

TAMED CHEYENNE IN DAYS OF OLD WEST

Early Exploits of Collier Trophy Winner Recalled.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—"The Man Who Made Cheyenne Behave!" Thus early residents of the days when the two-gun man held sway in the West recall Maj. Edward L. Hoffman, who at the White House recently received from the hands of President Coolidge the Collier trophy, emblematic of the year's outstanding achievement in aviation.

By his development of the "free type" parachute, which all army aviators are now obliged to strap to their back before "taking off," Major Hoffman stands unofficially credited with saving the lives of no less than 42 airmen.

But wild and woolly Cheyenne of the old days remembers Hoffman for quite different reasons. For when the town was closing its saloons only on Sundays for a few hours so the bartenders could go to church, he won the distinction of taming the place, using, for the first time in its turbulent history, something besides the traditional "shootin' iron."

At the time Major Hoffman was "ranker," a private serving at Fort D. A. Russell. The army post was located a distance of three miles from town. Oddly enough, already there was a trolley in operation, supported largely by the patronage of the soldiers. But a crisis in the affairs of the "short line" management was precipitated when its cash customers were ordered out for summer maneuvers along the Mexican border. To meet the emergency the company raised the fare to 10 cents. On their return from field service, the soldiers were informed they, too, must pay the higher fare. The army decided to fight.

After some dickering a soldier committee, which had raised Private Hoffman to its chairmanship, walked into the offices of the company and laid down this ultimatum: "A 5-cent fare or we walk!"

The Boycott Was On.

And walk they did. Hoffman won the support in the fight of Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, World War hero, then commanding Fort Russell. General Edwards saw the justice of the men's side. That support was a big factor in the success of the boycott, too. On the first day a very disheveled and indignant captain stamped into the general's office and reported that soldiers had roughly handled him when he alighted from a trolley car. "Though no court-martial orders were ever issued against the rude soldiers, one result was that Cheyenne residents soon noticed the cars were running back and forth to the post with no passengers aboard. But well trained as the doughboy is to long hikes, when off duty he prefers to ride.

So Hoffman hit upon an idea to force the issue. Each month the 3,000 soldiers were spending about \$200,000 with the merchants of Cheyenne. Hoffman would ask the business men to aid the soldiers get the 5-cent fare back. They listened to his plea, then politely said, "No!" Whereupon the boycott was extended to every commercial activity in town, excepting the lone movie house.

By this time Hoffman was something of a celebrity throughout the region. In Denver, news of his general boycott reached the ears of more progressive business men, who offered to ship out merchandise at lower prices than they had been paying in Cheyenne.

Then the Union Pacific stepped in and offered special rates to soldiers traveling over its lines. So the larger city of Denver soon saw more and more soldiers trooping in to spend their week-ends there.

Cheyenne Is "Taken."

Meanwhile the bronco-bustin', gun-totin' town of Cheyenne, that had defied Billy the Kid and other notorious bad men, was being "taken" without the firing of a shot.

The end came when Hoffman agreed to meet a committee of business men and listen to their peace overtures. They submitted invoices and bills of expense to show they were almost giving their wares to the soldiers at cost.

Hoffman's answer was a complete surprise. Before their dumfounded eyes he held aloft two lots of their own sales slips. One, he explained, showed the prices charged civilians and the other the prices soldiers had to pay for the same goods. He pointed out the soldier prices were almost twice as high.

Their rout was complete when Hoffman further compared the Cheyenne prices with those offered by Denver merchants.

The trolley car company, however, still held out, even after the discomfited merchants had called in a body and urged the lowering of the fare. Finally a compromise was reached whereby the soldiers were invited to look over the books of the company. They agreed to reduce the fare if the books showed a reasonable profit would be possible.

It may be that they envisioned a group of bewildered soldiers tumbling into the office, puzzling over the intricate columns of figures, at length admitting they had wronged the company.

Hoffman, however, came accompanied by an expert public accountant from Denver. After one look at the accounts he announced a 5-cent fare was not only possible but also highly profitable.

