

ROOSEVELT GAME HUNT NOT SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC AT ALL

United News Leased Wire
 LOS ANGELES, April 30.—Few know hardships that will confront Roosevelt expedition when it enters the passes and trails of the Himalayas. After entering Leh Pass, it will be to endure extreme heat and cold, but more of the latter than the former. The party is in quest of the Ovis montanus sheep, said to be the great-grandfather of all mountain sheep; the long haired tiger of the Tien Shan mountains; the great ibex; the markor, a giant mountain goat; the Yarkand stag and the goitered gazelle.

To find some of these the Roosevelt party will be compelled to go into central Asia where so far as known, no white man has yet penetrated. Kipling said of the country, "Every mile stands on end." Explorers call it "the top of the world." Even the mountain passes are 15,000 feet above sea level and the country is almost devoid of timber. It is said to be the highest, wildest, and most barren spot in the world.

Gathering the native bearers at Srinagar in the Vale of Kashmir, at the northwestern extreme of India, the party will attempt to go through the hazardous Leh Pass, the main route to Tibet, between Afghanistan and Tibet, to reach the Pamir Plateau, where they expect to find the Ovis Polli. From here the party will proceed across Chinese Turkestan to the Tien Shan range, the jungles at the foot of which they hope to find the longhaired tiger. Leh Pass is open only in the summer months and during the thaws the thaws and threats of avalanches and floods are always present.

Much of the travel, especially in the pass, will be done at night, as the piercing cold that comes with the sinking of the sun will check the thaw and there will be less danger from snow slides. It is unlikely that the party can travel more than one mile an hour. In many places they will have to cut their steps with axes to make upward progress. Reaching their destination and securing their game the movements of the party must be hurried, for Leh Pass will again be filled with snow in September. Unless the party returns through the pass before then, they will have the choice of being marooned in a country of rock and ice, or working their way out to civilization by a tortuous journey through Mongolia and Siberia.

The expedition was fitted out by James Simpson, general manager of Marshall Field company, in behalf of the Field museum and in consequence is known as the Simpson-Roosevelt-Field museum expedition. Besides Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, the other white man in the party is 60 years old, white-haired, mild-mannered George Cherry, naturalist. Cherry is a veteran campaigner. He was with President Roosevelt on his African and Brazilian expeditions and has also made 25 exploring trips into Central and South America and the West Indies. This is the same Cherry who one evening some 20 odd years ago in the upper reaches of the Orinoco in Venezuela dropped his scientific tools and with 20 men of the anti-Castro faction drove a government general and 400 soldiers out of town so fast that the general fled in his pajamas. It is just a coincidence that the names of this expedition are exactly the same as on the tours to Africa and South America only the Theodore Roosevelt in this instance is the son and not the father.

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Old German Fleet Is Being Salvaged at Burial Grounds

(By United News Leased Wire)
 LONDON, April 30.—Day by day is going on the picturesque work of salvaging the German fleet sunk off Scapa Flow.

So far seven ships—all destroyers—have been dragged to the surface. The work will go on until 23 more destroyers are reclaimed, and also two great dreadnaughts, the Hindenburg and the Seydlitz. A shipwrecking company, Cox & Danks, won from the admiralty a contract to raise these ships—if they find them and if the salvage is possible.

When the ships are raised by steel hawsers, beached, and inspected for valuables, they are broken up and sold as scrap steel. The profit is said to be considerable.

The last destroyer which came out of the deep was raised in four days. It came up festooned with seaweed and a mass of barnacles. Much more difficult will be the raising of the Hindenburg and the Seydlitz, weigh about 25,000 tons apiece.

"We tried to get up one of the bigger destroyers with heavy chains," said a member of the firm, speaking of the extreme difficulties of the salvage operations, "but when it had been lifted eight feet from the bottom, every chain broke."

"Then we used galvanized steel wire salvage ropes, nine inches in circumference, which were equal to the job."

"Very few curiosities have been found. A cat o' nine tails, with a German officer's name on it, was one of the few."

"The destroyers are what is technically known as good condition for scrap. They are cut up in steel work sizes and melted down as new steel or used otherwise. The copper and brass are also valuable."

The destroyers are in ten fathoms of water.

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 Bill Butler Mgr.

Author Of Musical
 Comedies Sues For
 No Harmony Divorce

LOS ANGELES, April 30.—Because harmony was out of the question in his home, Albert Charleston Andrews, author of musical comedies, sued his wife, Maudie, for divorce here Thursday.

The Andrews were married in Brookville, Ind., in May, 1901. The complaint charged Mrs. Andrews with desertion.

A recently patented vanity case for women resembles an automatic pistol, containing the usual articles and discharging perfume in a spray from its barrel when a trigger is pressed.

An Englishman believes he has increased the resiliency of a disk automobile wheel by inserting a circular air space under the rim, into which a specially formed inner tube extends.



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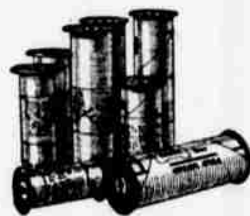
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Modern Film Process Used By Underwood's In Kodak Developing

Many people will doubtless be interested in the story of the processes through which a Kodak film travels after a picture has been taken upon it.

The machines and devices in a modern plant for doing Kodak work are many and very ingenious. Underwood's Pharmacy possesses what is undoubtedly the finest equipment for doing this work in Southern Oregon. In fact no better outfit is to be found anywhere although many, of course, are larger.

