

Justice Makes Its History
 amount of Work, Success
 and Instituted
 War Frauds.

WALSH (MASS.), MEMBER
 ON JUDICIARY

to say no staff could be
 lected who were better qual
 legal attainments and by
 aricular experience and know
 the war graft situation.

Never in the history of the
 nt of Justice, have the as
 as been so vigorously presen
 ring the last 15 months. M
 at time jail sentences were
 a punishment for violatin
 rman Anti-Trust Act in the
 United States vs. Alexan
 der.

The department at the
 s under investigation more
 sen of alleged violations of
 Trust Act and has pending
 26 such cases. In 1921,
 1921, the Attorney Gener
 has won 199 cases in the
 ates Supreme Court and has
 at time it has tried like
 various United States cas
 on 110. The department
 ry successful in defendin
 ment in the United Stat
 Claims where litigation has
 creased as a result of a
 acts and tax cases. The
 ere decided in this court
 2, in which the Attorney
 epartment appeared for the
 ent. In these 20 cases the
 ent sued for the aggrega
 19,693. The total of the
 owed was only \$521,341.

This, in brief, is an outlin
 he more important activi
 department of Justice sin
 1921. An enormous amou
 as been performed and
 of the judicial service is
 ed by energetic intelligenc
 atch. The record of the
 nder the present admini
 ily reflects great credit
 ey General Daugherty and
 farding, but it inspires
 and respect of our people
 n the courts and in the
 responsibility and pay
 ministering the law is
 will remind our people
 a government of law and
 justice.

Chimney Swifts and
 The bird called the chimney
 without stopping in its
 off with its beak or feet
 the end of dead branches
 carries, one by one, in
 cleaving them against the
 finished an almost
 uttice cavity. Only dur
 outh season do certain
 uth season do certain
 uth season do certain
 uth season do certain

Fighting Weeds
 In sections of the
 fruit growers cover
 roofing paper, cutting
 for the melon hills
 that by this practice
 smothered and there
 in labor for cultivation

he Cost
 Much You Save
 to Save Repairs

ER CO., N

You don't lose the weight
 of your sacks when you
 sell your grain to us

and
 did you ever stop to think that
 your grade and dock sometimes
 makes a difference of two and
 three cents per bushel.

Better investigate
 Nyssa Grain & Seed Co.
 CHAR. L. THOMPSON, Mgr.
 Nyssa, Oregon.

Service Garage
 FORD SERVICE
 NEW AND USED FORDS
 WILLARD AND EXIDE BATTERIES
 ACETYLENE WELDING
 All Work Guaranteed
 PHONE 43 SERVICE GARAGE NYSSA, ORE.
 EDDIE POWELL, Prop.
 FIRST CLASS MECHANICS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
 STATE OF OREGON FOR THE
 COUNTY OF MALHEUR.
 THE BANK OF NYSSA, a Corpora-
 tion, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 WILLIAM A. HUFFMAN, ELROY
 HUFFMAN, INGER E. HUFF-
 MAN, JACOB HUFFMAN, BAR-
 NEE WILSON and E. C. WIL-
 SON, Defendants.

each thereof, for such deficiency,
 and that execution issue therefor.
 And for such other and further re-
 lief as to the court may seem equi-
 table and proper.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION
 To Increase Tax More Than Six Per
 Cent Over That of the Pre-
 vious Year.

NOTICE
 Holders of city warrants are
 hereby notified that warrants Nos.
 1334, 1679 and 1972 are called for
 payment and if same are not pre-
 sented within the legal limit they
 will be canceled.

Don't forget the
 SUPPER and BAZAAR
 HALLOWE'EN NIGHT
 October 31
 Nyssa Barber Shop
 L. B. HAMAKER, Prop.
 Nyssa, Oregon.

