

Boy Scouts Who Are Going to the Arctic Ocean



Here are the nine boy scouts of Chicago who have been chosen as part of the crew of John Borden's next expedition to the Arctic regions in the summer. Left to right, they are, front: Johnston Power (skipper), Gerald Shipman, Charles Unger, Steven Ram. Back: Ted Purcell, J. B. Ryan, Hugh Bisbee, Calvin Carlisle and Jack Holbrook.

Tells of Early Life on Plains

Old Texas Ranger Helped Bury Victims of Comanche Indian Massacre

Tahoka, Texas.—"You're the bravest kid I ever saw," an officer in the Union army once told I. P. Metcalf, better known locally as "Uncle Ike."

"I'm not brave; I've just got too darned much pride to be a coward," the then youthful fighter quickly retorted.

It was probably that "pride" he spoke about while doing service in the civil war that has marked "Uncle Ike" as a successful fighter, and "Uncle Ike," Civil war veteran, ex-Indian fighter and former member of the Texas Rangers, has led a quiet life as a "merrying squire" of Tahoka for the last few years.

"Uncle Ike" Metcalf took his first step onto the fertile plains of Texas in 1868 as one of a detachment of Texas Rangers, entering Lynn county, or what is now called Lynn county, from the southeast, the rangers marched northward to the Tahoka springs, on the west side of Tahoka lake, about nine miles northeast of the present town of Tahoka, where they pitched camp and spent two days.

Tells of Trip to Plains.

Metcalf had been stationed at Camp Cooper, six miles above Fort Griffin on the Clear Fork branch of the Brazos, as a member of the Second Texas Rangers. The occasion of his first trip to the plains he says was this:

Artificial Larynx Invented by Briton

London.—While no positive prediction is made, the artificial larynx invented by Sir Richard Paget, London scientist, may eventually be substituted in the throats of men who have lost their voices through wounds or disease. The device has amazing possibilities.

When it was first exhibited at a medical clinic, Sir Richard made it say "Hello, London! Are you there?" "My God, I love you," and other sentences. Further, by being delicately manipulated the instrument simulated various infectious and accents like cockney and French and the sound of a boy with a bad cold.

The invention is constructed with a series of tubes containing organ reeds.

SAYS SUN'S SPOTS ARE CAUSING AN EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA

Electrical Influence Stirs Bacteria to Intense Activity, Declares Scientist.

Moscow.—Sun spots are responsible for the present epidemic of influenza, in the opinion of Prof. A. L. Tchijevski of Moscow university. Professor Tchijevski is the scientist who, in a paper sent to the recent convention in Philadelphia of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, predicted another great war in 1929, due to solar agitation.

He told the correspondent that the combined electrical influence of the sun upon the earth had increased bacterial activity to the point where whole countries are affected by disease.

Most poisonous bacteria are harmless for humans, he explained, provided they are not acted upon by the sun. He believes that, by isolating

"Along in the summer of '68 about 60 negro soldiers, either of the Sixth or Tenth cavalry, I don't remember which, from Fort Concho, where San Angelo now stands, had been sent to the plains under the command of a Lieutenant Gilbert on the trail of a bunch of Indians who had been stealing horses from outlying ranches. As the days went by, fear for the safety of the negroes grew. No word was heard from them. Then, one day in August, orders were received at Camp Cooper for the 36 Texas Rangers stationed there to start a search for the negro troops.

Settlements Near Forts.

"The only settlements in western Texas in those days were centered around Fort Griffin, Fort Concho, Del Norte, where El Paso now stands, and a few other such forts. Indians in Oklahoma were allowed to leave reservations and journey into the western part of Texas to hunt the buffalo that grazed the plains in herds of from a hundred to several thousand head.

Frequently these Indians, not content with killing buffalo alone, raided scattered and isolated ranches, waylaid travelers, and even at times ventured down into Comanche, Brown, Erath, and other central west Texas counties.

"It took a brave group of men to start a trip across the plains facing the probability of meeting up with hostile Indians, the scarcity of watering places and the danger of becoming lost and running out of food, to say nothing of the lonesomeness of such a trip.

All Eager to Go.

"But when the orders came the whole bunch was rearin' to go. Captain Brown of Erath county was to be in command. While we were getting ready to break camp and to start the trip that was to cover hundreds of miles that would take weeks to make, a mail carrier of the Dallas-Weatherford-Fort Griffin-Fort Davis-Fort "Adobe" Del Norte line rode in and told us of a terrible massacre of a bunch of California immigrants committed by a band of Comanche Indians, that had taken place near the head of Devil's river, between the present town of Odessa and Concho.

