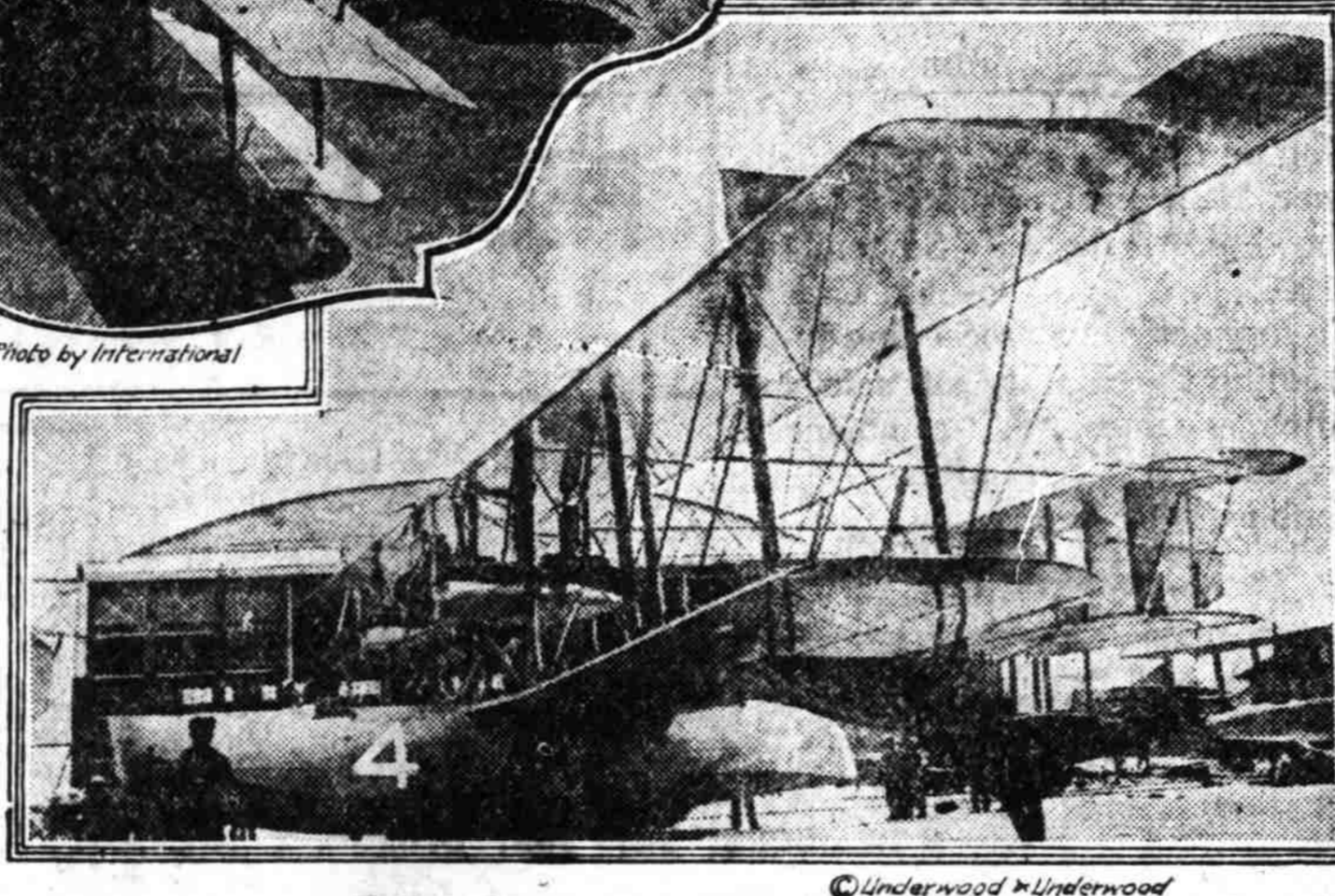
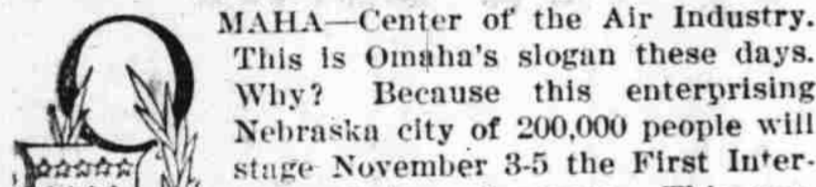
