

SAHARA SUBWAY IS ENGINEERING HOPE OF FRANCE

By John Evans (Associated Press Staff Writer)

PARIS.—(AP)—A subway across the Sahara desert is being seriously considered along with the project for a tunnel under the English channel and the Spanish dream of a floating bridge or tunnel to span the Strait of Gibraltar. Fantastic as it sounds and high as would be the initial cost, no other satisfactory method of rapid transit across the shifting sands has been offered. France is determined to run a railroad across the Sahara, for both economic and military reasons. Parliament has ordered a thorough investigation of the problem and a technical commission already has begun a study that may require a year or more. Unfortunately, if the idea is good, its execution presents difficulties.

For six years there have been occasional automobile expeditions across the desert, but that form of travel is rejected as absolutely inadequate. For one thing, it is considered impossible to transport troops rapidly in that way.

As for a railroad, the problem is to find some means of keeping the rails clear of sand. The Sahara is not all a dry sea of sand. There are vast stretches of barren, rocky or pebbled surface where it is practicable to make a solid right of way for a railroad. There are, however, at least 125 miles where the shifting sands are quite as volatile as snows and travelers have pictured them, where a clear hard road is obliterated in a few hours, where hills of sand block the way in the morning and by night are blown off and a hollow bored by the steady blast of a hot wind.

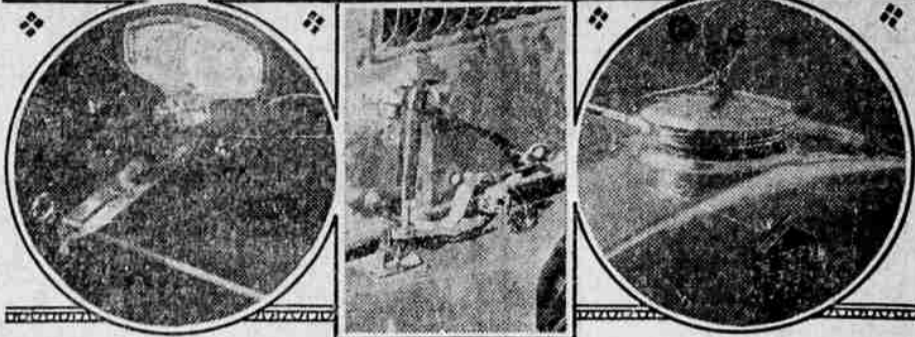
Some engineers have told the commission the only way to keep the sand in place would be to plant vegetation, but that would require water, which is not there. Probably, too, the seeds would be blown away before they took root, so that plan is deemed impossible by most experts.

Others proposed building shields but experiments and observation indicated sand dunes soon would overtop them. Then the problem would be as it was in the beginning.

The tunnel idea offered by a French engineer, Paul Remy, contemplates a metal tube supported on a sort of skeleton viaduct of crosses and piles. The tube would make it simple to lay telephone and electric cables across the desert and might house also water and gas lines.

In time the desert winds would submerge the tube in the sand, insulating it from the intense heat and making travel safer and more comfortable than by an open train. The power naturally would be electric.

SEALED ESSEX CONQUERS THE COAST



When an Essex stock coach left San Francisco sealed in high gear, and with hood and radiator so sealed that it was impossible to touch the engine or to add oil or water, on a round trip test to the Canadian border, south to the Mexican line and back to San Francisco, the odds were heavy against it completing the run. It made the 3493-mile test successfully on the one filling of oil and water, going over all the numerous mountain grades in high gear, returning to San Francisco with the symbolized seals intact. It was held to be a sensational test, a distinct

triumph for the car and for Veedol Motor Oil, as well. The top picture shows the start with (left to right) W. C. Pettingell and Frank Wagar, Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation; Paul J. Feely and B. M. Sharpe (in the car); Roy B. Alexander, general manager of Stanley W. Smith, Inc., Hudson-Essex distributors; Leon J. Pinkson, San Francisco Chronicle, and Art Manning, San Francisco Bulletin. Below, left to right: How the gear was sealed in high; how the hood and radiator cap were sealed.

mixtures, which rapidly change temperatures as the more volatile constituents boil off, the difference between the temperature at which boiling starts and that at which the last drop evaporates sometimes being 200 degrees.

