

Americans Get Many Grizzlies

Natural History Museums of Oklahoma and Brooklyn Represented in Alaska Trip.

DRIVE LASTED THREE MONTHS

Bruin Gave Party Less Trouble Than Did Storms—Saw Caribou, Wolverine and Fox as Well as Bird Life Every Day of Trip.

Ardmore, Okla.—A party of Americans, headed by C. E. Sykes of Ardmore, oil operator, and by Edward D. Crabb of Norman, representing the Oklahoma University Museum of Natural History, killed a total of 17 grizzlies after a drive which lasted three months. Eleven other grizzlies escaped. The party are now after moose and caribou, several specimens of which will be forwarded to the Oklahoma University museum and to the Brooklyn Museum of Natural History. The grizzlies gave the hunters less trouble than did the hardships of the Alaskan wilds, for the men encountered severe snow, and hail storms for 30 days.

Besides Sykes and Crabb, the party included Robert Rockwell of Brooklyn, representing the Brooklyn museum; Charles Hoffmeister of Imperial, Neb., noted big game hunter; Dr. W. H. Chase of Seward, Alaska, well-known authority on Alaska, and sportsman; Pete Larson of Unga, Alaska, chief guide, with several assistants.

Long Trip to Hunting Ground.
On April 23, Sykes, accompanied by Crabb and Hoffmeister, left Seattle for Cordova on the S. S. Northwestern and arrived at their destination April 30. At eight o'clock in the morning of May 1 the Roife II was boarded and sail was set for the hunting grounds. The trip from Cordova to Unga consumed a week, including a stop of two days at Seward and one at Uyak bay, Kodiak island. At Unga the guides and packers were picked up and the journey continued to Pavlov bay, the scene of the hunting.

Camp was pitched on the shore of the bay, opposite the twin volcanoes of Pavlov, one of which is active. This was the main camp, and was continued from May 9 to June 5, the date of departure for home.

"There was not a day while we were on the hunting grounds," Doctor Chase writes, "during which we did not see caribou, wolverine and fox, as well as a great variety of bird life, including ptarmigan, swan, geese, ducks and many other shore birds. During the days aboard the boat many porpoises, thrashers, black fish, seal,

sea lion and other denizens of the deep were sighted, and when we had come to anchor fishing was always indulged in with great success."

The first encounter with grizzlies had plenty of thrills. After the men had left the Roife and had spent several days searching for "signs," four full-grown bears came upon them with such a suddenness that men and bears stood watching each other a few moments in astonishment. Three of them crouched to the earth and crept toward the hunters, only 50 yards away. The fourth remained behind. There wasn't even a tree to climb. When the three bears got within three yards Sykes fired three

times in rapid succession and the three leaders fell dead. Immediately the fourth bear charged with great roars. A bullet halted him just as he reached the side of the other bears, and he fell dead across their bodies.

Long and Arduous Tramps.
These four were the largest found during the entire hunt. The hide of "old Mose," as the biggest grizzly was named by the men, measured 12 feet in length. The fur of these animals showed no blemishes of any kind. In further skirmishes with the animals not one of the party was injured, although the bears did not fall to the rifle as easily as did the first four.

To track the animals long tramps through deep snows were necessary, and frequently the men slid down mountain sides. The cold, at times, was intense, despite the fact that it was summer; it was close to the arctic circle. The animals were skinned by the helpers after each killing and the hides dried out and loaded on the Roife for shipment home.

China Now Has Its Girl Scouts



This photograph was taken at the first appearance in public of the Girl Scouts of China. These girls formed a guard at the "Far Eastern Olympic games," China vs. Philippines, in Shanghai.

American Silver Is Coming Back

Stream of White Metal Flowing to This Country After Helping Win the War.

BAFFLED FOE IN THE FAR EAST

Offset German Propaganda and Upheld Confidence of the Natives During Critical Period—Treasury Restoring Supply.

New York.—Silver, like gold, is trickling toward the United States. It is coming to its best and readiest market in a stream that, of course, is not comparable to the amount of gold imported, but yet in sufficient volume to present unmistakable evidence that nooks and crannies are being searched for hoarded silver, that bank vaults of Europe in which silver has been collected for months are being emptied, and that our own chest, depleted by war needs, is being refilled to its normal brimming level. The silver now coming to the United States was most-

ly mined in this country, or at least exported from here, and comes back with a service stripe.

