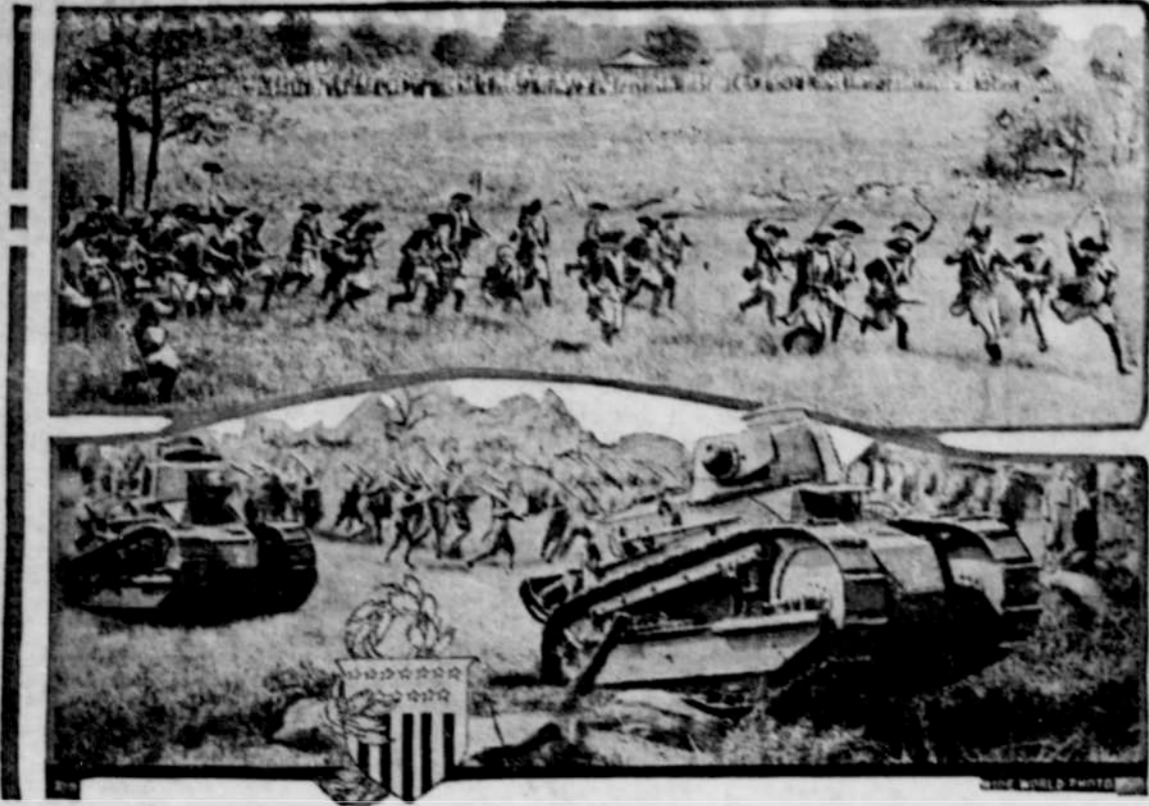
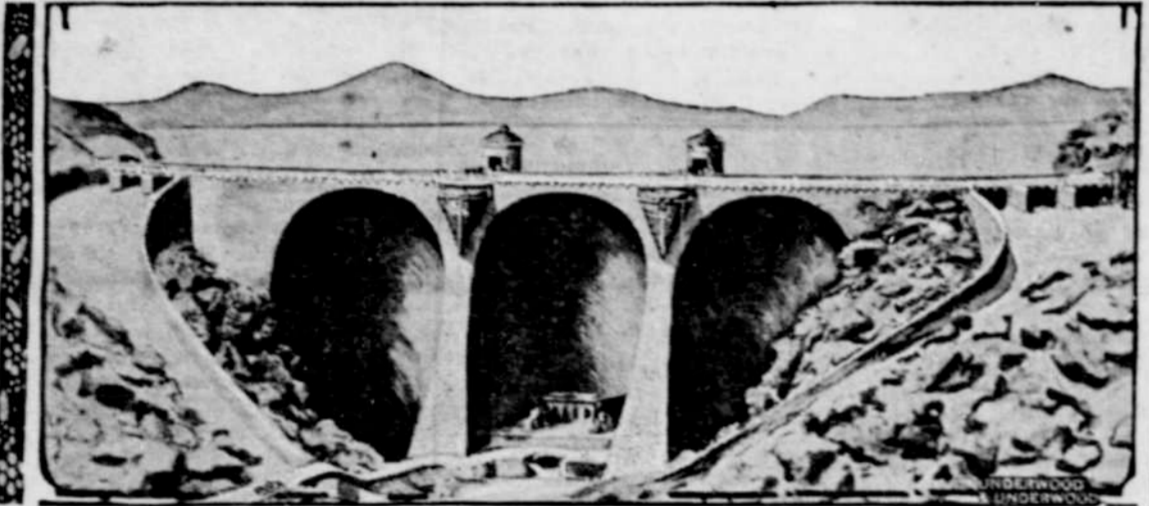