At first must be removed from gasoline lines when they are being tested as to their value for winter use, because dissolved air in the gasoline line will cause it to bubble as it boils before it reaches its true boiling point.

The tests so far have shown that the oiling points of air free gasoline lines at the same pressure differ widely. This means that some types of gasoline will be found more suitable for motor use in winter than other kinds.

SEEKS A SUITABLE GAS FOR WINTER'S USES AND RIGORS

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The department of commerce through experts at the bureau of standards had undertaken a study of the best types of gasoline to use in automobiles during the winter season. The value of each gasoline for winter use is determined by studying the fuel's boiling point at various pressures.

At sea level, water boils at 212 degrees, while at the top of Mt. Everest, where the atmospheric pressure is much lower, water will boil at 150 degrees. At every pressure water is known to have a different boiling point. When water begins to boil at a certain pressure, the temperature remains constant until all of the water has evaporated.

With alcohol anti-freeze solution, however, it is known that the alcohol boils off more readily than the water and consequently the temperature of boiling changes. Gasolines are still more complex

Under the treaty by which the tribe was given the reservation, the government, "in view of their wretched and impoverished condition," agreed to move the Quapaws to their new home and to furnish them livestock, farm implements, firearms and other equipment.

Nothing except hay was produced on the tribe's new lands. White men leased it paying the Indians a pittance. The town of Quapaw sprang up and became the greatest hay shipping point in the world for a time. The Indians cared nothing for the hay, the land or much of anything else. They wanted to fish and hunt and be left alone.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—(AP)—Zinc ore was found while a water well was being drilled on the land of Felix Dardene, a Quapaw Indian. The driller knew the metal in the cuttings from his drill denoted a rich strike, but he lacked the business sense to take advantage of the opportunity to win a great fortune.

He quit work and drove to Baxter Springs, Kas., where he spread the news. A bystander in one of the crowds the driller drew slipped away and visited Dardene, leasing all his land and much surrounding it. He made a fortune.

It has meant something to be an Osage Indian with a large family born prior to 1907, when the tribal allotment of lands was made. Each Osage was given more than 700 acres that year. A man with a wife and five children had control of 5,000 acres of land, and received \$21,000 quarterly until the eldest child became of age.

Distinction of having the largest Osage family was held by Clement Noya. He controlled eleven headrights, including his own, his wife's and those of their nine children. This family has received as much as \$30,000 in one quarterly payment.

Mrs. Anna Beaver Bez, Hallam, restricted owner of land on which is located the Anna Beaver mine, owned by Harry Payne Whitney of New York, gets some of the largest royalty payments. For several months her income from the metals piled up at the rate of \$20,000 a month. Four years ago, she was almost penniless.

The Quapaws were a nomadic tribe when they were placed on their present reservation in 1827. The land was valued at a dime an acre by white men.

A Grammatical Lay

Dear Percival, I've tried and tried; to me it's never plain; Be kind enough to tell me all you know of lie-lay-lain.

Then if my thirst grammatical is still all unallayed, Throw in a dissertation on the use of lie-lay-lain.

Oh, somewhere in this glorious land the people sleep at night. They bottle up their weary brains and screw the stopper tight. But Percival must keep at work through endless nights and days.

And, with poetic zeal, renew his lies as well as lays. Lie means to rest, recline at ease, a thing to me unknown; Wherever rest the thought conveys the use of lie is shown.

Lay means to place. Just try that out; and, if the meaning's plain, Use lay-laid-laid, be sure you do, instead of lie-lay-lain.

"I placed the tool upon the bench," I laid it there, you see. It rests just where I laid it down; lies there, 'tis plain to me. I laid my hat upon the chair, and there it went to press.

