

The Sandman Story

by Martha Martin

BIRDS IN THE ZOO

"I AM a Trumpeter Swan, and I belong to the bird family though I walk on my long legs. Flying isn't for me.

"Of course, as you can tell by my name, I can make a trumpetlike sound and it's a wild shriek I can tell you. It can be heard a long distance off.

"Now I am snowy white and very beautiful, it is said. I am tame and I love my keeper and I make the greatest noise when he feeds me to show that I want him to know that I'm thanking him.

"In fact, we all do that. We all shriek with delight and we all thank him, too, in our different ways.

"When people come to the zoo and are around our part of the park and hear all of us making our thank-you sounds and sounds of delight when we see the keeper with our food they don't know what has happened.

"They rush toward us and they come along saying: 'Whatever does all the noise mean?'

"They seem to think that something dreadful is happening, but that is because they do not know our shrieks of delight. They don't understand

"He will tell of the devotion of robins and thrushes, of swallows and the buzzards. He will tell how seldom it is that there are quarrels in the bird families. He will tell, too, how loving the doves are to one another throughout their bird lives, and if a little Mrs. Dove should lose her beloved mate she will not take another mate but will mourn her whole life through.

"So, if people will only learn more about birds and the feathered creatures, perhaps they will want to be nicer to birds and will want to protect them all they can.

"The bluebirds and the kingfishers put on airs and act very fond of themselves at times, but they, too, are good mates. And the parrots for all their shrieking and yelling are so devoted in their home lives. It is beautiful to see the devotion that birds show.

"Some of the birds from abroad have different ways and are quite curious. The keeper says that there is a Snipe family abroad and that the Miss Snipes court the Mr. Snipes instead of the other way around as it should be. That certainly shows lack of dignity and I should also think lack of charm.

"Surely a Miss Snipe with charm would not have to do anything like that.

"But after they mate Mr. Snipe sits on the eggs and is a regular homebody and does just as Mrs. Snipe says. The Button Quail family are the same way and Miss Button Quail will actually propose to Mr. Button Quail and ask him to be her mate.

"That certainly is queer. Perhaps it is because they have no hind toes. I've heard that they hadn't hind toes. But now I've told all I've heard the keeper say and I hope my language can be understood."

Billie Brownie, who had been listening, explained how he understood because of the way Mother Nature had given him the power to understand her children.

"And I will tell all my friends and they will tell their friends and we'll get the information about you've told me, beautiful Trumpeter Swan, for it is all very interesting."

"And all quite true," said the Trumpeter Swan.

But then the Trumpeter Swan gave a long, piercing whistle, and the other birds began to yell and shriek and flap their wings and look very much excited.

"You'll excuse me, won't you?" asked the Trumpeter Swan. "It is very important I keep this engagement I have."

And Billie Brownie looked, and along came the keeper with food for all his birds. So, of course, Billie Brownie understood what the Trumpeter Swan's important engagement was.

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Frankie Darro



Frankie Darro, the appealing youngster who seems slated to fill the role of Jackie Coogan, now that the latter has grown up, is making two full-length feature pictures during the coming year. Both of these will give Frankie a chance to show the mixture of fun, appeal and mischief that have made him famous. His latest picture is "Judgment of the Hills."

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

ENTHUSIASM

SET a building on fire and a crowd soon gathers. The motive which brought the crowd may have been curiosity, excitement or the desire to be of some assistance. It is nevertheless true, that a fire brings a crowd.

The word enthusiasm comes from two Greek words, which, translated literally mean, "the divine in us." Enthusiasm is only another word for fire, the fire which burns in the heart.