Used in the War.
Silver was used in the war to offset German propaganda in the Far East. While troops were holding back the Germans in their drive on Paris in the spring of 1918, a flood of silver offset completely the efforts of the Germans to stir up trouble in the Far East. Silver dollars, idle in the vaults of the United States treasury department, were melted down into bars and hurried across the Pacific to provide additional cover for paper money, about which the natives of India had become alarmed.

The importance of dispelling disquieting reports in the Far East about the reserves, is indicated by the importance of silver in the economic life of the Far East. It is the money of the bazaars of India. It is the coin in which bills are paid and purchases made, and is the coin with which the native has been familiar since childhood and the one bullion in which he places implicit confidence.

The size of this outflow of silver from the United States in the days when it was considered a necessity to aid in winning the war may be judged from the figures of the director of the mint. In the six years from 1915 to 1920, inclusive, imports of silver into the United States amounted to \$308,933,478, while exports totaled \$813,808,536, an excess of exports over imports of \$444,875,058.

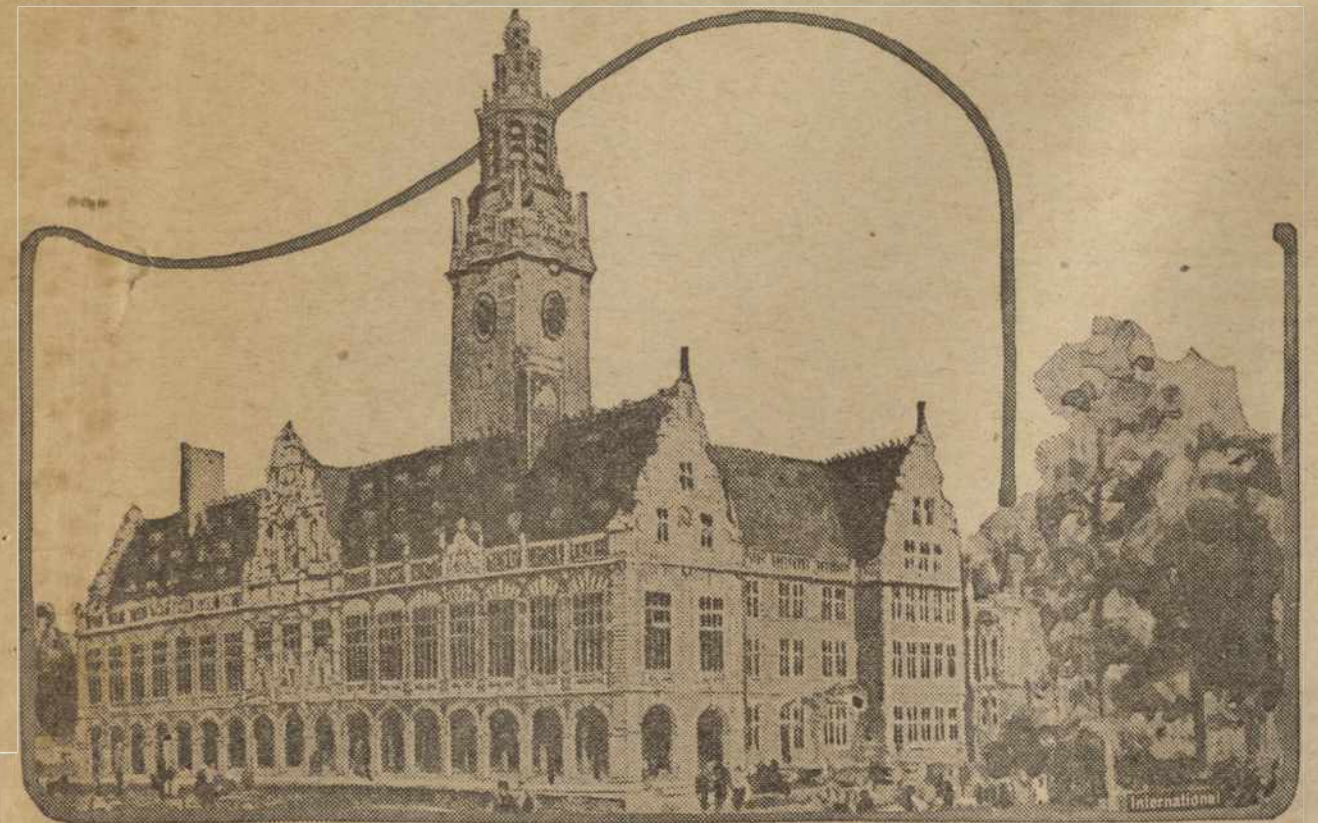
Shortage Made Up.
The following table of imports and exports indicates why it was necessary to draw upon the stock of silver in the United States treasury to make up the shortage, including the melting of 270,121,155 silver dollars under the Pittman act:

