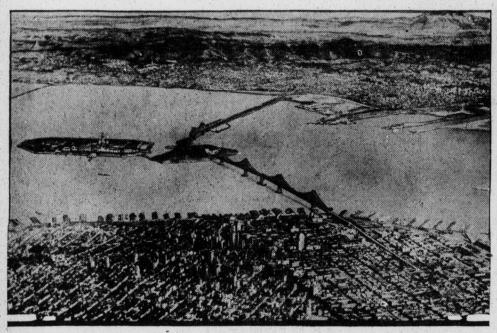
#### Another Cornwallis Looks Over New York



#### San Francisco Exposition May Be on an Island



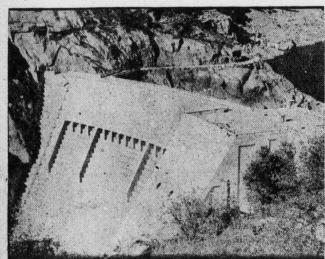
It has been proposed that the San Francisco exposition of 1938 be constructed on an island made out of the Yerba Buena shoals. This combined air view and drawing shows how the fair (left center) and the completed San Francisco-Oakland bridge would look, with Berkeley, Oakland and Pledmont in the background.

#### Wisconsin Guest Reaches Washington



This ninety-pound lake sturgeon, donated by the Wisconsin conservation commission, being lifted on a train into a barrel filled with water was placed in the bureau of fisheries aquarium in Washington. He replaced "Old Spencer," a favorite inhabitant of the aquarium who died

#### Hetch Hetchy Project in Operation



At Crystal Springs take, in San Mateo county, California, the people of San Francisco and neighboring communities celebrated the other day the first delivery of water from the Hetch Hetchy project, Secretary of the Interior lekes making the address. The project, costing more than \$100,000,000, has required 35 years of planning and 22 years of actual construction. This photograph shows the O'Shaughnessy dam and partly filled Hetch Hetchy reservoir.

#### INDIAN IN ROM



Princess Lushanya of Arducre, Okla., is the only United States Indian studying music in Rome. She is from the Chickasaw tribe, and has an excellent contralto voice. Ambassador Breckinridge Long is shown with her just before her debut over the radio in the Eternal City.

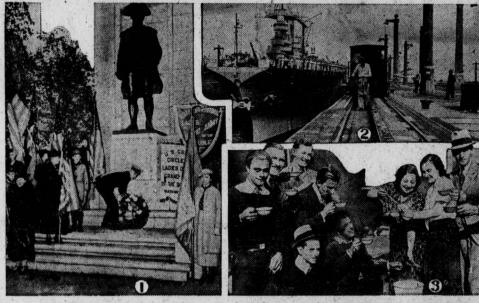
#### CENSOR OF TREASURY



Huntington Cairns, a Baltimore banker, has accepted a post in the United States treasury that makes him the censor of the department.

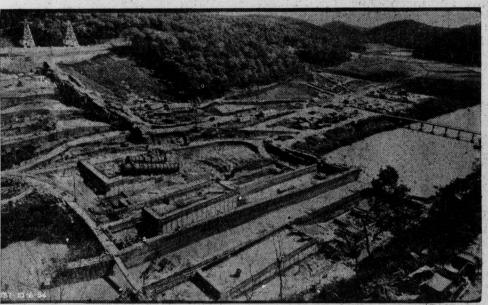
Tornadoes U. S. Brand
Tornadoes are rarely known outside the United States.

## Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Capt. R. C. Davis of the United States navy placing a wreath on the statue of John Paul Jones in Washington in honor of Navy day. 2—Airship Carrier Saratoga passing through the Gatun locks as the fleet transited the Panama canal in record time. 3—Pickets of the striking silk dyers at Lodi, N. J., getting refreshments from young women sympathizers.

#### Norris Dam Is One-Third Completed



The Tennessee Valley authority's \$39,000,000 power and floot control dam on the Clinch river, near Knoxville, is now one-third finished. Over 10 per cent of the concrete for the dam has been poured. When finished two and one-half years from now, it will stand 253 feet high, eliminating all future floods on the Clinch and reducing materially the flood stages on the Tennessee river itself.

#### OLD SPORT REVIVED



Use of the Hul-Che, ancient and deadly weapon of the Mayans many centuries ago, is to be déveloped into a modern sport. The Hul-Che has been introduced by Robert Stacy-Judd, famous archeologist, who says that it was employed by the Mayans for hurling arrows great distances. Mr. Stacy-Judd is arranging a tournament at Los Angeles, and his wife is here shown demonstrating the use of the Hul-Che,

#### MIDGET COW



"Mabel," a two-year-old Aberdeen Angus, is a great pet among the folks about Grafton, W. Va. The cow is 29 inches high, one yard in length and weighs 140 pounds. She is perfectly formed.