Fighting Battle of White Plains Over Again



Under both Revolutionary war and present day conditions, the battle of White Plains of 150 years ago was reproduced by 700 men of the regular army, National Guard, and the Citizens Military Training Corps, under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution, at White Plains, N. Y. The illustration shows the Colonial troops above and the modern tanks below.

Coolidge Dam in Arizona Will Be Handsome



The strength and beauty of the Coolidge dam, to be built on the San Carlos Indian irrigation project in Arizona at a cost of \$5,500,000, is shown in this photograph of the architectural design for the dam. More than 100,000 acres in the Gila river valley will be irrigated when the dam is completed.

Apple King's Son and His Bride



Here are Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Tyson of "Florodale," near Gettysburg, Pa., in the Adams county apple belt. He is the eldest son of C. J. Tyson, American "Apple King," and he will assume control of the Tyson orchards at once, as a wedding gift. The Quaker ceremony was used. No minister presided, the couple marrying themselves, and about 150 guests signed the marriage certificate.

Took Part in Pageant of Red Cross



Illustrating the international scope of the Red Cross, the pageant given before the Pan-American Red Cross conference in Washington featured episodes in which members of the Junior Red Cross played the leading roles. Four youngsters, photographed at a dress rehearsal, are shown above: Selko Nischio; Emily Tellez, daughter of the Mexican ambassador; Elena Castro, daughter of the charge for Salvador, and Lillian Bokose, Polish.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS

Skin diseases may result from wearing dyed fur. Honeybees seldom live more than six weeks. During the Seventeenth century all tea was imported from China and cost from \$25 to \$50 a pound. Human beings today eat from three to four times as much as their Stone Age ancestors, asserts a British scientist.

The number of tractors in Chile has doubled in a year. There are now 1,000,293 telephones in Canada. Farmers of Ireland still refuse to wear rubber footwear and insist that all leather boots have wooden pegs. The "new star" which appeared in the constellation of Pictor, the painter, last spring is still visible to the unaided eye.

SUCCEEDS LORD BYNG



Viscount Willingdon will be the next governor-general of Canada, succeeding Lord Byng. He has had executive experience in Bombay and Madras, where he has been the governor, returning to England two years ago from the latter post. He was created a baron in 1910 and viscount in 1924.

MEXICAN BEAUTY



Senorita Maria Parreo was chosen from twenty Mexican state winners as the "Fairiest of the Fair" in the Land of Cactus and represented Mexico at the Galveston Pageant of Pulchritude.

Duck Nests in Trees

The wood duck, the Beau Brummel of all wild fowl, is often referred to as the tree duck. The reason for this is that very often it nests in trees adjacent to water, remarks the Milwaukee Journal. In Arkansas it is called the squeler, deriving its name from the peculiar call it makes.

Part of It

"Mr.—"Is this piano yours?" Mrs.—"We own about an octave of it."—Pitt Panther.

ROAD BUILDING

MANY WILL DRIVE ON PACIFIC ROAD

What sort of roads are encountered in touring from New York to California? This question, so frequently asked, usually is answered in glittering generalities, or according to the viewpoints of the tourist.

In an effort to get at the real facts for motorists contemplating a transcontinental jaunt, the Automobile Club of Southern California has prepared data on the national old trails from Los Angeles to New York city. As this is one of the favorite cross-country routes, it may be considered fairly typical of long-distance touring.

In traveling the 3,186 miles from Atlantic to Pacific coasts, the motorist will go nearly half way on pavement. This will be of various sorts, including brick, oil and macadam, and will total 1,450 miles of the journey. Those preferring gravel surface road to pavement will find 1,007 miles of this type of highway, including light and heavy graveling. Dirt surface road, including some sanding, totals 729 miles.

Second in importance to the transcontinental motorists are the mountains to be crossed. The highest of these on the national old trails is Raton pass, on the Colorado-New Mexico line, an elevation of 7,888 feet. Other high points on the long trail include the Grand canyon in Arizona, 7,150 feet, and Cajon pass, California, 4,250 feet. The highest altitude in Maryland with an altitude of only 2,825 feet.