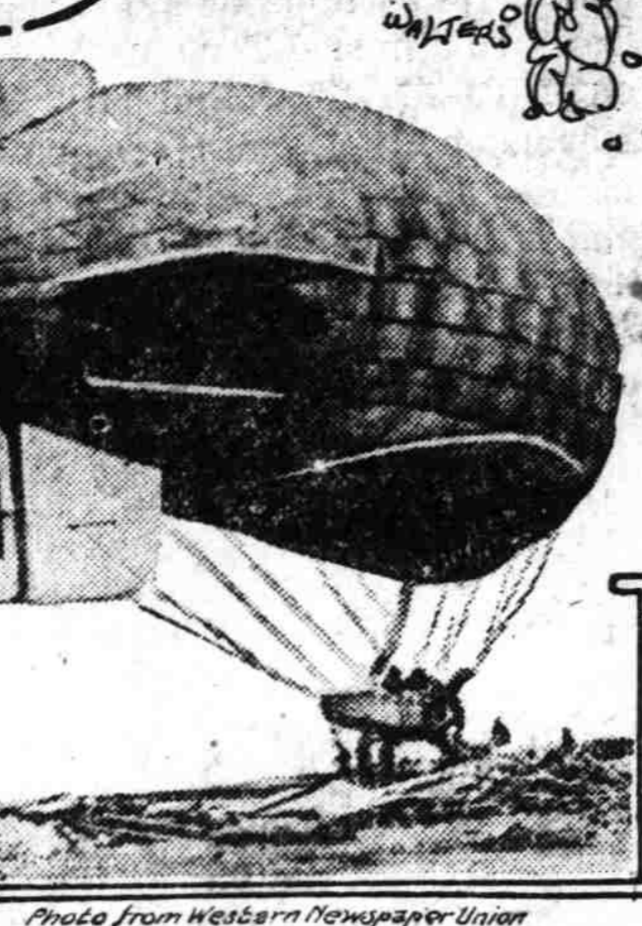