	Imports	Exports	Excess of Imports
1920	\$88,000,001	\$115,616,224	\$27,616,223
1919	\$9,410,018	\$29,021,051	\$19,611,033
1918	\$7,375,829	\$22,846,464	\$15,470,635
1917	\$3,340,477	\$4,130,876	\$790,399
1916	\$3,263,289	\$70,386,037	\$67,122,748
1915	\$4,433,364	\$3,598,884	\$834,480
Total	\$106,823,478	\$182,569,536	\$75,746,058

The Pittman act of April, 1918, authorized the melting of silver dollars to the extent of 350,000,000 to meet the world shortage of silver, production here falling far short of meeting the demand. The stock of silver money held by the United States was reduced from \$757,400,624 in 1915 to \$540,282,504 held at the end of 1920.

Now the chest is being replenished. Last February the coinage of silver dollars was resumed and the treasury is to continue its purchases of silver until that melted to help win the war has been restored.

Louvain Library as It Will Appear When Completed



The new library for Louvain university, for which Dr. Murray Butler of New York laid the foundation stone, as it will appear when completed. Thirty-three nations have contributed to the rebuilding of the famous library destroyed by the Germans.

Reclaim Arid Areas of West

Legislation Proposed to Spend \$250,000,000 to Open up Unproductive Land.

NATION IS TO BE REPAID

Would Place at Disposal of Settlers What May Become Most Fertile Soil in the Country—320,000 Thrive on Irrigated Lands.

Washington.—New legislation is being prepared by committees of congress for opening up to mankind the arid lands of the West.

Nearly 200,000,000 acres remain unimproved in the reclamation group of states—more than all the productive lands of Germany and the United Kingdom combined. This improvement would accommodate many millions more people and add billions to the aggregate wealth if reclamation were attended by a success commensurate with that which has followed the work hitherto done.

The results of twenty years of irrigation may be summarized thus:

Gross cost, \$135,000,000; net cost, \$127,000,000; estimated area, on completion of all projects, 3,212,092 acres; irrigable acreage, 1,732,374 acres; irrigated acreage in 1918, 1,141,516 acres; cropped acreage in 1918, 1,051,133 acres; crop value of irrigated land yield for 1918, \$66,000,000; value average yield per acre, \$63.06; average cost per acre, on basis of total area when completed, \$42; average cost per acre on basis of area to which service was ready to supply water during the season of 1918, \$70; average cost per acre on basis of actual area cropped in 1918, \$129.

Authorities on the results of irrigation agree that the investment or advance by the government of funds in the nature of loans has been productive of great wealth.

"At the present time," according to Director Arthur P. Davis of the reclamation service, "the net investment of the reclamation fund is approximately \$120,000,000. With that has been constructed about twenty-five projects which are now in various stages of completion, several having been completed, and we have prepared the irrigation works necessary to serve about 1,675,000 acres of land. That was the amount at the end of last year."

Sell Water Rights.

"In addition to that, under one of the subsequent acts the service has sold partial water rights from reservoirs constructed by it to canal companies, irrigation districts and others, which had been previously constructed and for which the water supply was inadequate in the latter part of the season."

"The acreage served by partial water rights from the government in connection with private projects is a little over 1,000,000 acres, so that we have approximately 2,700,000 acres served in whole or in part by the government, with the expenditure that I have mentioned."

"The population upon the projects which are entirely government projects is approximately 120,000 people—agricultural population on the farms—and the increase in population of the towns and the new towns altogether account for about 200,000 people additional, making something like 320,000 people that have been afforded homes as a result of this work."

"On the government projects there have been established 500 schools, 476 churches, and 216 banks. These banks have a capital of \$612,000,000 and deposits of \$113,000,000. There are, altogether, over 200,000 depositors. The deposits in relation to the population are much greater on the reclamation projects than in the country at large."

"In the year 1919, which was the peak of prices, the returns from the

reclamation projects proper—gross returns of vegetable products—were about \$79,000,000.

"The Salt River valley in Arizona illustrates well the results of irrigation development, based on the federal work. The Salt river project is in Maricopa county, surrounding the city of Phoenix, capital of Arizona. According to the census data and other reliable statistics, about the time the reclamation act became law the population of Phoenix was approximately 5,000 and that of Maricopa county, 89,000, while the taxable value of property in the county was \$9,000,000.