Transcontinental travel has increased so rapidly during the past few years that ample provision is made for the comfort of motorists. There are filling stations, garages, eating houses, hotels, tourist camps and similar conveniences at short intervals for the entire distance across the continent.

The only transcontinental road that is practically all paved is the Pacific highway extending from Vancouver through the states of Washington, Oregon and California to the Mexican line, a distance of more than 1,500 miles. This traverses some of the finest scenery in the world.

Illinois Given Largest Amount for Good Roads

The headquarters of the Lincoln Highway association at Detroit has received advice from the bureau of public roads, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., relative to the distribution of the 1926 appropriation for federal aid to the states for highway construction.

The appropriation for the year beginning July 1, 1926, was authorized by the post office appropriation act, February 12, 1925. As a result of this appropriation \$73,125,000 has been apportioned to the various states and will be used under the same plan of co-operation with the states which has been in successful operation for five years.

The bureau reports that approximately 10,000 miles of federal aid roads will be brought to completion during 1926 and that the indications are that next year will see at least as large a mileage completed.

Illinois gets the largest amount of any Lincoln Highway state, her share being \$3,175,616.

Travel Is Heavy on the Chicago-Buffalo Road

One of the heaviest traveled roads through Ohio—probably the heaviest—is State Route No. 2, the Buffalo-Chicago road. It carries a large part of the traffic from New York to the northwest.

The road enters Ohio west of Erie, Pa., and passes through Ashtabula, Geneva, Painesville, Willoughby, Wickliffe and Euclid into Cleveland. Westward it runs through Elyria, Oberlin, Norwalk, Bellevue, Clyde, Fremont, Elmore, Millbury to Toledo.

The road is entirely improved in Ohio, is in excellent condition and is 263 miles long.

Railroad Crossings Are Fast Being Eliminated

Two hundred and fifty-nine railroad grade crossings were eliminated in the construction of federal aid roads in 1925, bringing the total eliminations to 1,580, according to the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is the result of the policy of eliminating grade crossings wherever practicable adopted by the bureau and the state highway departments. Eight hundred and seventy-four of the eliminations have been made by relocating highways so as to avoid crossings while the remainder have been eliminated by underpasses and overhead crossings.

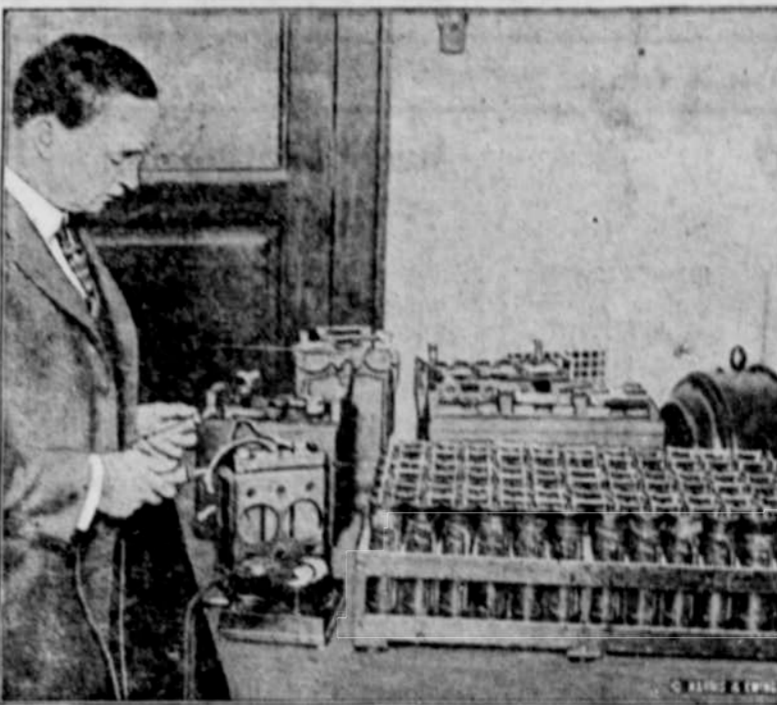
Great Highway Planned

Plans are being made for the construction of a "three-fingered" national highway to be known as the Great Southway. The highway would have sources at Detroit, Minneapolis and Omaha, passing through Chicago and converging at Terre Haute, Ind., where it would turn south through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida to its southern terminus at Key West. It is understood that the plans call for a hard-surfaced road the entire distance into Florida.