"As this would not be much out of our way we decided to go by way of the scene. We arrived at the head of the river some time later, which was known as Devil's Creek springs, and found that the immigrants had apparently camped there several days. Six miles northwest of there we found the most hideous sight I ever saw. Thirty-six people had been slaughtered, stripped of their clothing, and cut to pieces. Not one white man

lived to tell the story of how it all occurred, but the story was silently told in the scene we saw.

Mark of Comanches' Work.

"We knew the Comanches had done the work, as the Comanches and Tonkawas were the only Indians that roamed in west Texas at that time. I never knew of a Tonkawa tribe harming white people, but the Comanches were always into mischief.

"The Indians probably found the immigrants camped at the springs and waited for a good chance to attack them. When the latter got out from under cover and on the plains the Indians sped down on them unawares and wiped out the entire group.

"Nothing was left undone. They murdered and undressed their victims, took their valuables, cut their throats and stomachs open, scalped them, and left their bodies on the open prairies. The wagons were burned where they stood, and their positions showed that little fight had been made, for if they had the wagons would have been corralled. Ashes, the dead bodies of 33 men, women and children, three dead mules, and one dead horse, and a few scattering feathers from mattresses, were all we found. The number of hoof prints showed that the tribe of Indians had been a large one.

"The story of the burial of the dead is almost too awful to tell. We arrived probably ten days after the massacre had taken place. Graves were dug by the sides of the dead about two and one-half feet deep. One man would do the digging while another would hold up a shovel of burning tar near him to kill the odor. When one man got tired digging he exchanged places with the tar burner. It took us two days to bury them."

With this gruesome task accomplished, the rangers doubled back to Big Spring, near which were the Killpatrick and Coffee ranches, the nearest outposts to the plains country. From there they journeyed to Wet Tohacco creek, which runs through Borden county, then to Moore's Draw, 20 miles southeast of the present town of Tahoka, and then to Tahoka lake.

Never Heard of Lost Negroes.

"We stayed at Tahoka lake for about ten days," Uncle Ike says, "waiting and watching for the lost negroes, but never saw or heard of them. We got tired staying there and moved to the Yellow Horse canyon and then to the Blanco canyon. While going down the Blanco we met up with a bunch of Comanches and had a little skirmish. One or two of our men were wounded and we killed 12 or 13 Indians, I don't remember which. From there we returned to our old camp.

"Were we glad to get back? Man, civilization looked good to us."

But, "Uncle Ike" Metcalf had received the thrill that accompanies one in coming on the great, stretching plains of western Texas, and as civilization moved westward he settled in Lynn county and took up the more peaceful position of "merrying squire." Since then he has married more couples than any other man living in the plains or Panhandle country.

of maximum sun-spot activity and declined sharply when the activity reached its minimum. These sun-spot periods occur regularly in cycles of 11 years."

Wins \$100 for Eating 84 Hot Dogs, No Rolls

Newark, N. J.—Eighty-four "hot dogs" without a single roll! That's the food-swallowing record Anthony Luongo of Montclair, N. J., has chalked up for himself, and he is \$100 richer than before he tackled the yards of frankfurters that passed through his jaws. The \$100 was wagered at a previous "hot dog" consuming exhibition in Bloomfield, N. J. It required two hours and fifteen minutes to accomplish the feat.

After 100 Years

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Money left 100 years ago for a memorial to the two great Scottish heroes, Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, is at last to be put to the use it was intended.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for March 13

MAKING THE WORLD CHRISTIAN

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 28:16-20; Acts 14:6-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye therefore and teach all nations.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Telling Everybody About Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Winning the World for Christ.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How We Can Spread the Gospel.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Missions the Hope of the World.

1. The Great Commission (Matt. 28:16-20).

1. When and where given (v. 16). It was shortly before the ascension in a mountain in Galilee where the disciples met Jesus according to appointment.

2. The foundation upon which the commission rests (vv. 17, 18).

In order to prepare the disciples to receive this commission, Christ declared to them that all power in heaven and in earth was given unto Him. Before the disciples would enter upon the execution of this commission they must be convinced of His Lordship. To create doubt in the minds of believers as to the deity of Jesus Christ is to cut the nerve of missionary endeavor.

3. What the commission is (vv. 19, 20).

1. "Go—teach all nations" (v. 19). This means make disciples of all the nations, not Jews merely.