"In 1920, the population of Phoenix had reached 29,000, that of Maricopa county 89,000, while the taxable value of property in the county was close to \$100,000,000, or more than ten times what it was when the reclamation act was passed. These results are attributable mainly to irrigation development by the United States. In nature, that country was distinctly arid, with rainfall wholly insufficient for any cultivation."

"The main staple product five or ten years ago was alfalfa, coupled with dairying. Though there were many gardens and some fruits raised and other industries and a good deal of grain, but the most important staple was alfalfa and dairying."

"A few years ago the success of long staple cotton was demonstrated for that region. That bringing very high prices large areas of alfalfa were ploughed up, the cattle were sold, and the people went extensively into the raising of long staple cotton. That was very profitable up to 1919 and was one of the principal reasons why the product that year was so high."

"In 1920 about 145,000 acres were planted to long staple cotton, but the market failed and very little of that cotton has yet been marketed, although it was picked six months ago. It has potential value, but leaves the people in rather straitened circumstances, because of the lack of market at the present time, and many of them are going back to alfalfa and dairying. The difficulty is to get high-grade cattle, which they had before in a marked degree, but gradually they are getting back into the more stable industry. Almost any agricultural industry down there is profitable."

Frank W. Robinson, a railroad official, reports improvements in Idaho which he thinks are typical of the whole irrigation section.

Increase in Wealth.

"In Latah county, in 1900," he said, "the assessed value of property was \$6,500,000; in 1910, \$20,000,000, and in 1920, \$34,000,000. The increase in the wealth of Twin Falls county in the last ten-year period was about 200 per cent, while in Latah county in the 70 per cent. The number of acres of improved land and in farms only—not including waste lands and lands not under cultivation—in the Twin Falls county section in 1910 was approximately 100,000 acres, and in 1920 190,000 acres, while in Latah county in 1900 there were 188,000 acres in farms; in 1910, 213,000 acres; and in 1920, 223,000 acres, indicating that in the last ten-year period 10,000 acres of this non-irrigated section had been placed under cultivation, while in the Twin Falls section 90,000 acres had been placed under cultivation."

"In 1919 the total value of all crops raised in the Twin Falls section on 190,000 acres was \$28,591,032, while in Latah county, on 223,000 acres the total value of all crops was \$13,525,000."

"These people who have taken up these irrigated lands are the most aggressive and best type of homemaker and citizen in the United States. They spend their money for a large amount of manufactured things, the comforts of home, and they afford the best market per capita for manufactured Eastern goods. One illustration typical of that, and typical of

Ornery Animal Is Offered for Sale

Grenada, Miss.—The tax supervisors of Grenada county have reduced the assessment on W. W. Whitaker's mule from \$50 to \$20, the value originally placed on the animal by its owner, after having raised the assessment to the larger figure.

In a letter to the supervisors Mr. Whitaker states:

"In valuing this mule to the assessor at \$20 I was extremely liberal with the county. It would have seemed too ridiculous to have placed him at his real value, which, at the time of falling values, could not have exceeded \$10."

"I hereby make this proposition to any member of the board, to any other citizen of the county or state: Give me \$20 and take the mule, and may the good Lord be with you until we meet beyond the river."

"For inherent wickedness of heart and meanness of disposition this mule, in comparison, makes the devil a smiling cherub; for a disinclination to dissipate useful energy this beast makes the grasshopper a model of industry."

every irrigated section in the West that is developed, is reflected in figures of the reclamation service on the Mindako project.

"In 1919 the value of the crops was \$5,924,000. The value of the manufactured articles used on that project was \$7,139,000. In other words on that project in 1919 they purchased more than they produced."

W. D. B. Dodson, manager of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, estimates that on the slightly more than 1,000,000 acres of irrigated lands reclaimed a total yield valued at \$63,000,000 was obtained in 1918 and \$90,000,000 in 1919.

"The value of the average yield," he said, "was 63.60 per acre from crops alone for all the irrigated land in 1918, as compared with \$20 an acre for the average of all the cultivated land of the nation in the year 1910."

Purpose of Legislation.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize and direct the secretary of the treasury to transfer to the reclamation fund upon the request of the secretary of the interior a total sum of \$250,000,000 in the following manner:

During the fiscal year ending in 1922 not exceeding \$20,000,000; 1923, \$35,000,000; 1924, \$45,000,000, and for each succeeding year for a period of three years not to exceed \$50,000,000.

The money is to be used by the interior department in reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands in western states.