Highway to Science

An important new development in highway engineering is the certainty with which it can be determined just when traffic reaches the point where a paved road will be more economical than a dirt or gravel road. It is now even possible to determine even the type of pavement and the design which will give the taxpayers and the highway users the best value for the money invested in the different kinds of improved highways, especially in the rural districts.

RADIO



George W. Vinal, Government Authority on Batteries, in His Laboratory at the United States Bureau of Standards, at Washington.

When a radio receiver fails to give its customary volume the "B" batteries are almost invariably blamed. It is true that they are sometimes the cause of this trouble but it is advisable to measure their voltage before arriving at this conclusion. A good make of "B" battery of adequate size should last, even with a receiver consuming heavy "B" battery current, for at least six months and if it is a moderately economical receiver, from nine to twelve months, provided it is given the average use of about two hours per day. Failure to give such life is an indication, either that it is a battery of inferior make, or of inadequate capacity for the set used or that there is a defect in the receiver.

Causes of Short Battery Life

Briefly, the factors most frequently causing short "B" battery life are: 1. Audio-frequency amplifier not equipped with "C" battery. 2. Excessive plate voltage. 3. Tubes draw excessive current because of accidental displacement of grid and plate.

4. "B" battery of insufficient capacity for the drain placed upon it. This last cause is frequently overlooked because the first cost of large batteries is somewhat more than that of small ones. But it is indeed a wasteful practice to use a battery of inadequate capacity; this is apparent if the cost is figured in cent per hour of use, rather than in first cost. On the face of it, certainly it seems more expensive to pay about 25 per cent more for a heavy duty "B" battery, but the economy is apparent when the heavy duty lasts twice as long in service as the "large" size battery. The savings are even greater when heavy duty "B" batteries are substituted for the small portable size batteries which are sometimes erroneously used for home receivers.

There have been cases when "B" battery maintenance cost has been reduced from 12 cents an hour to 2 cents an hour by using a heavy duty or extra large "B" battery in preference to one of the portable sizes. It frequently happens that receiving set owners replace their "B" batteries when volume falls. The slightly increased volume which new "B" batteries give may lead to the conclusion that an exhausted "B" battery was the cause of the reduced volume. A "B" battery voltmeter, however, might show only a normal fall in voltage which would not account for the reduction in volume.

In such cases it is advisable to inspect the antenna connections for a broken or corroded lead-in, loose ground connection, worn out "C" battery or lost magnetization of loud speaker unit. Still another cause of reduced volume is the loss of active material on the tube filaments. Quoting from the Technical News Bulletin, issued by the national bureau of standards:

Tubes Lose Sensitivity. "Electron tubes in radio receiving sets eventually lose their sensitivity. This sometimes progresses to the point where the receiving set operates very poorly or not at all, even though the tube filament is not burned out. The use of the set frequently confuses this condition with that due to an exhausted "B" battery. If the tubes are of the thoriated tungsten (X-L) filament type, they can usually be rejuvenated to serve as well as new tubes in the receiving set."

A simple process of rejuvenation, which can be performed at home, consists in disconnecting the "B" battery from the set and burning the filament for a few minutes.

To Avoid Loud Speaker and Head Phone Trouble

Loud speaker and head phone trouble can be avoided to a great extent if the proper precautions are taken to insure their being handled properly. The most common cause of poor projection and loss of volume lies in the fact that the terminals are reversed and the magnets are operating at opposite polarity, which in time will cause the unit to become completely demagnetized.

In most loud speakers and head phones the positive terminal is indicated by a red runner in the cord. In case there is no marker the following method may be used: Unscrew caps or whatever is necessary to expose the permanent magnet. Load the magnets with a few phonograph needles or some other light steel articles. Then connect the speaker terminals to two or three dry cells of a storage battery first in one direction and then the other. It will be noted that the "pull" of the magnets is quite strong when the leads are connected in one particular way, the proper connection

Implements at Full Brilliance for a Half Hour

Usually this restores the filaments to full activity. The two major causes of reduced volume are exhausted "B" batteries and worn-out tube filaments. It is easy to determine which is responsible for the loss of volume. A good, reliable voltmeter will indicate the condition of the "B" batteries. If each 45-volt "B" battery registers 34 volts or more, the cause of reduced volume lies elsewhere, probably with the tubes. Lacking a reliable voltmeter to test "B" batteries, a good plan is to have on hand one or two spare tubes which are known to be in good condition. Substitute the new tubes for those in the set and if this makes a marked improvement in volume, it is an indication that the old tubes require reactivation or renewal.