(2) "Baptize them in the name of the Triune God" (v. 19).

Those who have become disciples of the Lord should receive the rite which signifies their relation to Him.

(3) "Teach them to observe all Christ's commandments" (v. 20).

Those who have become Christ's disciples should be taught obedience to all His commandments.

4. The promise attached (v. 20). Those who obey the king in evangelizing the world have the promise of His unfailing presence.

II. Forbidden by the Holy Spirit to Preach in Asia Minor (Acts 16:5-8).

The inclination of Paul and his companions was to tarry in Asia Minor preaching the Word, but contrary to their inclination they were hurried along. We have here a fine lesson on divine guidance. The Holy Spirit is just as active and faithful in closing doors as in opening them.

"The steps as well as the steps of good men are ordered of the Lord." We ought as truly to recognize God's hand in the "shut-ins" as in the "open-outs."

III. The Call to Macedonia (Acts 16:9-12).

The gospel having broken the confines of the Jewish city and country, the middle wall of partition having been abolished, the time has come for it to leap across the Aegean sea and begin its conquest on another continent.

1. The vision (v. 9).

Being hemmed in on all sides, a vision was given to Paul of a man of Macedonia pleading for help. This made plain to him the closed doors about him. In finding the divine will, we should look both ways.

2. The advance (vv. 10-12).

As soon as the divine way was known they moved forward therein.

IV. The First Convert in Europe (vv. 13-15).

The devout people were accustomed to worship by the riverside. To this humble gathering Paul came and preached to the women assembled there. A certain woman from Thyatira named Lydia, a proselyte, believed his message and was baptized.

The steps in Lydia's conversion are worthy of note for they are typical:

1. Attendance at the place of worship (v. 13).

Usually those whom God is calling are found at the place of prayer.

2. Listening to the preaching of the Word of God (vv. 13, 14).

The instrument used in the conversion of sinners is the Word of God (Rom. 10:17).

3. Her heart was opened by the Lord (v. 14).

Only the Lord can convert a soul. It is our business to preach the Word of God, and if it is God's business to open the heart of the inquirer.

4. She was baptized (v. 15).

Every one whose heart the Lord has opened desires to confess Him in baptism.

5. Her household believed (v. 15).

When one is converted those in the home will find it out.

6. Practiced hospitality (v. 15).

Those who have experienced God's saving grace are thus disposed to have part in His work by rendering aid to His ministers.

Pursuit of Happiness

Many people are on the wrong scent in pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting, and being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Salvation

Salvation is not from you, nor in you, nor by you, nor of you, but only in Christ, and by Christ, and of Christ, but thanks be to God is for you.—Central Bible Hall Record.

Orchard Information

ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH DISCUSSED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The oriental peach moth, which attacks chiefly young growing twigs and ripening fruit, is a new and serious pest of peaches, quinces, and other fruits, says the United States Department of Agriculture. As yet no one cultural practice or insecticide has been found which will control this insect.

Nicotine sulphate sprays, while killing some of the eggs, are not a satisfactory remedy. Certain other measures employed likewise give only partial relief. Investigators in the bureau of entomology of the department and at several state agricultural experiment stations are endeavoring to find a satisfactory method of controlling the pest. The oriental peach moth is attacked by many parasites, and in their use lies a strong possibility of successful control.

The rapid and extensive spread of the insect is attributed chiefly to shipments of infested fruit and nursery trees bearing overwintering larvae in cocoons. The pest is thought to have been introduced into this country from Japan about 1913, but its original home is not known.

In some localities in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia, late peaches and quinces have for several years had infestations running as high as 75 to 100 per cent wormy fruit.

Department Circular 395-C, "The Oriental Peach Moth," contains a description of the insect and also considerable information relative to its distribution, injury to fruit trees, as well as other data. A copy of the new publication may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Spreaders Do Not Help Efficiency of Sprays

Glue, calcium caseinate and soaps of various kinds used as "spreaders" in common spray mixtures employed against the insect pests and diseases of apples failed to give any appreciable increase in the killing efficiency of the sprays in tests carried on by the entomologists at the New York State Experiment station at Geneva. This statement is made by the station entomologist in a report on the work of the station for the past year. The report is available for free distribution to all those interested.

"No appreciable improvement in the killing efficiency of common spray mixtures was derived from the incorporation of such materials," says the station entomologist with reference to "spreaders." "Theoretical considerations suggest the desirability of adding calcium caseinate to the lime-sulphur and lead arsenate spray as a means of avoiding certain undesirable chemical reactions. The caseinate material also serves a very useful purpose in the preparation of such sprays as sulphur suspensions and lubricating oil emulsions."