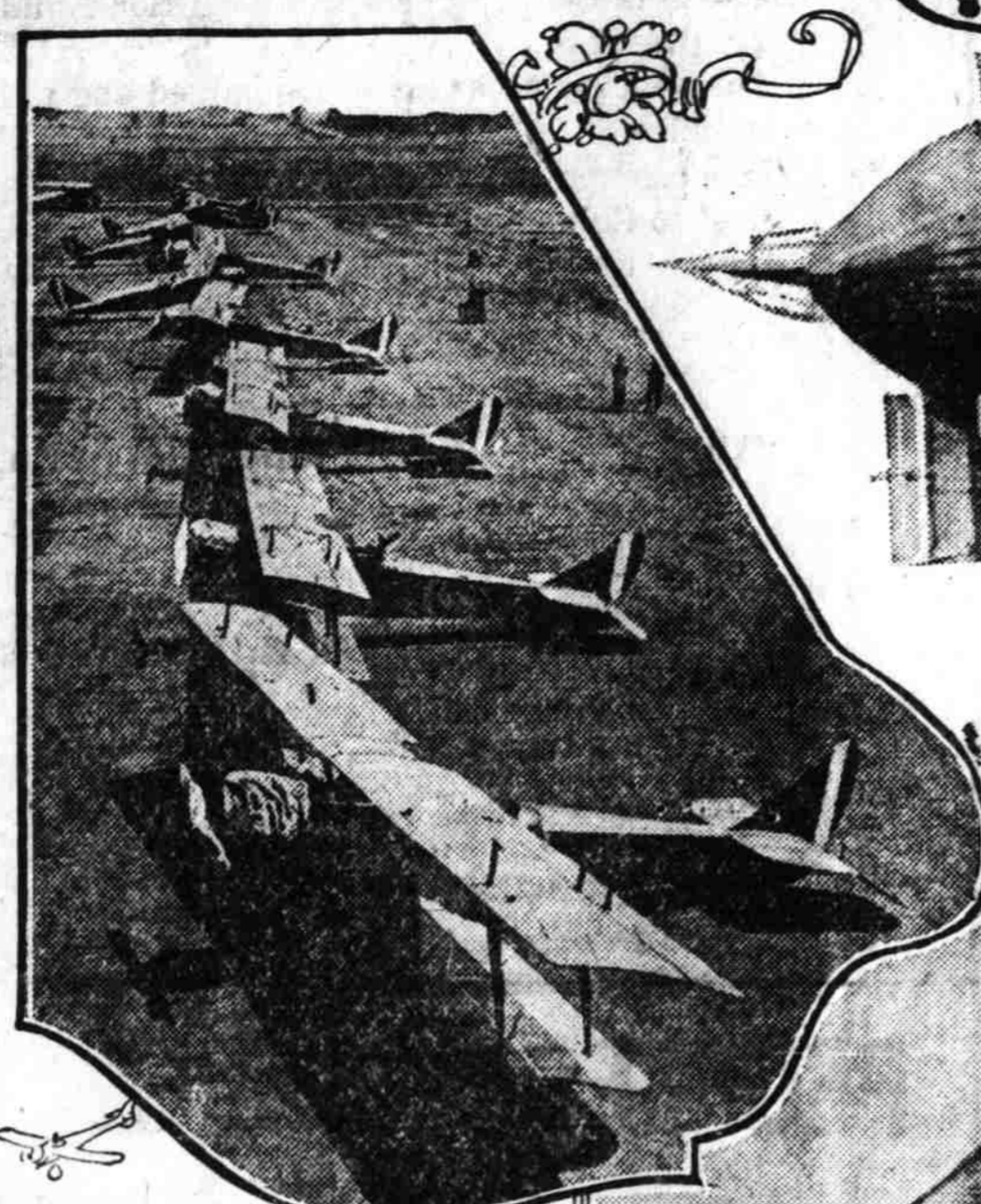
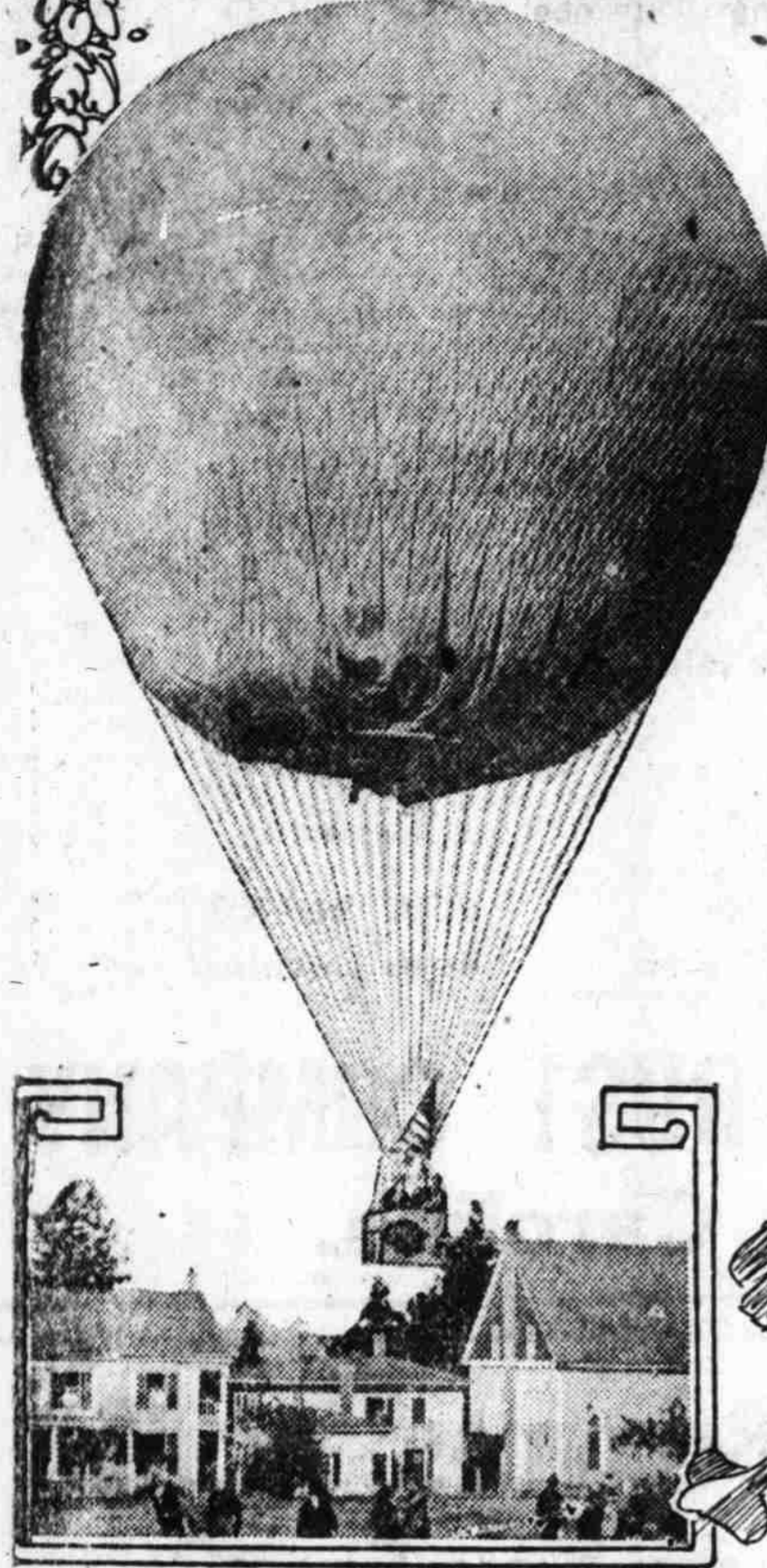


