

## LIFE IN THE INTER-MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

One of the Outstanding Editors of the Country Finds It Changed

(The western editor of the Congregationalist, Boston and Chicago, has been making a trip in the Inland Empire, or the inter mountain country, and he writes the following for that newspaper:)

So this is Idaho. I have usually thought of Idaho as a desert—what I had seen of it in crossing the state a few times had given me that impression. On this trip I have ridden through the farming sections of what is known as the Inland Empire and it seems that I have spent the time in a great garden. The farming in this section is mostly of the dry variety, yet I have seen hundreds of fields of wheat, oats, and hay already harvested or ripe for the harvest with a yield equal to that of many sections of the country that have a good rainfall.

I have been spending two weeks at young people's conferences—one in Washington, the other in Idaho, both at lakes in the mountains. Yesterday we had a long automobile ride, passing from one camp to another. We came down a twelve-mile hill, with a descent of 3,000 feet. This gave us a fine view of the valley for perhaps sixty miles. The experience brought me a new appreciation of the farm wealth of our country. I noticed a sale sign listing a 230-acre farm at \$90 per acre. Although marketing is costly in this section, land brings a good price.

The automobile has brought great changes to the mountain sections of the country, changes more noticeable perhaps than those in other parts. In a former day all travel here, save that by rail, was by horseback or mountain wagon. Vehicles had been developed which would stand great abuse, and western horses were as tough as the wagons. Life was primitive then, and lack of money brought great hardships to man and beast. Now all travel, save that by rail,

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## ONE OLD VOCATION PASSES; CRIER OUT

Capitulation Made To Newspaper; Occupation Once Flourished

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—(AP)—Town crying just doesn't pay the way it used to, and so another ancient New England vocation has passed into history.

Walter T. Smith, last of the Massachusetts town criers, has put away his cap and bell at the age of 78. Lameness has bothered him, and hard times have beset the town crying business in recent years.

Yet town crying once flourished in this old community on Cape Cod. Two or three criers trod the wooden sidewalks as recently as 1900, when Smith took up his calling. The clang of their bells and the heralding of their announcements were as much a part of village life as is reading the newspapers today.

For a small fee the criers would announce steamer sailings, news of shipwrecks, auctions of ships, gear or furniture, or advertise entertainments. But of late business has been so poor that Smith has made only \$300 a year. In announcing his retirement the aged exponent of a dying vocation capitulated to the newspaper, his modern successor.

"I put a notice in the paper so they wouldn't bring me any more work this summer," he explained. "I've done my last crying. I'm used up. It finally got my feet—those concrete sidewalks—and with my game leg I can't be on the job any more.

"Yes, I kind of think town crying is done. It has been dying out for a long time. They used to have one on Nantucket some years back. I guess I'm the last one. It's too bad, but there isn't any money in it. No one will take it up. When I had trouble with my leg last year I tried my hardest to get some young man to take my place. I couldn't get one out of 50 I asked. Likely enough they'll never have another after me.

"I stayed as long as I could walk it. I've had to give it up. I'm going down to the wharf this summer and holler shore dinners. That's all I can do. I guess I'm through crying."

## Texas Rangers Scorn Hero Role, Find Time For Peaceful Hobbies



Texas Rangers would rather talk of hobbies than manhunts. Capt. W. W. Sterling (left) delights to make ice cream; Capt. Tom Hickman (above) to judge rodeos, and Capt. Frank A. Hamer (below) is proud of his acute memory.



## SEVEN RELIGIONS PRESENT IDEALS

Representatives Expound Principles of Brotherhood of Their Creeds

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—(AP)—Aviators lost at sea can ascertain their positions within 35 miles by using the stars as a chart, says Professor Charles C. Wylie, University of Iowa, astronomer and mathematician.

A pocket star chart and a watch set by Greenwich "star time" are the necessary instruments. The star chart, Professor Wylie explains, is a map of the heavens with the hours laid out on the east and west line, the astronomer's right ascension, corresponding to longitude on ordinary maps. The declination, or latitude, is on the north and south side.

On a watch set by Greenwich sidereal time, the stars always cross the meridian at the same time they cross by the ordinary clock on March 21. Every star, Wylie says, crosses the meridian at the same star time throughout the year. It is by their observation that the standard clocks at the United States Naval Academy are regulated.

The process is described as simple if the sky is clear. From his plane the lost aviator suspends with a string any small heavy object. Sighting up the string at the sky, he notes the position of the object as related to the stars. Marking this on the star chart, the declination of the overhead point gives the latitude in degrees.