THE GATE CITY GRILL
 Meals, 35c and up
 Rates by the week
 Sundays Only—Ice Cream and soft drinks

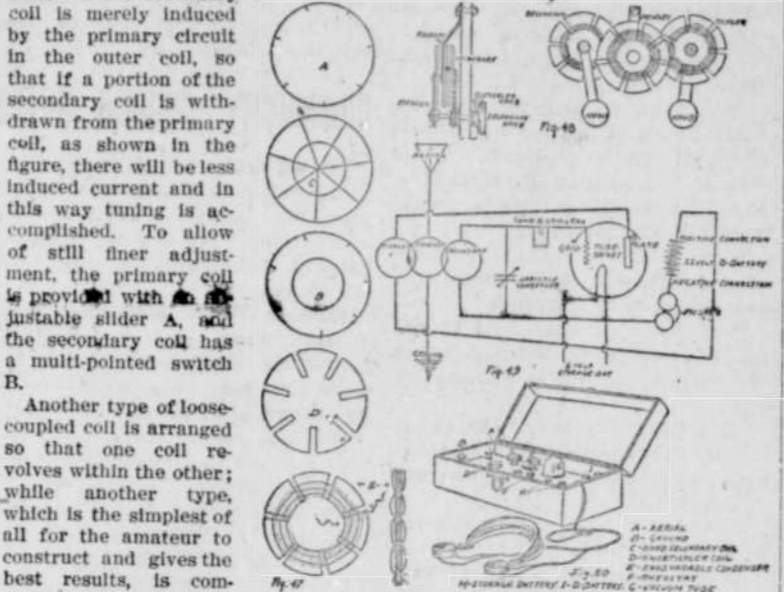
Mrs. Harry Newby, Prop.
 101 St., next Bank of Nyssa.

Dr. J. A. McFall
 Eyesight Specialist
 Lenses
 See McFall and See Better We Grind
 Our Own
 Ontario, Oregon Phone 118 W

THE HOME RADIO
 How to Make and Use It
 By A. HYATT VERRILL
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XVII. LOOSE-COUPLED COILS

Coils, or, as they are more often called, tuning coils, are very essential parts of radio telephony and telephony. The old style tuning coil, as used in wireless telegraphy, has been largely superseded by the type known as loose-coupled coils or adjustable coils which may be altered or adjusted to tune much finer or more closely than by the old type coil. Although it is not difficult to make a loose-coupled coil yet, as is the case with many of the parts of radio sets, it is as cheap and far more satisfactory to purchase them ready made. The conventional type of loose-coupled coil consists of two distinct coils, one within the other, as shown in Fig. 46. One of these is the primary coil, the other the secondary or induction coil. The two are so arranged that the inner or secondary coil slips back and forth within the larger or primary coil, thus varying the coupling or induction, for the electricity—or oscillations—in the secondary coil is merely induced by the primary circuit in the outer coil, so that if a portion of the secondary coil is withdrawn from the primary coil, as shown in the figure, there will be less induced current and in this way tuning is accomplished. To allow of still finer adjustment, the primary coil is provided with a justifiable slider, A, and the secondary coil has a multi-pointed switch B.



Another type of loose-coupled coil is arranged so that one coil revolves within the other; while another type, which is the simplest of all for the amateur to construct and gives the best results, is composed of three discs or coils "stagger-wound" which may be adjusted back and forth. To make one of these inductives you will require some stiff, smooth cardboard, heavy Bristol board, thin fibreglass or similar composition and about half a pound of No. 24 D. C. C. wire. Also, in setting up and arranging the coils, you will require binding posts, knobs, a little sheet brass and a few other odds and ends. With a pair of dividers or compasses draw three circles on the cardboard or fibre, each about four to five inches in diameter, having all exactly the same size. Then, using the dividers, scribe off an unequal number (five, seven, or nine) marks around the circumference of each circle. Fig. 47, A. Next, still using the dividers, draw a smaller circle, say one and one-half inches to two and one-half inches in diameter within each circle (B). If the circles are four inches in diameter use the smaller circle inside, if five inches the larger one, and with a rule draw radiating lines one-fourth of an inch apart from each of the marks on the outer circumference to the center of the circle (C). With a pair of scissors or a sharp knife (if cardboard is used) or a fine saw (if fibre), cut out the discs and cut slots in each disc according to the marks, as shown at (D). Next, if you have used cardboard, give each slotted disc a thorough covering with shellac, using at least three coats, and when thoroughly dry proceed to wind the discs or coils. In doing this, start the wire—being sure to leave enough for connections—at a point at the inner end of one slot and wind over one segment and under the next, and as the number is uneven you will find that the wires will thus cross, as shown at (E). The number of times the wire should be passed can only be decided upon by