Reclaiming these lands includes the examination and survey of the lands, determining the character of the soil, the feasibility of placing water thereon by means of dams, reservoirs, tunnels, canals, dikes and such other means as scientific engineering may determine as feasible and practicable.

At the end of five years, under the bill a physical valuation of the property of the district shall be made and if the taxable part is found by competent appraisers to be double the cost of construction the district shall issue its bonds and from the sale thereof the reclamation fund of the United States treasury shall be reimbursed to the amount of money expended on the projects, principal and interest. The whole real and personal property of the district stands pledged to the payment of the bonds. They run not exceeding twenty-five years.

As under the existing law, persons desiring to open an irrigation project must be organized into a district in conformity with the laws of the state or states in which the project in whole or in part is situated.

The total of \$250,000,000 advanced to the reclamation fund is to be repaid to the United States treasury from this fund beginning with the fiscal year 1942.

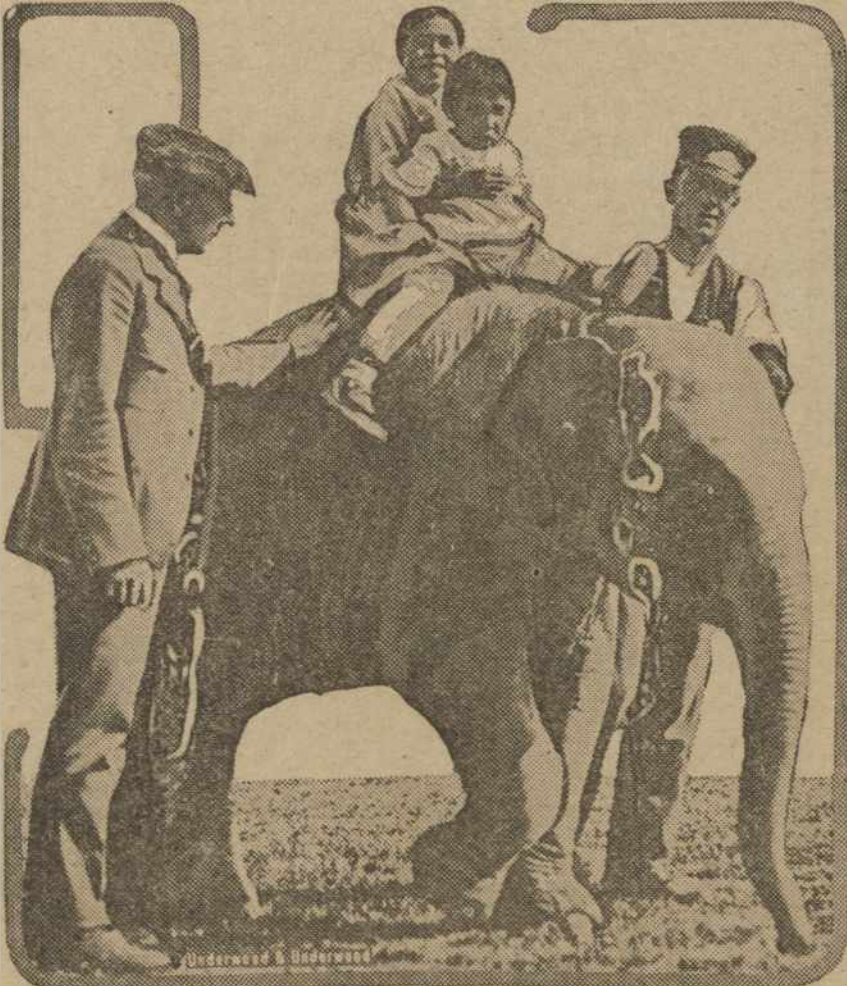
Biting Bandit Gets Her Ring in West

Omaha, Neb.—"I wish I was back in Boston and had never seen Omaha! This is a wild town." So sobbed Mrs. I. W. Howlett of Boston, as she told police how two bandits had held her up, along with a friend, and bitten the diamond from her ring.

"He said first he would have to bite my finger off," sobbed Mrs. Howlett, "and he pressed a horrid gun to my head."

"Finally he reached down and bit the diamond from the ring."

Eskimo Girls Riding an Elephant



Capt. Roald Amundsen, famous Scandinavian, who discovered the South pole, is shown in the Seattle zoo. Riding on the elephant is his four-year-old adopted daughter, Cakonita, a full-blooded Eskimo, and his eight-year-old ward, Camilla, who is part Eskimo.