Next he consults the Greenwich watch, subtracts the right ascension from its reading and has the longitude in hours, minutes and seconds. Multiplying this by fifteen, the degrees of longitude are computed.

Knowing both latitude and longitude, the aviator can mark his position on a map of the world.

"With ordinary care," says Wylie, "the aviator should make an error no greater than the diameter of the moon." This will bring the point he marks on the map of the world at least within thirty-five miles of his true position.

Use of a small sextant and the watch, with the tables of the government nautical almanac, would give a position within a thousand feet, he says.

Five passengers are said to have eaten their dinner in comfort in an airplane flying over Paris the other day. These air diners are going to require new regulations. Where for instance will we throw the melon rinds and the gingerale bottles?

AUSTIN, Texas.—(AP)—Terrors of law violators over vast stretches of border country, the courageous little band known as the Texas Rangers is made up of men whose private lives differ little from that of merchants or professional men.

The rangers, like the Northwest mounted police, seldom fail to "get their man" and they fight when necessary, but in private life their interests and hobbies are varied and surprising.

For instance, Captain W. W. (Bill) Sterling of Laredo, a tall, sun burned cow puncher who was graduated from the Texas A. & M. college, is very proud of his ability to make ice cream and mayon-

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## Mayor of Detroit Visits His Mother's Birthplace

BERLIN, (AP)—The little Saxon town of Tuttingen, in Wurttemberg, is greatly excited over the unexpected recent visit of Mayor John Smith of Detroit. Mayor Smith, whose mother was born at Tuttingen, came unannounced and asked whether his uncle, 85 years old, and his aunt, 73, were still alive. They were. Villagers showed him where they lived. The astonishment of the old people at the meeting with "Hannes from America" was great.

The news spread rapidly and the whole village was soon in an uproar over the visit of the "boy" who had honored his mother's birthplace by becoming "burgmaster" of an American city.

## ADVERTISING KEY TO FARM SUCCESS

Optimism and Advertising Will Build Up Land and Other Values

(C. E. Wantland, who calls himself "Agricultural Optimist," has been spending a few days in Salem, searching the records of tax laws at the capitol and elsewhere (for California has its tax problems, though that state has no direct taxes on real property), lives up to his handle; he is truly an optimist concerning potential land values on this coast, and throughout the country. The following article, written by him for the Los Angeles Realtor, explains in part the basis of his optimism. It is well worth reading. He was especially interested in the Slogan number of The Statesman of last Thursday on Advertising. The article in the magazine of the realtors of Los Angeles was printed under the heading, "Advertising Can Solve Agriculture's Problems," as follows:)

"Advertising is the greatest power for good or evil in all the world today."

"Nothing can withstand the force of a good idea whose hour has come."

"Advertising can solve the problems of agriculture," says President Dana of the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs. The advertising brethren, as well as farm land owners and agents, say "Amen."

Agriculture, the basic industry, has many problems. It has had many so-called saviors during the past few years. They blew up. Some of the latest remedies proposed will probably meet the same fate, but "advertising" as a remedy carries with it the promise of success.

Legislation may assist, and credit facilities for the farmer, as favorable as for other business men, are necessary. Some experts claim the only remedy must be to adjust production so as to prevent a surplus. Opposed to that theory are the optimists who, while advocating a better balanced production, urge better crop diversification, the introduction of new crops, better marketing methods and especially, intelligent, persistent advertising to increase consumption, to find outlets for any surplus and assist generally in improving the operations of farm,

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## ARMY TRAINS COOKS IN ARTS OF KITCHEN AT FT. RILEY SCHOOL



A squad of regular army officers who recently completed the course in baking. Lower picture shows field baking ovens at Fort Riley, Kansas.

## PECULIAR SETTINGS FOR DAILY THOUSAND

Some Authors Do Writing In Bed, In Bath Tub, Standing Up; Other Methods

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Perhaps an author in a tub of water wanders in fancy over the South Seas.

Maybe his downy bed becomes a bunk in an Alaskan mining camp, or the subway car in which he rides, a continental express train.

At any rate, unconventional are the surroundings in which some fiction writers do their daily stunt.

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## U. S. Protects Fish, Fowl, and Game On Ten Million Acres of Preserves

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Biological Survey  
• Bird Refuge  
• Bird Refuge and Game Preserve

Forest Service  
• Bird Refuge and Game Preserve

Other Federal Agencies  
• Bird Refuge and Game Preserve

FEDERAL BIRD REFUGES AND GAME PRESERVES

Into four Upper Mississippi Valley states reaches a new federal project for protection of fish, wild birds and animals, bringing the total acreage of federal wild life preserves to 10,000,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ten million acres of land will be embraced in federal preserves for the protection of fish, fowl and game when the government acquires the Upper Mississippi wild life and game refuge in the northwest.

