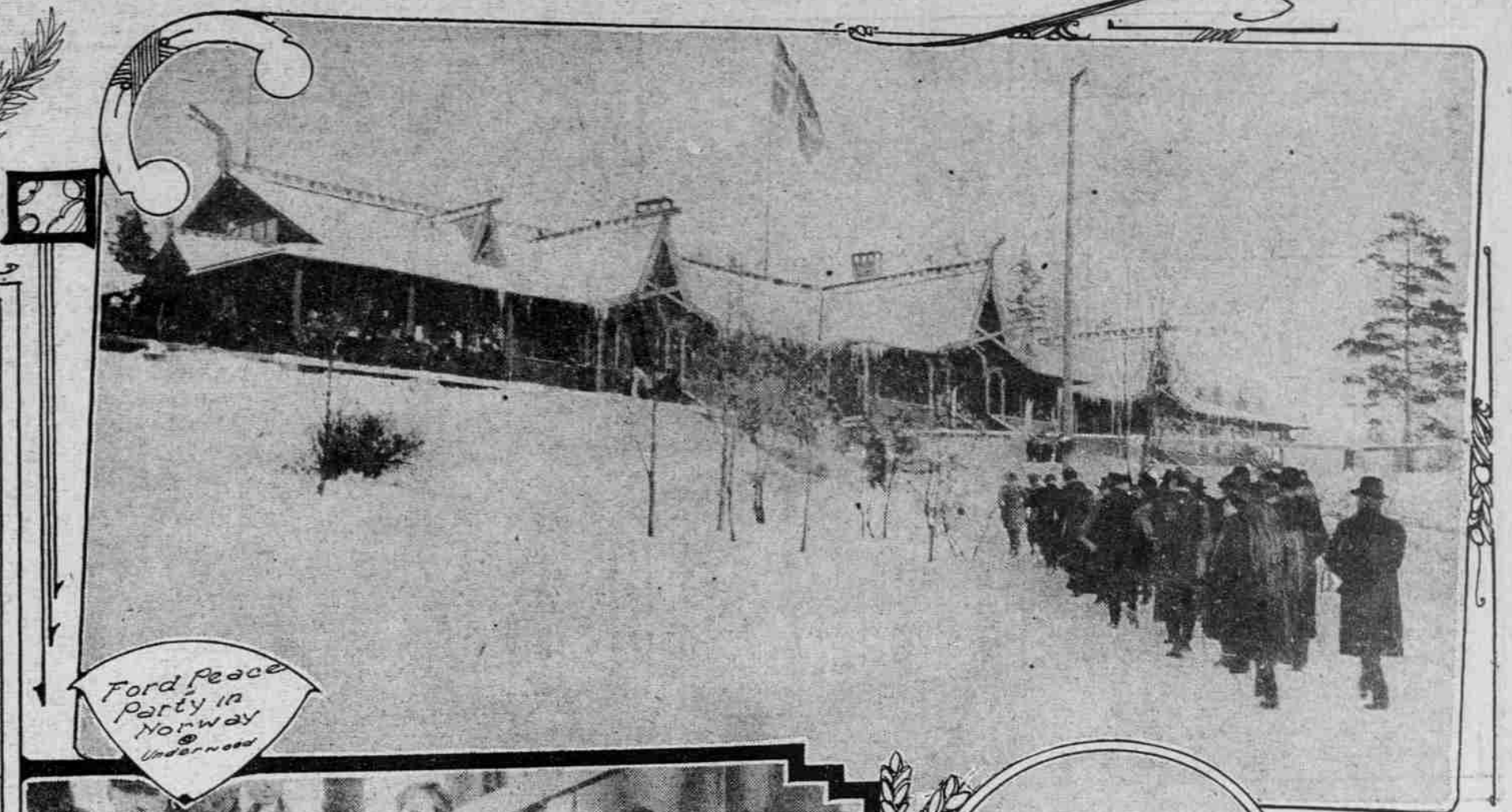
Lat. 3. Happy in New Home, Wants

Another to Share Joy.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—Charlie, a 5-year-old ward of the Children's Bureau of the Associated Aid Societies, was placed in a comfortable home at Dauphin more than a month ago.