Omaha's Aero Congress



Underwood Hotel

Photo by International

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Underwood Hotel

MAHA—Center of the Air Industry. This is Omaha's slogan these days. Why? Because this enterprising Nebraska city of 200,000 people will stage November 3-5 the First International Aero Congress. This congress is Omaha's own idea and the city has carried it out, in spite of many apparently insuperable obstacles, to the point where success is assured. In consequence, Omaha is proudly claiming to be America's most progressive aviation center.

The purposes of the congress are praiseworthy. The congress itself is likely to be of great importance. One purpose is to bring the flyers together for a big reunion, the first since the World War. Another is to show everything in connection with aviation, in order to interest the people of the nation in flying. A third is to form a national air body for the advancement of aviation in America. The big purpose is: "Aviation supreme for America."

The formation of a national air body appears to be well under way, through preliminary organizations in the states. At this writing twenty-five states are forming state organizations of the congress and will be represented by delegates.

That there is necessity for the formation of such a body seems hardly open to argument. Rudyard Kipling, years ago, wrote of aircraft: "We are at the opening verse of the opening page of the chapter of endless possibilities." We have read far beyond that now and the march of events forces us to keep on turning the leaves, if we would keep our place in the forefront of the procession of the nations.

In the opinion of those who seem best qualified to know, the United States has not kept abreast with other countries in the development of aviation, especially in the matter of development of airways. For example, the best we can show in the way of a transcontinental route is that following the general line of Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Reno and San Francisco. The experts declare it to be not more than 40 per cent complete in organization.

An essential of the success of big business is imagination. Imagine, if you can, what the part of aviation in the life of the nation will be five years from now. It is no wonder that men of large affairs want the organization of a national air body and want it now.

Omaha's slogan was inspired by the Aero Club of Omaha, an organization of 100 former pilots and observers of the World War. Nevertheless, all the city is talking aviation these days. Three months ago, of course, it was not so. Omaha was no more enthusiastic over aviation than any other city. When its citizens heard an airplane droning overhead they gazed skyward for a moment. Otherwise they were uninterested.

Then Earl W. Porter, president of the Aero Club of Omaha, conceived the idea of the congress and went to work on it. Now aviation is in the blood of the citizens. They talk of the many phases of air travel with the nonchalance of aces. In other cities the people may call anything that traverses the air an airplane. But not so in Omaha; they rightly use the word aircraft. Do you hear blimp in Omaha? Well, hardly. Omaha knows that blimp is not only slang, but obsolete slang, whereas people in other cities are still applying the word indiscriminately to all balloons, rigid and nonrigid airships and lighter-than-air craft. You never catch an Omaha these days saying hydroplane when he means seaplane; he knows that the former never leaves the water. And you find him correctly using airplane, seaplane and airship instead of aeroplane, hydro-aeroplane and dirigible. You may even overhear a conversation about the captive helicopter. In short, everyone in Omaha appears to be enthusiastic about aviation in general and the coming congress in particular.