The boycott was over.

Error in Noun Blocks New Jersey Reforming

Trenton, N. J.—Two years' work of New Jersey legislators on a proposed constitutional amendment intended to provide for sessions every other year, has come to naught because some one believed that "biannual" meant "biennial."

The legislature met in special session to correct one error, when it was dismayed by the discovery of another far worse. During its regular session it fixed September 27 as the day on which five amendments should be submitted to a referendum. Learning three months after adjournment that that day fell on the Hebrew New Year, an extra session was called to set another date.

It is beyond the power of the present legislature to change "biannual" to "biennial." A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

OLDEST AIRMAN RADIO FAN AT 89

Flew Balloon in '62, Now Likes Bedtime Stories.

Seattle, Wash.—Uncle Sam's oldest airman, now eighty-nine, is living at the state soldiers' home at Orting, Wash.

His name is Daniel Bickford. The old Civil war balloon hero is still an ardent air fan. But it's radio this time and he eagerly waits for the broadcast programs that come to the old-timers' comfortable quarters each afternoon and evening. And the bedtime stories from KOMO, Seattle, are his delight.

Old Uncle Dan began his army air experience in April, 1862, when he was attached to the balloon service and stationed near Alexandria, Va., taking observations of the Confederate forces whenever the balloon could be patched up from its previous flight.

Each ascension marked many rents and tears from enemy bullets and several times the old bag was literally torn to shreds.

Although the basket was supposed to be bullet-proof, it was dented by thousands of missile marks and many of the air crews were killed or wounded. One day the cable by which it was anchored was severed by a bullet. The balloon, freed, floated away, luckily to the north away from the enemy lines, finally landing in a field 20 miles distant.

After the balloon was thoroughly wrecked by rifle fire Daniel Bickford was sent to his original regiment, the Eighteenth Massachusetts, where his prowess was rewarded by keeping him in tops of tall trees for observation of enemy movement.

Uncle Dan has watched aviation develop from his old balloon down to the present. He declares that as long as the enemy didn't get him and he has radio to enjoy he intends to live 19 years longer so he may beat his sister's record, who died here a year ago at one hundred eight.

Unalarmed Officers Run 8-Mile Railroad

Manchester, Iowa.—The Manchester & Oneda railroad has a director for every half mile of track. The eight-mile standard gauge line never declared a dividend, never paid a salary to any officer except the traffic manager, never passed an interest payment and never levied an assessment against its stockholders. And for the first time in its 25 years it is making money, by virtue of substitution of electric motive power for the steam engine, which caused operating losses for many years.

The road was built by Manchester business men in 1901 because Manchester had shipping facilities over but one railroad. The town voted a 5 per cent tax for its construction and local men built it, all materials being bought here in so far as possible. It was run to Oneda, 8,028 miles away, linking the Illinois Central and the Chicago Great Western with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Shares of stock in the road are regarded by citizens as the badges of boosters. The road never has had a personal injury claim. Maj. Edward M. Carr, its first president, is chairman of its managing board.

National Forests Contain Bee Hives and Fur Farms

Seattle, Wash.—National forests are put to many uses besides the production of timber, according to the annual report of the district forester just issued at Portland, Ore.

The different uses range from aparies to wharves, and include schoolhouses, golf courses, observatories, fur farms, hotels and mineral springs. The report says it is the policy of the forest service to issue these special-use permits to meet local needs when the use will not interfere with the primary purpose of the national forests as the growing of timber crops and the protection of watersheds.

Says He's Alive

Minneapolis, Minn.—Although he is listed as "deceased," Dr. Earl Hurlston, professor of secondary education at the University of Minnesota, arose recently to tell the world he is much alive.

LEIPZIG'S FAIR IS GREATEST IN WORLD

Held Every Year Without Break for Centuries.