# Electricity in Storms To produce the electricity wasted by any one electric storm would

cost about \$30.000.

### "Golden Tales in Flowers"



Theme for the 1935 Tournament of Roses is disclosed amid pageantry at Pasadena. "Golden Tales in Flowers" around which the celebrated New Year day floral parade will be built is announced by the opening of a huge floral book during the picturesque ceremony. Heralded by pretty pages, the open leaves of the book framed a story teller who announced the famous tales and legends which will be depicted in gorgeous blossoms on January 1.

#### Attorney General in New Office



Attorney General Homer S. Cummings in his handsome office in the recently dedicated new building of the Department of Justice in Washington,

# HOW TO TO THE By Bob Nichols

S OME upland gunners become shots in spite of the fact that their guns do not fit them. What happens in their case is that through years of practice they fit themselves to their badly fitting guns. This makes learning a slow process. They would become better shots in shorter time if they began with a gun that really fitted them.

If you already have a shetgun, here is an interesting test you can make to see how near it comes to fitting you:

Get about half a dozen sheets of dark colored paper. Black building paper such as is used in the walls of frame dwellings is excellent for the purpose. The sheets should be about three feet square.

Select a site for your testing ground that has an absolutely safe background. You are going to make your test at night. The darker the night the better for your purpose. But you must make sure that no living thing will be endangered by your test shooting.

Against this safe background you now set up a light framework for your target sheets. Two 2 by 4's about six feet long may be driven into the ground about 30 inches apart. Drive them in just so that they make a secure support.

Now take a tin can, and cut a hole in its side about 1½ inches in didmeter and near the bottom. Attach to the top edge of the tin can two pleces of wire, long enough to suspend the can from each 2 by 4 so that the hole in the can hangs directly behind the center of the black target sheet when it has been tacked lightly to the 2 by 4 posts.

Cut a small hole in the center of the target sheet, so that when you place a small bit of lighted candle in the bottom of the can the light will shine through. And this tiny spot of light is all that you should see when you stand back about 15 yards, gun in hand, ready to make your test.

The night must be so dark, and

The night must be so dark, and the candlelight must be so dim that you are quite unable to see your gun barrel. For your test shots must not be aimed consciously. They must be pointed instinctively.

In making the test, place only one shell in your gun. Bring your gun to shoulder deliberately and fire quickly. Keep your eyes intently on the small spot of light. Your eyes will guide your hands. Remember that the object is not to hit the center of the target consciously. What you are really after is to see whether your gun fits you well enough so that in your hands it points on the target unconsciously and instinctively.

After your first shot, go up and tack on another target. Shoot three targets before examining the results too closely. If you are conducting the test correctly, all three shots should strike in approximately the same sector on each of your targets.

targets.
If the shots show a tendency to be under the "bull's-eye" your gun has too much drop at the heel of the stock, or too much pitch downward at the barrel. Or both faults may be present. Unscrew the buttplate and try a couple more shots with the gun this way. The usual butt-plate adds somewhat to the gun's pitch.

If your first three shots are over the "bull's-eye" then it is probable that your gun-stock is too straight and has too little drop at the heel. Or it may be that the comb is a trifle too high to suit you. Or again, it may mean that you are raising your head as you shoot—a bad habit that will always make one over-shoot. But if your gun shoots only a trifling two or three inches directly above the "bull's-eye"—let it alone. An upland gun should shoot this way to help catch up with the rise of the bird you have flushed.

If your gun shoots regularly to the left, your stock may be too long, or you may be holding out too far on the barrel. If to the right, your stock may be too short or you may be holding in too far on the barrel. Try it!

y it! ©. Western Newspaper Union.

# Find Two Sets of Forces

Cause Bands of Jupiter
Study of the bands and spots of
the planet Jupiter has convinced
scientists the changes in them are
caused by two sets of forces—the
tidal forces of Jupiter's moons and
the changes in the intensity of sunlight. These solar changes also
control earthly weather so astronomers are now studying them to determine if weather on earth can be
forecast by the changes in the
bands and spots on the distant
planet.

planet.

Looking at Jupiter through a telescope, light and dark bands of a brown or reddish color may be seen. Previous to 1926 these stripes were simple, thin bands very similar to stripes painted on a rubber ball but in two years' time they changed, and after 1928 they appeared as irregular dark bands and had many

isolated dark spots.

Now these bands appear to be changing back to their old-time for