"It flattened lies upon the shelf; rests there, to my distress. Now, don't you see? I hope you do. The thought to me is plain. When meaning place, use lay-laid-laid; for rest use lie-lay-lain.

"Why 'lie-lay-lain'? Explain the three. Their use I still confuse. Lie for the present, lay for past and lain with have we use. The fruit lies on the ground today. It lay there yesterday.

It must have lain there all the time that I was gone away. A rule I gave long, long ago, you should ere this have known: Have, has and had go with the last, the middle stands alone. The snow lay glistening on the ground. It rested there, you know.

It has lain there this wretched month, the everlasting snow. The ice lies on the treacherous path. We, too, at times lie there. The slippery crust has lain so long it drives us to despair.

Is that enough? Want lay-laid-laid? You couldn't get it wrong. Whenever placed conveys the sense, just there laid will be long. The lesson you may get from this depends upon your brain. But better brains than yours have failed to master lie-lay-lain.

LOOK TO CHINA TO USE ALL EXCESS NITROGEN BERLIN.—(AP) Germany holds the leading position in the synthetic nitrogen industry today, and is confident of maintaining it for many years to come is the opinion of Prof. Nicodemus Caro, authority on methods of extracting nitrogen from air.

The German artificial nitrogen industry today produces about 20 different varieties of artificial fertilizers, adapted to all kinds of soil and climatic conditions. The world production for 1928 is computed at 1,800,000 tons, estimated to rise by 1930 to 2,200,000 tons, while the consumption is figured at 1,700,000 tons, with an annual rise of 7 1/2 per cent.

Professor Caro, however, believes that the present apparent annual overproduction of 100,000 tons is bound to be wiped out in the course of the next few years.

Big News. VICKSBURG, Miss. (AP)—How it feels to find yourself rich unexpectedly could be told by William Blaney, 43-year-old former aviator. He received first notice of a \$62,000 legacy from an article in a local newspaper.

Stuttering may be a handicap, but it does not necessarily indicate lack of mental ability, tests performed on 7128 school children by Dr. Elizabeth D. McDowell, at Columbia university, disclose.

LONE WOLF SLAIN AFTER FIERCE HUNT LASTING WEEKS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(AP) Four months pursuit of a 10-year old wolf whose depredations were international in scope has been rewarded by his death.

The predatory creature included in his range south eastern Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. He was credited with having slain thousands of dollars worth of stock. Last September, M. E. Musgrave, director of the government's fight against destructive animals dispatched Deputy Al Fields into the district with instructions to stay there until the wolf was

killed. Every path the animal was known to have used was blocked with traps and Fields established a permanent camp in the territory. After a wait of four months the hunt was terminated when the wolf returned to Arizona and was trapped.

TULLE DANGLERS TRIM BEAD CHOKER COLLARS PARIS.—(AP) Squares of tulle attached to choker necklaces by one corner and left floating to form fragmentary cape collars for summer evening wear are a new Paris idea.

The couturier who launches the idea uses the tulle crapes-necklace with dance frocks of tulle and taffeta. Usually the floating ends of tulle cover the back of the décolletage only.

Circular tulle fore sleeves on beaded and padded evening or cocktail jackets are another of the dressmaker who uses tulle trimmed neckties.

Northwest Stores Crisp ST. PAUL.—(AP) Tanks of 1500-bushel capacity are sold to farmers for storing grain and flax. When filled they will be sealed and insured which attempts will be made to obtain loans on the grain to the extent of 70 per cent of market value.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Sweden a skeptical of a Norwegian court's decision that fishing in the Baltic is illegal. One authority claims fish or worms feel pain.

The Demand Is Steadily Increasing



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MUSEUM SCENE OF LAST ACT IN LONG DRAMA



Skeletons of prehistoric monsters, the Brentanosaurus and Diplodocus, that roamed the western part of the American continent thousands of years ago are being lined up at the National Museum in Washington to form one of the largest fossil exhibits in the world. They will be similar to the Brentanosaurus restoration above and the Diplodocus restoration (below), both drawn by Charles K. Knight, under the direction of Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History.

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