Regulations for the new preserve were signed jointly on June 24 by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Nor is the total of protected havens for wild life represented by the federal acreage, for almost every state has converted areas of its own into conservation projects, and hundreds of farmers have limited hunting expeditions on their property.

Figures from the U. S. Biological Survey, issued July 1, show from 165,000 to 200,000 acres involved in the Mississippi wild

(Life project, 36,000 acres of which already is under contract to the government at \$5 per acre. Most of the territory is meander land, unsuited to agricultural purposes, but a number of owners are asking as much as \$25 per acre.)

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## SCOTCHMEN FACTOR AMERICAN HISTORY

America Would Not Be America without Scotch and Their Descendants

(Writing in the current issue of The Congregationalist, Boston and Chicago, under the heading, "Scotchmen in American History," Rev. Rodney W. Roundup, pastor of the Congregational church at Laconia, N. H., says:)

In Princes Garden, Edinburgh, a memorial is to be placed in September, provided by people of Scotch descent in the United States. The memorial will take its place alongside those of Walter Scott and Robert Burns, world-famed in literature and world-loved by all reading and thinking men and women. There is an old saying that "the Scot is never so much at home as when he is abroad." The people of the United States have reason to applaud that sentiment.

Early Arrivals  
The Scotchman's place in American life dates from the middle of the eighteenth century. Notable were the Scotch arrivals on New England shores in the John and Sara in 1652, prisoners of war captured by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar and sentenced to be transported to the American plantations and sold into service. Though many Scotchmen from the earliest time came as free men a large number must have come as indentured servants. For a time that was the highway to independence and freedom. The historian Beard maintains that "it is probable that the number of bond servants exceeded the original twenty thousand Puritans, the yeomen, the Virginia gentlemen, and the Huguenots combined."

The earliest current of Anglo-Saxon civilization flowed to America within the banks of Puritan and Cavalier streams; within a century's span of time it flowed a river of life in Scotch and Scotch-Irish channels, a mingling of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic elements. With the beginning of the eighteenth century the frontier was being extended and quite largely by the settlements of these newcomers. The seacoast of the Atlantic was its frontier three centuries ago. In a hundred years the frontier at its most extended spots scarcely reached back one

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## FINANCIAL REVERSES HITTING JAPANESE

Number of Nobles Reported As Being Virtually Paupers At Present

TOKYO (AP)—A number of Japanese nobles, who formerly rode in high-priced automobiles and entertained lavishly, are reported to be virtually paupers as a result of a money situation which caused the government to declare a three weeks' moratorium.

The suspended bank which caused most distress among the first families of the empire was the Fifteenth Bank, called the "peers' bank" because its depositors and stockholders numbered most of the peers of Japan. When it closed its doors many of the nobles, having all their money in the institution, went into temporary retirement. They are still there, and some of them are said to be in difficult straits regarding food and clothes.

Prince Matsukata, son of one of the veteran statesmen of the Meiji era, was managing director of the peers' bank. He has given part of his private fortune to help pay the bank's liabilities and has announced that he will surrender all of his wealth, if necessary, to pay the other depositors. Prince Matsukata's fortune is estimated at several million yen, his deposits in the Fifteenth bank alone amounting to more than 2,000,000 yen.

Prince Shimazu, head of another of Japan's oldest families and a heavy sufferer in the bank suspension, announced his intention of selling his palatial mansion in the suburbs of Tokyo, famous for its beautiful gardens. Prince Shimazu had deposits of 1,200,000 yen in the Fifteenth bank and held stock amounting to about 1,000,000 yen in a dooryard concern that is in financial straits. The Shimazu family fortune was once estimated at 80,000,000 yen.

Modern Scots Find Old Armor To Be Too Tight  
EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP)—A group of husky Scots who participated in a historical pageant at Craigniglar Castle are convinced that they are bigger men than their ancestors.

For the fete they had to don ancient armor, and most of them were unable to squeeze into it. There was plenty of armor, but only a few of the participants found a suit which was even an approximate fit. They were all too big for the metal apparel.

The tightness of the armor compelled all the larger men in the cast to obtain other costumes, and a London theatrical firm was called on to supply posthaste some armor of more recent design, proportioned to the stature of twentieth century Scotchmen. But if the warriors of old were smaller, they must at least have been men of brawn. Swords used by soldiers in the days of the Scottish King James IV were so heavy they could hardly be raised above the heads of the participants in the pageant, even after a night of practice prior to the event.