The report also touches on many other lines of work having to do with the control of insect pests of fruit and vegetables, and on the numerous other activities of the station research workers.

More and Better Grapes

Severe pruning seems best for grapes. The Michigan Agricultural college, which has been trying this method out, says that it makes heavier yields, larger and tighter clusters, larger berries of better color, and that the grapes ripen earlier than when pruned lightly. But the crop is likely to be smaller the first year that the vines are severely cut back.

Horticultural Hints

Set peach, apple, and other fruit trees.

Watch the young fruit trees for rabbit injury. It is safer to protect them with a collar of paper.

Manure will not cure a sick plant when it is sick from fungus or insect pests. It must have insecticides or fungicides, arsenic and nicotine preparations, and bordeaux mixture.

The variety of peaches which seem to be taking the lead in commercial peach orchards are Elberta and Hale, with the latter bringing the better prices in the market. Some Heath Clings are being grown, but they bring less in the market.

The green gaze plum is named after Sir William Gage, who popularized its cultivation early in the Eighteenth century.

Planting raspberries 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart will require 3,630 plants to the acre. At 2 by 8, 2,722 will be needed.

Raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries are all adapted to January pruning. And by removing dead wood—burning it—you will get rid of a good deal of fungus disease.



Just a Little Smile

A CLEAN SLATE

"Here's dat 'il' bucks I owe ya, Spike," volunteered Second Story Steve.

"Tanks, Steve, but dere was no burry," replied his friend.

"Nah, but it's like dis. I gotta dangerous job on tonight. I gotta contract to bump off a bloke, an' I wanta go into de job wit' a clear conscience."

—American Legion Monthly.

PERFECTLY CLEAN FOOD



Diner—Has this salad any vitamins in it, waiter?

Waiter—No, sir; no, sir—there's nothing like that in our food! You'll find everything perfectly clean.

A Stolen Kiss

To steal a kiss is not amiss. Though it may lead to sorrow; But why become the thief of bliss, When you can merely borrow?

Appropriate Sentiment

She was sending off a wedding present, a silver butterfly.

"What shall I write on the card, John?" she asked.

"Oh, just the usual dope, I suppose," said her husband. "Anything you like."

A few minutes spent in thought and she handed him the card. In neatly rounded letters he read the words: "For butter—or for worse."

One Thing Necessary

The first day of kindergarten the teacher explained to the children that it behooved them to behave if they wanted to stay.

On his return home, Willie's mother asked him how he liked it.

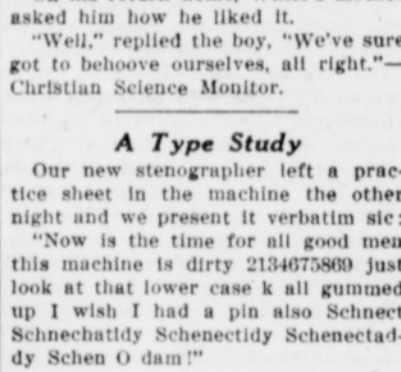
"Well," replied the boy, "We've sure got to behave ourselves, all right."—Christian Science Monitor.

A Type Study

Our new stenographer left a practice sheet in the machine the other night and we present it verbatim sic:

"Now is the time for all good men this machine is dirty 2134675889 just look at that lower case k all gunned up I wish I had a pin also Schneet Schnechtidy Schnechtidy Schen O dam!"

NOT A PERMANENT PLACE



"He says he expects to find a home in her heart."

"Well, metaphorically speaking, I think he'll find that organ is only a wayside inn."

Back Seat Driver

Adelaide was prone to ride in any car that's made.

She hit a stump and got a bump. Adelaide where Adelaide.

Easy

"You are coming to my party, aren't you?"

"How can I when I'm in half mourning."

"Oh, well, come and stay half the evening."

Handy Caller

"The Browns are coming after dinner, Henry."

"Oh, Brown? Then I won't have to take my sleeping powders tonight."—Sydney Bulletin.

A Modern Plea

The multi-millionaire was discoursing on his philosophy of life. "We can't pick and choose," he said, "I believe in taking the world as I find it."

"Still, you might leave a little of it for the rest of us," suggested the ultimate consumer.

In Difficulties

"Been playing bridge?"

"You don't play 18 holes at bridge."

"I was in fully that many."