By-Pass Condensers an Aid to Radio Receiver

There are a number of places in a receiver where by-pass condensers should be used to help improve its operation. By-pass or blocking condensers keep the radio frequency currents in the part of the circuit where they belong. If the radio frequency or high frequency current strays into the audio frequency or low frequency part of the circuit, you will get howls and noises and generally poor performance from your set. In fact, if very much radio frequency gets through to the audio you may not be able to operate the receiver at all.

By-pass condensers should be used across any part that has a high resistance or impedance to provide an easy path for the radio frequency current. A by-pass condenser should always be provided across the "A" and "B" batteries. When the batteries are new the resistance is not extremely high, but after they have been in use for some time this resistance rises rapidly and some means must be provided to counteract this effect. A fairly large capacity must be used from one-half to two mfd. The larger the better. Connect the condenser between the 45-volt plus and the negative filament and between the 90-volt plus and the negative filament. Even with a new battery these condensers will improve reception, but their effect will be particularly noticeable with batteries that have been used a short time.

Use good quality condensers and make sure they are not leaking. To test for leakage connect a 50-volt battery across the condenser for a few seconds, then, after setting aside for about 15 minutes, touch the condenser contacts with a pair of phone tips. If there is no click heard in phones then the condenser is leaking. If, however, you hear a click, it is O. K.

The next place a blocking condenser should be tried is across the primaries of the audio transformers. Very often a small amount of radio frequency current will get through from the detector and will pass through the primary of the transformer unless an easier path is provided for it. A condenser of from .0025 to .01 should be used. The best value will be found by trying various capacities.

Improved Variable Condenser New variable condensers are arranged in a brass housing that protects the plates from injury, keeps dust and dirt out and at the same time shields the condenser from body capacity and from magnetic spraying of other nearby instruments.

being indicated by the stronger "pull." The leads may then be marked to correspond with the battery connections. If your speaker distorts or seems raspy, particularly when handling loud signals, it is sometimes very beneficial to place a few sheets of tissue paper between the diaphragm and the magnets. The thickness of the paper can best be obtained by trial. This will in no way affect the sensitivity of the unit.

Cause of "Dead Spots" "Dead spots" in metropolitan areas cannot be eliminated without removing the large steel structures. Large steel-frame buildings and other metallic structures are the cause of this phenomenon.

Regeneration Helps The effect of regeneration is to decrease the resistance of the circuit at the resonant point, while maintaining the high resistance at points off resonance. This accounts for the volume and selectivity obtained with some regenerative circuits.

SHOULD HUSBANDS DO HOUSE WORK?

How Mrs. Dyer Solved the Problem.

Mrs. Mildred Dyer was lucky. She had a good-natured husband who helped her with much of her housework. Because she was in ill health for five years, it was often necessary for him to do this. But it bothered Mrs. Dyer. She felt that he had to work hard enough anyway. The time he spent in doing her work was needed for his own. She determined to find the road to better health.

She writes: "I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply wonderful. My health is better than it has ever been. I am getting stronger and gaining in weight."

She has solved her problem and her household is happier. The Dyers live at Redlands, Calif., Route A, Box 183. How often does your husband have to do your housework? No matter how willing he is, no woman feels comfortable about it. Perhaps you, too, will find better health through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Infrequent Marriages

Only two marriage licenses have been issued in the past four years in Owyhee county, Idaho, which has a population of 4,094 and an area larger than Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut.

Dr. Tracy's "Dead Shot" is powerful, but safe. One dose will cure Worms or Tapeworm; no castor oil needed. Adv.

Unique "He's an old student." "Yes, wears his own clothes to all the college parties."

"BAYER ASPIRIN" PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told in "Bayer" Package



Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for Colds, Headache, Neuritis, Lumbago, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain.

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drugists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

Gospel in Chicago

Sixty Chicago pastors have promised to preach on the streets of that city this season, in an effort to take the gospel to those who will not seek it in the church.

The truth is always the strongest argument.—Sophocles.

Sure Relief

BELLANS INDICATION 25 CENTS 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25c and 75c PKGS. Sold Everywhere

STOP THAT ITCHING

You won't have to wait—relief follows the first comforting touch of Resinol

Handiest thing in the house For Cuts Dress at once with "Vaseline" Jelly. Prevents soreness. Shuts out air and dirt. Heals quickly. Keep it handy for every emergency. CHESBROUGH MFG. COMPANY State Street (Cincinnati) New York Vaseline PETROLEUM JELLY