President Porter went to his fellow clubmen. They endorsed his idea and his plans and pledged their support. They also fixed on him as the logical head of the movement and he was duly made

president of the congress. He accepted the position, turned over his business affairs to his partner and went to work. The first step was to get twenty-five Omaha business men to back the project for \$1,000 each. This was easily done. It was also easy to get the indorsement of all Omaha business and social organizations. A speakers' bureau was formed to educate the citizens. Arrangements to raise funds for financing the congress were made. Attention was then turned to the preparation of a program worthy of the occasion.

Incidentally it became necessary to provide a landing field large enough to stage the program. A little thing like this, however, did not deter the air men, who located a farm of 136 acres showing possibilities as a field, although it was uneven and contained 150 large trees. A "field day" was duly announced, and the air men and their friends rolled up their sleeves and with the assistance of two Holt caterpillar tractors donated for the occasion, pulled the trees and leveled the land.

An open drainage ditch traversed the center of the field, which lies on the edge of one of the residence districts, only fifteen minutes' ride from the heart of Omaha. The city council was induced to vote unanimously to build a covered sewer through the field at a cost of \$21,000. So the problem of a flying field was satisfactorily solved.

In the meantime, an office force was busy mailing thousands of invitations and pamphlets to the air men and celebrities, such as President Harding, Marshal Foch, Orville Wright, Glenn Curtiss and Judge K. M. Landis.

The graduates of Fort Omaha balloon school, the center of America's wartime ballooning, were invited for their first reunion. Squadrons and escadrilles of flyers were asked to hold their first reunions in Omaha. The fifty-two American aces were invited, as well as everyone else interested in aviation.

The city of Kansas City was enlisted in sending the American Legion convention delegates on to Omaha. The indorsements of national headquarters of the American Legion, of the Aero Club of America, of the World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners and of the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association were obtained. The co-operation of the Army and Navy air headquarters was asked for and received.

The railroads helped out by offering a fare and a half rate for the round trip from all parts of the country to Omaha. Gutzon Borglum, world-famed sculptor, offered a commemorative medal design symbolical of the work of the American air man during the war, as his "bit." James Hanley, song writer of New York, wrote a special song praising the work of the flyers, to be sung for the first time at the congress.

In preparing its program, Omaha had a piece of rare good luck right at the outset. As everyone knows, the Pulitzer Trophy Race became the world's most famous air event with its first running in November of 1920 at Mitchel Field, New York, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. There were twenty-five Army, eight Navy, seven Marine Corps and one civilian entrants in the contest. The winner was Lieut. C. C. Mosely of the Army air service, who flew 132 miles in a Verville-Packard machine at an average speed of 178 miles an hour. The Army won seven of the first ten places in the contest and the Navy two. There were 30,000 spectators, including celebrities from all walks of life.

Well, the Pulitzer Trophy Race for 1921 had been scheduled for Detroit, but difficulties had arisen and the Aero Club of America had cancelled the race for the year. Omaha stepped in and offered the necessary funds. In consequence, the first announcement on the program is this: "The First International Aero Congress announces the second annual aerial contest for the Pulitzer Trophy, in connection with the first con-

test for the Aero Club of Omaha Trophy and also other aerial events. Sanctioned by the Aero Club of America under the rules of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale and those of the First International Aero Congress. To be conducted at Omaha Field, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A., November 3, 4 and 5, 1921."

The Pulitzer Trophy Race is a free-for-all contest for high-speed airplanes. The distance is approximately 150 miles, five times around a closed course of 30 miles, from Omaha Field, thence northwest to a captive balloon on railroad track north of Calhoun, Nebraska, thence east to a captive balloon on the southern outskirts of Loveland, Iowa, thence return to Omaha Field. All pilots must hold an aviator's license, issued by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale and duly entered upon the competitor's register of the Aero Club of America. All airplanes may compete with pilot only. The Pulitzer Trophy, given by Ralph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, is a four-foot silver trophy, to be raced for annually. Any flyer winning the trophy two years in succession may keep it. In addition, these prizes are offered: First, \$3,000; second, \$2,000; third, \$1,000.

Event No. 2, set for 3 p. m. Thursday, is an acrobatic contest, with cash prizes as follows: First, \$250; second, \$150; third, \$100. It is a free-for-all contest for all types of airplanes. The contest will be decided on points and the points will be given as follows: Immelman turns, 15; barrel rolls, 15; falling leaves, 20; loops, 20; vertical reverses, 15; tail spin, 15.