attached to a movable peg or bolt with a fibre or bakelite knob at the opposite end. Fig. 48 shows clearly how this is done. In this way, the secondary and tickler may be swung back and forth to cover more or less of the primary; but great care should be used that the tickler does not touch the primary coil. When the coil is thus mounted on a proper panel or stand, it should be wired as shown in Fig. 49, and when the whole set is in good working order and final adjustments made, it should all be enclosed in a neat wooden case with a hinged top or cover. Fig. 50, although, of course, this is merely a protective measure and does not affect the working efficiency of the set. It must be clearly understood, however, that this type of coil can only be used in connection with a vacuum-tube outfit as shown. When all wiring is complete and adjustments are ready to be made, connect the storage battery, as shown; place the lamp or tube in its socket and gradually turn on the rheostat to see if the tube glows properly. Never turn on the current to the bulb quickly or to full power, or the filament will be needlessly burnt out and wasted long before its time. Next, connect the B. (or dry) battery, the ground and aerial and, finally, the phones.

In using this outfit, turn on the bulb slowly, adjust the knobs carrying the coils so that all three are in line and then adjust or tune the variable condenser until the signals you wish to hear are clear. Then, by gradually adjusting the movable coils, you can cut out interference and also make the signals, music or other sounds louder. When the two movable coils are entirely away from the primary-coil you will have your shortest wave length, while when all three are together, you will have the longest wave length.

Cannibal Plant.
 In the Indian territory is a remarkable parasite called the air plant. One will frequently find the ground covered with what seems luxuriant vegetation, for this plant has a root foliage of deep green, draw a smaller circle, say one and one-half inches to two and one-half inches in diameter within each circle (B). If the circles are four inches in diameter use the smaller circle inside, if five inches the larger one, and with a rule draw radiating lines one-fourth of an inch apart from each of the marks on the outer circumference to the center of the circle (C). With a pair of scissors or a sharp knife (if cardboard is used) or a fine saw (if fibre), cut out the discs and cut slots in each disc according to the marks, as shown at (D). Next, if you have used cardboard, give each slotted disc a thorough covering with shellac, using at least three coats, and when thoroughly dry proceed to wind the discs or coils. In doing this, start the wire—being sure to leave enough for connections—at a point at the inner end of one slot and wind over one segment and under the next, and as the number is uneven you will find that the wires will thus cross, as shown at (E). The number of times the wire should be passed can only be decided upon by

Onions as Medicine.
 The Hebrews regarded the onion merely for its culinary value. The Greeks were fond of both onions and garlic, the former apparently used when drinking to increase thirst and enhance the pleasures of the cup. But in palmy days of Rome the tax vegetables had become largely the badge of the rabble. In the Middle Ages any well-set table contained a plate of red onions. The chief virtue of the onion in medicine was as a diuretic and remedy for dropsy. This belief has persisted up to the present time and it is somewhat strange to find that as early as 1853 onions and a milk diet were pronounced the best remedy for dropsy.

Helping the Judge.
 It was his first case, and the lawyer, whose zeal probably outweighed his learning, was arguing a case in a local court. "My contention, your honor," he said, "is that the lower court made an error because the verdict is against the weight of evidence."
 "We can't hear that," said the judge, meaning that even a strong young lawyer's opinion is not evidence.

House for Sale
 An unusual opportunity to secure a fine residence in an exceptionally well located section of Nyssa, Oregon. The house is a two-story, modern, cash, balance on H. White, Nyssa, Or.

BUSINESS AND SOCIAL ASSET
 Pleasant Laugh, Which Can Usually Be Cultivated, Well Worth Trouble of Acquiring It.

You can cultivate a pleasant, contagious and spontaneous laugh just as well as you can cultivate a good speaking voice. But you must work for it. No doubt you hold an opinion of every one else's laugh but your own; and unless you have a frank and analytical friend or famously pleasant laugh, you may never have stopped to consider how your voice sounds in laughter. And yet it's part of your personality and you ought to know and care.

"I've learned to laugh," he declared, "Once upon a time I didn't laugh easily, but I found many situations relieved by a good laugh at the right moment. I find it a mighty helpful business and social asset. And at the same time the mere act of laughing has made me more optimistic. So it works well all around."

"Give a grin at yourself in the mirror and see what other folks see when you smile or laugh. If it isn't an ideal picture, consider what you can do to improve it."

"First of all, you can, of course, keep the teeth absolutely clean. They ought to be brushed night and morning and filled and generally fixed up by the dentist. Yes, there will be dentist's bills, but you will be investing in a good-looking smile. You buy hats and veils and face powder to improve your appearance, so why not buy a good-looking smile."—Rhoda Vale, in *Decorative*.