John Yates, secretary of the aid organization, called recently to see how Charlie was getting along. Blissful with the joys of Santa Claus, he chattered incessantly about his home and the kindness shown him. As Yates was about to go Charlie edged up to him and handed over 10 cents, his entire capital.

"I want you to buy a papa and mamma for another little boy," he lisped. "You bought me nice ones."



Ford Peace
Party in
Norway
Underwood



Trade Flag
Presented
to Ford Peace
Ship.
Underwood



Peace Painting is Missing. Underwood Photo



Ice Sailing
Bain News Photo

RULES OF MINERS ARE RECOGNIZED IN LAW

Policy of Federal Government Is to Keep From Disposition Under Other Acts Lands Containing Minerals, Reserved From Grant Tracts.

BY EARL C. ARNOLD,
Professor of Law, University of Idaho.
THE history of the emigration to the California gold fields after the discovery of gold in 1848 is familiar to all who live in the West. Those pioneers who came West at that time to prospect found no law under which they could take mining claims. Nor did Congress enact any legislation until 1866.

During those 18 years ore was extracted and mining claims located under rules which the miners themselves formulated. It is surely a tribute to the fine, aggressive spirit of the prospector that for so many years he could make his own laws by which he could extract ore with so little difficulty as he did.

Not only did he make his own rules for governing his rights during those 18 years, but when Congress did get ready to pass mining legislation it expressly recognized as law the rules of miners not in conflict with that act. So to a great extent our mining laws today are the same as compiled as regulations by the sturdy prospector who came to the West almost 70 years ago.

The policy of the Federal Government always has been to keep from disposition under other acts lands containing minerals. The first act passed by Congress in 1866, and still in force, provided that "in all cases lands valuable for minerals shall be reserved from sale, except as otherwise expressly directed by law."

Minerals are reserved from railroad grants, school grants and townships. When legislation was enacted for National forests Congress provided that: "Nor shall anything herein prohibit any person from entering upon such forest reservations for all proper and lawful purposes, including that of prospecting, locating and developing the mineral resources thereof."

There are any limit to the number of claims which one person may take. In the case of lode claims, the law giving the owner of the apex of a vein the right to follow the vein on its dip outside his side lines within lines parallel with his end line has been a source of unlimited litigation. There is considerable agitation to repeal the law granting extra-lateral right, which has in many instances been repealed in effect by the miners themselves making such an agreement in certain mining districts.

The courts have rendered such conflicting opinions on what is meant by the "top" or "apex" that miners are uncertain as to their right. But the courts have been muddled by the conflicting opinions among geologists and prospectors, who have never been able to agree as to the meaning of many technical terms. Consequently there is a movement to recast our mining law so as to make it more understandable and definite, as well as to conform it to modern ideas. There has been no fundamental change in our mining laws since they were first passed in 1866.

It is required that at least \$100 worth of labor must be performed on both lode and placer locations during each year, beginning with the first of January following the date of location. This work may be done on one claim, or a group for the benefit of the entire group, or it may be done outside of the limits of the claim, providing the work tends reasonably to develop the claim.

Failure to perform the work during any given year renders the claim subject to forfeiture, and someone relocates before the original locator resumes his work. After an aggregate of \$500 worth of work has been done the claimant may apply for patent.

It must be remembered that each state may enact laws concerning the location of mining claims, and unless they are in conflict with the Federal mining act they are valid. Therefore, it is necessary for the prospector first to observe the Federal mining laws, then the state legislation, and finally the customs of the miners in force in his district, which by act of Congress are made a part of the mining laws. Coal lands are governed by different provisions, which will be the subject of discussion in a subsequent article.

TODAY'S BEAUTY HINT

It is not necessary to shampoo quite so frequently if your hair is properly cleansed each time by use of a really good shampoo. The easiest to use and quickest drying shampoo that we can recommend to our readers may be prepared very cheaply by dissolving a teaspoonful of castile soap, obtained from your druggist, in a cup of hot water. This rubbed into the scalp creates a thick lather, soothing and cooling in its action, as well as very beneficial to scalp and hair. After rinsing, the scalp is fresh and clean, while the hair dries quickly and evenly, developing a bright luster and a soft fluffiness that makes it seem very heavy.—Adv.