Event No. 3, set for Friday at 10 a. m., is a commercial derby for all types of commercial planes. The distance is approximately 250 miles. Starting at Omaha Field, contestants will fly to Des Moines, Iowa, land on Curtiss Field and return to Omaha Field. The prizes are: First, \$2,000; second, \$1,000; third, \$500. The contest will be decided on points.

Event No. 4, set for Friday at 10:45 a. m., is a free-for-all race, with prizes aggregating \$475, open to JN's, OX5-Standards, Orioles with Curtiss OX5 motor, Canucks and other planes with a speed of from 60 to 75 miles an hour. The distance is approximately 90 miles.

Event No. 5, set for Friday at 1:30 p. m., is a free-for-all race, with prizes aggregating \$475, open to planes with a speed of from 75 to 90 miles an hour. The distance is approximately 90 miles.

Event No. 6, set for Friday at 3:30 p. m., is a parachute jumping contest, with prizes aggregating \$350. The jump is from 1,000 feet or more and the winner is the contestant who lands closest to a given mark on the field.

Event No. 7, set for Saturday at noon, is a race for a trophy, with cash prizes aggregating \$2,625. It is a closed handicap, open to all machines. The distance is approximately 150 miles.

Event No. 8, set for Saturday at 2:30 p. m., is a bombing contest, open to Army and Navy planes only. The first prize is a gold cup and the second a silver cup.

Inasmuch as the congress is to arouse interest in flying and stimulate the development of commercial flying, the program thus contains events for diversified types of aircraft. The intention is to attract a varied field of entries to compete for prizes to be awarded for desirable airplane performance as well as for high speed.

A feature of the congress will be a half-mile row of various types of airplanes lined up in front of the grandstand, with exhibits of accessories. Actual airplane construction will be shown.

For the entertainment of the crowds the great aerial spectacle, "The Bombing of Courcelay," will be shown, with 100 costumed people in the cast and a model of the French village set up on the field. Parades, banquets, boxing contests and a variety of other functions round out a most attractive program for three days and three nights,



WISE CHOICE AND CAREFUL USE PAYS WITH KITCHEN UTENSILS

Aluminum, Iron, Earthenware, Enamel, Tin or Glass may serve in a Well-Equipped Kitchen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are several important points to consider in selecting kitchen utensils, the office of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture, points out. Is the utensil easy to handle? This depends on weight, balance, the position of the lip, and the shape and material of the handle. Lips on both sides are convenient; if there is only one, it should be on the side that will be tilted down most frequently.

Will the utensil be durable and easy to clean? Well-made utensils that are smooth inside and out, with rounded surfaces, and with no grooves nor cracks in which food can lodge, give the best service. Elaborate utensils that are difficult to clean often waste rather than save labor and time.

Is the utensil the right size and shape? Small quantities of food can be cooked best and most economically in small utensils. For use on the gas or oil stove, the saucenpan or the double boiler with flaring bottom that extends beyond the flames will save fuel.

Can the utensil be used for more than one purpose? This is especially important if storage space is limited.

Use of Standard Materials. Aluminum is light in weight and color, is an excellent conductor of heat, does not rust, and is very durable. When darkened with use it can be brightened by a weak vinegar solution, sour milk, sour fruit juice, or by scouring with fine steel wool or whiting. All traces of the vinegar or other acid should be thoroughly washed off. Strong soaps or washing powders containing alkalis discolor aluminum and should never be used on it.

Earthenware and stoneware heat evenly, are less noisy in use than metals, are excellent for mixing bowls and baking dishes. Both these materials are heavy to handle and chip and crack if carelessly used. They should be cleaned in hot, soapy water, or, if necessary, soaked in a solution of washing soda. Scraping or scouring spoils the glaze and exposes the porous clay underneath, which quickly absorbs grease, moisture and dirt. Chipped earthenware and stoneware dishes are not sanitary.

Enamel and agateware are smooth, easily cleaned, attractive in appearance, and are not affected by mild acids or alkalis. They must, how-

HEARTY SOUPS FORM CHIEF DISH OF MEAL

Many Are Delicious, Inexpensive and Easy to Make.