You will not remain a half hour in an artist's studio without learning something about the value of this fire. Watch the artist. He is all alive. He shows you one piece of work after another upon which he has spent time and energy. His whole life is aglow with his art. He is on fire. Nothing to him is so important as his art. His success in his profession is not a mere accident nor is it attributable to "good luck," but rather to the fact that his fire burned in his heart. The musician transfers his soul to you through the instrument he plays. His music carries a message that is convincing and helpful. Another plays the same instrument, striking the same note and playing the same piece. It carries no message to you, and you leave the concert regretfully. How can you explain the difference between the two musicians? They both played the same instrument and the same musical selection. The difference is explained by the fact that in the one case the music was real; in the other only an imitation. The one had fire in his heart, the other did not.

Enthusiasm, or fire in the heart, is the driving power which enables us to reach that goal we call success. Success is not attributable only to the possession of talents and ability. The most important question is, how are we going to use the talent we have? Bury it and it is lost. One talent plus enthusiasm is worth more than ten talents without the fire of the heart.

Enthusiasm is the dynamic of life because it furnishes motive power. No permanent achievement in the world can be won without it. To be enthusiastic is to be possessed with a great idea, purpose, ambition. Emerson said, "Every great and commanding moment in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm."

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FAMOUS MINING STRIKES

By THOMAS E. STEWARD

Colorado Turns to Silver

ALTHOUGH her mining operations began in the usual way, with a search for free gold in the form of nuggets and dust that could be washed from loose gravel or easily crushed rock, Colorado was due to have her main mining wealth developed in the form of silver.

The results of gold mining fell somewhat short of the expectations many had held. In 1864 Gov. R. W. Steele, accompanied by two companions, started from Empire in search of the less precious but, as they hoped, more plentiful metal. In September they discovered the Belmont silver lode on McClellan mountain, the first important discovery of a silver-bearing lode in Colorado. Both the float material, found adjacent to the mine and the ore in the lode itself assayed high in silver. A new era in Colorado mining, one that has lasted down to the present day, was ushered in by this discovery.

Relatively little progress in mining was made as long as the stamp mill was the main means for separating the silver from the ore, but in 1867 a successful smelting venture was begun at Blackhawk. New markets were opened for the ore as a result of the new method, and prosperity increased.

In those earliest days the mines were in remote and isolated regions. Almost none of the facilities enjoyed by modern industry were available to the miners, and swift means of transportation were wholly lacking. Until 1870 the greatest difficulty confronted the miners due to the lack of transportation, and charges for freight in supplies and hauling out the ore were often ruinous and always excessive.

A remedy for this condition was found when on June 22, 1870, the Denver Pacific railroad was completed from Denver to its connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. And on August 15 of the same year a road then known as the Kansas Pacific also reached Denver. By September a third rail line into Denver, the Colorado Central, had been opened between that city and Golden. This line brought communication with the East to the very entrance of the mountain valley of Clear Creek.

During the next three years vein after vein was discovered in the hills about Georgetown, and the district came to have the name "Georgetown Triangle," by which it is still known to geologists. Some of the new strikes were extraordinarily rich and the development of silver mines in the vicinity of Idaho Springs added to the output.

Another panic, that of 1873, far greater than its predecessor of 1859, again affected the mining areas when it reduced the price of silver and again turned many of the harder miners back to prospecting for gold. From 1876 on, every year saw far more wealth produced from silver ores than from gold in Clear Creek county. The maximum silver production of \$2,839,488 was recorded in 1894. The best single year's output of gold was \$931,671, in 1902.

A Canadian Gold Strike

DEEP in the Canadian wilderness, the point where James bay hangs down from Hudson's bay and Georgian bay shoots off from Lake Huron, lies one of the most valuable deposits of precious metals recently discovered on the North American continent. This is the Porcupine gold field, which was first found in the summer of 1909. Because of the remoteness of the field, its surroundings of rocky hills and deep forests, Porcupine held to a remarkable degree the elements of romance and adventure that traditionally go with the typical treasure hunt.

Perhaps no more than 200 miles southeast of Porcupine lies the famous mining district of Cobalt, which is the principal source of nickel today in all North America. Silver has also been produced at Cobalt in large quantities. And it was due to the presence of many daring miners at Cobalt that the Porcupine field was found.