Leipzig, Germany.—An army of more than 1,500 merchants from all parts of the United States invaded Germany this spring to attend the Leipzig Trade fair. To visit this world exposition is to look into the future for almost a year, and see the goods of every kind which will fill the shops next Christmas. Germany is reputed to be the home of Santa Claus, for instance, and at the Leipzig fair it is possible to see the newest toys in endless variety, with thousands of novelties prepared far in advance. It is the same with every variety of industrial products.

World expositions come and go, but the Leipzig fair goes on, apparently, forever. It has been held every year without a break for several centuries. In its early days traders journeyed to Leipzig by primitive caravans, protected from highwaymen by guards in medieval armor. Today great throngs of merchants travel to Leipzig from all parts of the world by steamship, rail roads and aircraft. From 44 countries scattered throughout the world about 200,000 visitors travel to Leipzig among whom the buyers from the United States play an important part.

Largest in World. For centuries the fair has been steadily growing until today it is by far the largest in the world. Its exhibits are housed in more than 100 special buildings, in many cases the largest and finest ever constructed, which form a city in themselves. Some idea of the size of the Leipzig fair may be gained from the fact that it covers more than 4,000,000 square feet of floor space, outclassing most of the world expositions.

There is no midway or other distinctive amusement feature at the Leipzig fair, nor is any needed. Every effort is made to display wares in the most attractive manner. Here all the newest display ideas are to be seen which will be copied later on in cities the world over. Whether it is dress goods, toys, the newest farming or building machinery, it will be ingeniously demonstrated before crowds of visitors. To walk through the endless halls of the exposition buildings is to enjoy hundreds of unique exhibits.

One of the features of the fair this year, for instance, is the exhibit of textile machinery and its endless products. An exhibition of dry goods might ordinarily be uninteresting, but at Leipzig the shows are ingeniously dramatized. One booth consists of an elaborate stage brilliantly lighted, where half a dozen living models demonstrate silk stockings. There are many elaborate fashion shows, accompanied by good orchestras. One of the novelties this year is the life-size mechanical models which display a variety of wearing apparel by reproducing the movement and gestures of living models to the delight of the audiences. There are more than 1,500 exhibits in the textile division alone.

Toys for Christmas.

It is in the toy and novelty department, perhaps, that we see our shop windows of next Christmas most completely visualized. Some of the largest and most elaborate toys ever constructed have been made for next Christmas trade in America. There are elephants seven feet high which belch in the most convincing manner. Many wild animals are to be seen life-size which roar or spring exactly like the originals. It is noticeable that the American comic supplements have had a great influence on German toys, and all the familiar comic figures are reproduced, life-size. One elaborate group is that of Rip Van Winkle and the gnomes, all as large as life.

Jewelers travel from all parts of America to buy the latest designs and novelties at Leipzig.

It is significant of conditions in Germany that the Leipzig fair this year is the largest and best attended in its long history, outclassing the pre-war fairs.

Use "Disks" as Check for Prague Beggars

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—Beggars here are given neat little disks instead of currency. These disks are sold at various points by a welfare committee which is experimenting to benefit the beggars as well as the giver of alms.

The disks are supplied at nominal cost and all Good Samaritans are requested to hand them out, instead of coins.

The recipient presents the disks at the headquarters of the welfare committee, and his plight is investigated. If it is ascertained that he is really in need, his case is dealt with by a system of "cashing" the disks. One beggar was found to have a bank account of more than \$300.

The disks are popular with the public, but the beggars threaten to boycott the plan.

Youthful Lecturer

Tashkent, U. S. S. R.—Nicholas Nazarov, sixteen years old, is a full fledged lecturer in mathematics at Tashkent university. He entered the university when ten years old.

Tesla's Hobby

New York.—Nikola Tesla, seventy-year-old wizard of electricity, has for a hobby the nursing of sick and maimed pigeons.

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. A. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for May 22

PETER HEALS THE LAME MAN

LESSON TEXT—Acts 3:1-4:31.
GOLDEN TEXT—Neither is there salvation in any other for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.—Acts 4:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Peter Heals a Lame Man.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Gifts That Money Cannot Buy.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Giving Our Best for Others.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Gifts That Are Better Than Money

I. Peter Healing the Lame Man (Acts 3:1-10).

1. The place (vv. 1, 2). Peter and John were on their way to the house of worship. This man had been placed at the entrance of the place of worship where he might receive the sympathetic attention of worshippers.