GOT IDEA FOR CASH REGISTER
 Original Maker of Machines Copied Device From Automatic Indicator Used on Ocean Vessels.

The invention of the cash register was due to one of those happy accidents of which only the alert mind takes advantage. A business man of Dayton, Ohio, named Jacob Ritty, had a store in a good location in that city, and it attracted many customers, yet somehow it was not profitable. He worried so much about his lack of success that a vacation became necessary, and he decided to take a trip to Europe. While on the voyage, Mr. Ritty one day visited the ship's engine room. His attention was caught by the automatic indicator which recorded the revolutions of the propeller shaft. The idea occurred to him: Why not devise a machine to record the sales in a store? Hence the cash register.

Lopez Real Discoverer.
 Francisco Lopez, the discoverer of gold in California, died in poverty, and the place of his burial is unknown. Marshall who accidentally discovered gold in the mill race at Sutter's Ford six years afterward, was given \$3,000 a year by the state and a monument of brass was erected in his memory. Sutter, who had nothing to do with the discovery, and did not own the land upon which his mill stood, also was given a pension. Lopez immediately reported his discovery to his employers. Sutter and Marshall kept the discovery a secret until they had taken possession of large tracts of land, for which they gave the Indians almost nothing. Both Sutter and Marshall knew that their claims as first discoverers of gold were false. They were adventurers, and were at San Fernando in 1846 during one of the Mexican revolutions, and had heard of the gold fields in the San Fernando district.

To Secure Clouds on Negative.
 Amateur photographers are delighted to find, sometimes, that they have natural clouds upon their negatives, and they imagine that these have occurred by a lucky chance. Really the result is a proof that they have made a correct exposure.

Explanation of Dreams.
 Numerous forms of fever are announced by dreams of an uncommonly terrifying character; while in cases of severe neuralgia and rheumatic affections, disturbed dreams are occasionally found to be forerunners of an attack.

DAIRY HINTS
 SECRETS OF DAIRY SUCCESS

Two Big Things Are Proper Care and Feed, Says Specialist of Oklahoma College.

"Two great secrets in dairying which have been the reason for the success of thousands of dairymen are proper feeding of cows and proper care of cows," says A. C. Dace, head of the Dairy Husbandry department of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college.

"Thousands of cows would be profitable and good cows if they were given a chance; if they were properly fed, housed, and cared for."

"Good feeding means to give cow enough feed to produce milk and the right kind of feed to produce milk. Most of the feed for cows ought to be grown on Oklahoma farms. Alfalfa hay is the best dairy cow feed which can be grown. Corn and sorghums, such as kaffir and darso, can be grown for the silo. Espilage on a dairy farm or any farm where dairy cows are kept provides succulent feed and is indispensable."

"Most of the grain for cow feeding can be grown on the average Oklahoma farm. A good grain mixture for milk cows is as follows: 4 parts ground oats, 3 parts barn or alfalfa meal, 3 parts ground kaffir, 1 part cut tanned meal."

"A dairy cow needs about one pound of grain for three or four pounds of milk produced. Dairy cows should be fed grain individually according to amount of milk for growth if in years, and at times to produce milk weight."

"Dairy cattle will respond to care. Every Oklahoma farm where cows are kept should have at least good shed to protect the cows, bad weather and cold winds. A ket in very cold weather will for itself in a very short time. I dairy cow should be cleaned brushed regularly. It helps to her in better health."

"A Little Learning."
 One of the young women was talking about football and knew nothing; the other knew more about football and thought she was talking. The result was the caused endless amusement spectators sitting near the field, who thought she was talking had given them information to the girl who didn't know much the field and asked:

"What are those?"
 "What, dear?" replied the girl. "Do you mean all those figures?" They're men of football."
 "No, no! I mean those in the ground."
 And she pointed to the field.
 "Well, fancy you not know they are!" exclaimed Miss "Why, they're football fixtures!"

DR. C. M. TYLER
 DENTIST
 Ontario, Oregon
 PHONE 117

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 Good meals, 25c
 Rooms by week or month
 ALBERT FOUCH
 Proprietor

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 CITY DRAY LINE
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 All kinds of dray work
 Ontario

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTES
 who returned with his other to Kansas this week.

ER CO., N