Your film, with perhaps a hundred others, is taken into a "dark" room from which all white light is carefully excluded. Ruby or red lamps are used to work by as this light will not affect the delicate silver coated surface of the rolls of film.

The operator first writes your name upon an envelope together with the size of the roll and number of prints wanted.

The film is then unrolled and a clever device punctures the end of it with a number. The envelope is also pierced with the same number and it is by means of these two numbers that your film eventually gets back into the right envelope.

The film is now placed upon a circular metal rack with perhaps two or three dozen others, and all are suspended in a tank of "developer." This developer consists of a solution of chemicals which brings out the image—or picture upon the sensitive film.

This process has been carefully figured out by expert chemists in the employ of the great Eastman Kodak Company and it is these



Developing Tanks

The Story of a Kodak Film

identical methods that Underwood's uses in their Kodak room. The developing process has been perfected to such an extent that the exact time needed is determined from the temperature of the developer.

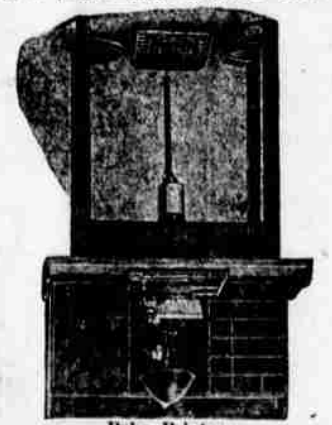
After the bath in the developer the films are suspended in a "fixing bath" where they are allowed to remain until all the unused silver in the film has been dissolved.

The film is now clear and the image—or negative—shows out sharply and distinctly. It is called a "negative" because all lights in it are reversed. That is to say—the whites are black and the blacks are white. This is the reason that a person's face looks black in a "negative." When this negative is used in printing, a "positive" results which again reverses the image and the finished print is formed.

These films are now taken from the "fixing bath" and suspended in the fourth tank which contains water only. This tank is connected with the water pipe and a stream of clear water runs through the tank, and over the films, for about half an hour.

Then the rack is taken out and the films suspended to dry. After drying the film is cut up and placed in the envelope bearing the proper number.

They now go to the "printing" room. Here the negative is placed in a proper size frame, a piece



Pako Printer

of sensitive paper placed upon it and light turned upon the film from below. This is accomplished by means of a "printer" which is equipped with powerful electric lamps. The pressure of the operators foot

upon a lever brings the "contact"—light is flashed through for a second and the "printing" accomplished.

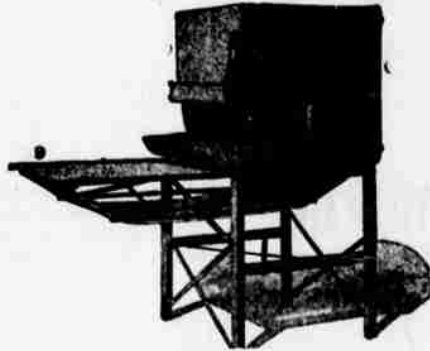
These printers enable the operators to do fast and good work and Underwood's have two machines to enable them to turn out the immense volume of Kodak work they are called upon to do.

The prints now go into a developing solution and it is this part of the process that requires great skill to produce best results. Here the picture is made. Here it gets its tones. If correct your picture will be snappy and full of life. If over, or under, exposed or developed it will not be so good.

Underwood's have a reputation for turning out the very highest class of work. The operators make every picture just as good as your negative can produce.

The prints now go to a fixing bath. Thence to a washer where they are whirled through a water bath for about half an hour.

They are then placed upon "ferrotype" plates. These are sheets



Pako Dryer

of steel with a very high gloss. They are passed through a wringer, very similar to the ordinary clothes wringer.

The plates are then placed in a dryer where all the moisture is evaporated from the pictures which still remain upon the plates. When the prints are stripped from the ferrotype plates a high gloss surface has been given to them. By a secret process Underwood's has perfected a system that gives pictures produced by them an extra fine and permanent gloss. To this finish they have given the name "KRISTAL KOTE" and this may be obtained only from their plant.



The dryer in which this process is conducted is the invention of a citizen of our own town and is one of the finest devices for the purpose that has ever been patented. So far the first and only one that has been assembled is being used in the Kodak room at Underwood's but it is only a question of time until every first class Kodak finishing room in the country will have one or more of these machines.

The prints are now sorted and placed in the envelopes and are then ready for delivery.

The finishing room at Underwood's is a very busy place during the summer months when everybody is taking pictures of scenery, hunting, fishing, and the hundred and one other subjects that the snap-shot fiend finds interesting.

Work left before 9:00 o'clock in the morning is ready for delivery at 5:00 o'clock that afternoon. Films received by mail are finished up and mailed upon the same schedule. Work is sent by mail to California, Nevada and other states while every postoffice in the country has become a branch for the distribution of Kodak work from this plant.

One other feature of the Underwood Kodak Room is the production of high grade enlargements from any good film. A brilliant snappy enlargement in 8x10 size costs but 50 cents with other sizes in proportion.

Customers from out of town should enclose 50 cents with each roll sent in by mail. Proper change will be returned with the finished work. This will save C. O. D. charges amounting to 15 cents. However, all work will be sent C. O. D. if the customer so requests.

Try Underwood's Pharmacy. In Klamath Falls, with your next roll of films. The celebrated KRISTAL KOTE finish is given to all prints without extra charge.