2. The man (v. 2). This beggar was infirm from his birth. He was now more than forty years old (4:22) and had brought his ailment with him into the world. When he saw Peter and John he asked alms.

3. The method (vv. 3-8). (1) The man's attention gained (v. 4).

Peter and John commanded him to look on them. (2) Peter commanded him in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth to rise and walk (v. 6).

(3) Peter took him by the right hand (v. 7). This was meant to give impetus to his faith—not strength to his ankles.

4. The man's response (v. 8). Strength came to his feet and ankle bones at once. He stood, he walked, he leaped and shouted praises to God.

5. The effect (vv. 9-11). The people were so filled with wonder and amazement that they ran to gather to behold this wonderful thing.

Note: (1) This helpless beggar had to be carried to the temple gate. Men and women out of Christ are so helpless that they need to be brought where the light of God can be applied to them.

(2) Peter taking the man by the hand shows the manner of helping the lost.

II. Peter Witnessing Before the Multitude (2:12-26).

Though this miracle directed the attention of the people to Peter and John, Peter immediately turned their attention from himself to Christ. He told them that it was faith in Jesus Christ whom God had glorified and whom they had deliberately betrayed and crucified that had healed this man.

III. Peter in Prison for Christ's Sake (4:1-4).

It was his fidelity to Christ that brought him this persecution. Observe:

1. The leaders—priests and Sadducees—in this persecution (vv. 1, 2). The priests were intolerant because these new teachers were encroaching upon their functions.

2. The result (vv. 3, 4). Though they were held in bondage by chains, Christ continued to work. The number of believers had greatly increased.

IV. Peter Witnessing Before the Sanhedrin (4:5-21).

1. The inquiry (vv. 5-7). This inquiry admitted the reality of the miracle. They wanted to know what it signified.

2. Peter's answer (vv. 8-12). Being filled with the Holy Spirit Peter calmly and graciously answered. He showed them that they were not on trial as evildoers but for doing good to the helpless and needy man. Since they could not deny the miracle he boldly declared that it had been done in the name of Jesus Christ whom they had crucified and God had raised from the dead.

3. The impression upon the Sanhedrin (vv. 13-22).

(1) They marveled (vv. 13-15). They saw that Peter's behavior and words were as unusual as the miracle.

(2) They took knowledge that Peter and John had been with Jesus (v. 13). (3) They forbade them to speak in Christ's name (v. 18).

(4) Peter and John's reply (vv. 19, 20). They expressed their determination to obey God rather than men.

(5) Their release (v. 21). Seeing the people were on their side, there was no way to punish them.

V. The Church at Prayer (vv. 23-31).

As soon as Peter and John were set free, they hastened away to their fellow disciples and told them their experience. They praised God for deliverance and prayed for boldness to speak the Word of God.

Thinking of Faults

Think of your own faults the first part of the night when you are awake, and of the faults of others the latter part of the night when you are asleep.

Worldliness, Selfishness

Worldliness and selfishness have no power to breathe the atmosphere of the kingdom of God.—Echoes.

God's Way

God's way of exalting His children is contrary to the flesh.—Echoes.

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"Give Him One of Your Cards, Bob!"
Two men in a sedan and a farmer and his boy in a smaller car had stopped on a country road for a short discussion of business in general. The farmer and one of the men from town were old friends. The other was unknown to him.
"Give Mr. Hartley one of your cards, Bob," suggested the farmer's friend. "You ought to do some business with him before long."
Now, if Bob had presented his card to Mr. Hartley, there would be little of interest to us in the transaction. But Bob did not have a card to give him!
Whatever your business or profession may be, you can't afford to be without a supply of personal cards. Your business is built by making yourself known favorably to a lot of people. When folks need, or consider, something in your line, you want them to think of you. If they have your card the chances are in your favor.
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