Food Specialists of Department of Agriculture Give Some Simple Recipes for Making Dishes of Beans and Peas.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Black bean soup, split pea soup, cream of bean or pea, and puree of beans and tomatoes are delicious, inexpensive, and easy to make. Many of these soups are so hearty that they can form the chief dish of a meal, say food specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soak and cook a pint of peas or beans as usual, but take more water, about two quarts, and cook until very soft. Then put them through a sieve. These mashed beans and peas are ready to be made into all kinds of soups by adding the various seasonings, water and milk, or stock enough to make two quarts. These soups should all have a little flour added to them as a binder to prevent the thick part from settling to the bottom. Mix thoroughly two tablespoonfuls of fat with two tablespoonfuls flour, add a little of the hot soup, and stir until it is smooth, then add to the remaining soup, stirring to prevent lumping, and cook for about ten minutes.

Black Bean Soup or Split Pea Soup. To the pulp from one pint of beans or peas, add enough water or stock to make two quarts. Thicken with flour as directed. Season with salt and pepper. The juice of a lemon and one-half teaspoonful mustard adds to the flavor.

Cream of Bean or Pea Soup. To the cooked and mashed pulp add enough milk to make two quarts of soup. Season and thicken with flour.

Puree of Porridge of Beans and Tomatoes. Instead of milk, tomatoes may be used. Add a cupful of canned tomatoes or three medium-sized tomatoes, which have been cooked for ten minutes and put through a sieve. If the

ever, be handled gently; otherwise glaze chips, exposing an iron surface that may be affected by acids and thus injure food. The chips themselves may get into the food and be swallowed with it. New glassware should be toughened by filling with cold water, bringing slowly to the boiling point and letting the water in the utensil. It should be like earthenware, not so scratched.

Glassware is smooth, not affected by acids, and because it is transparent excellent for foods in which the color is important. Special kinds are also used for cooking utensils. Glass must be fully handled, for it is easily broken and chipped. Ordinary glassware should be toughened if covered with water, brought slowly to the boiling point, and cooled in the same way.

Grow Better With Utensils. Iron and steel utensils grow smoother with careful use. Take and keep an even heat. Cast-iron bake kettle, or Dutch oven with tight-fitting lid, is for this especially good for pot roasts and other dishes that require long cooking. Iron and steel utensils, however, rust easily and are hard to keep clean, and not economical of fuel on the modern gas stove. To prevent rust, fat should be on when new, and they should be at all times in a dry place. They should be scoured off with bath brick or wool; kerosene will also help. Utensils are very rusty.

Tin is light in color, fairly heavy, and is not affected by weak acids or alkalis unless the plating is injured. On the other hand, it is easily scratched, the surface underneath rusts; and such acids as cranberries and tomatoes are not be cooked in it. There are kinds of tinware—plain and blue both there is a plating of tin on or steel foundation.

Plain tin is light in weight, heats, and cools quickly. Black tin, heavier, more durable, and holds heat longer. Tin cooking utensils cost less than any other, but are not economical unless very good care. They should be washed in hot, soapy water, or, if necessary, soaked in a weak solution of washing soda, rinsed, and dried thoroughly. The tarnish on the tin, it, and should not be scoured simply to make the utensil bright.

porridge is too thick, add water stock. Season and add the fat as directed.

Bean or Pea Soup With Meat. The peas or beans are soaked as usual and cooked with the meat, four quarts of water instead of two. Use a soup or ham bone, one-half pound of salt pork or smoked meat, and cook until the meat is soft. Remove the meat and the soup through a sieve. Season and thicken. The cooked meat cut in pieces may be added to the soup. onion, several stalks of celery, or herbs are good with the soup.

HELPFUL STUDY FOR WIFE

Housewife Will Find It to Her Advantage to Search for Information on Foods.

During the coming winter the housewife will find it helpful to learn concerning the substitution of foods. A good way to obtain this information is through the study clubs. If a line is desired of work giving the helpful bulletins and booklets free of charge, write to the state agricultural college and they will be glad to furnish the desired material.

All Around the House

Never allow soiled clothing to go into the bedroom.

If the skin is sun scorched, rub it in milk.

Prunes and carrots belong to the proper diet for a child.

Use the drippings from the broiled meat when making hash.

Cream of tartar dissolved in boiling water is excellent for grass stains.

The sharp edges on fruit jars can be smoothed off by rubbing with sandpaper.

If you are going camping, don't forget to take the popcorn popper. Some popcorn along.