The presence of free gold, visible in the mineral veins of the rocks, stirred the imagination of those who entered Porcupine soon after the big strikes had been made and fabulous prices were paid for claims. It seemed as though the sight of the rich stuff in its native form excited purchasers more than much richer ore could do when the precious metal was mixed with something else, or disguised in chemical combination.

One claim sold for \$350,000, of which \$50,000 was paid down and the balance was due in payments of \$50,000 a month over a stretch of five months.

More than at most other new gold fields, Porcupine was developed by men with large capital who bought up claims and took a chance that they would be as valuable as they promised. Many of the famous western claims changed hands ultimately at high prices, when they were developed properly, but Porcupine was not a place where the small miner could readily go it alone. Perhaps the biggest of the mines that have been developed there are the famous Hollinger and those of the United Porcupine Gold Mines, Ltd. The Dome mines are also near Porcupine.

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the different sounds birds make and what they mean, but our keeper knows. Oh, yes, he understands. "He knows so much about birds. He will tell you that the Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagles and the Ducks and the Geese and the Swans and the Cranes and the dear devoted Canadian Goose family are so happy in their home lives and that the mates are true and good to one another all through their bird lives.

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

NODDING "YES"

BEFORE a child learns to say "yes" or "no" he instinctively nods his head—a haughty, condescending up-and-down—to show that he approves, or a vigorous shaking from side to side when the imperious will has been crossed. Later on, as he seems to show a preference for this way of expressing himself, it is often necessary to remind him that he can speak.

Many of us may sympathize with the man who said to Darwin, "Your ancestors may have been apes" but it cannot be denied that we have many things in common with the other species.

Watch a young animal ready to receive food. With eager eyes and mouth open, it makes quick, forward movements of the head. When the food is not acceptable, a tightly clenched jaw and sideward motion of the head serve to keep the mother animal from forcing the food upon it.

So after all these centuries man's mouth is still relaxed when he nods "yes," but there is a strong tendency to clench his teeth and even close his eyes when he shakes "no."



African natives often hunt the hippopotamus for food.

THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

CURE FOR HOOF DISEASE

SHOULD any of your "horned cattle" become afflicted with a hoof disease watch what part of the turf the cow steps on, dig it up, tie it with a cord and hang it in the open air. As the piece of turf wastes away under the action of the weather so will the disease disappear from the hoof of your cow.

This "cure" is exceedingly popular in England and enjoys a considerable reputation in Canada and the United States.

It is primitive magic in its simplest form. Sir James Frazer calls it "the contagious magic of footprints." The old Norse heroes, when they wished to form a lasting bond of friendship, sprinkled each other's footprints with blood drawn from their own veins and the savage. Today the savage will throw his spear into the footprints of an enemy whom he wishes to injure. In southern Europe a good way to avoid the influence of the "evil eye" is to stick some sharp-pointed instrument into the footprints of the person suspected of possessing that baleful attribute. The negroes "down South" say that a "conjuror" can "work a man mischief" by digging up his footprints and "conjuring" over them. Marian Roulfe Cox, in "An Introduction to Folk-Lore," speaks of an old practice among the Germans of "cutting out the piece of turf whereon a person to be destroyed has stood and hanging it in the chimney that he may perish as his footprints dry and shrivel."

Primitive man conceived a close relation existing between a man and his footprints. It was like the relation existing between a man and his shadow and what was done to the one reacted upon the other. Thus the disease-demon (with primitive man all diseases were evil spirits) in the cow's hoof having left a part of himself by contagious magic on the piece of turf trod on by the cow, it naturally follows that when that piece of turf disintegrates the disease-demon will disintegrate, too.

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"Lives of great men oft remind us," says Soliloquizing Lili, "that when the rest of us pass out we're likely to be more dead than famous."

Hats Carry Lights

A luminous hat has been designed in England for women, to protect them from being run down by automobiles on highways at night. Designs painted in glowing chemicals are plainly visible at some distance, so that motorists can see the women in time to avoid striking them.

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