

SALMON RIVER AREA WILL BE EXPLORED

Gorge Surpasses Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Washington, D. C.—The Salmon river canyon in Idaho, one of the largest primitive areas in the United States, with a gorge surpassing the Grand canyon of the Colorado in depth and steepness, will be explored and photographed soon by the Salmon river expedition of the National Geographic society, according to an announcement made by Vice President John Oliver La Gorce.

The expedition personnel includes Philip J. Shelton and John C. Reed of the U. S. Geological survey; Maynard Owen Williams, staff representative of the National Geographic society; Robert Marshall, naturalist; D. Worth Clark, and two local boatmen.

Travel Upstream Impossible
"The Salmon river, which winds through rugged central Idaho, has been truly designated the 'River of No Returns,'" the announcement continues.

"The falls and roaring rapids of the swift stream, and the sheer cliffs and ruggedness of the canyon, make travel upstream impossible. Downstream navigation can be accomplished only in stout, flat-bottomed boat, reinforced to withstand numerous millions with boulders in the rapids and low falls.

"The source of this river is in the rugged Sawtooth mountains range of southeastern Idaho. For many miles it flows north. About 30 miles below the town of Salmon it turns westward to enter the main gorge. The Salmon river expedition will begin its exploration at Salmon early in October, working down the river through the main gorge to the lower gorge. The latter begins at Whitebird and extends about 50 miles to the junction of the Salmon and Snake rivers.

"The wildly beautiful main gorge of the Salmon river is one of the loneliest regions in the country. For 150 miles along a deep, twisting canyon the only settlement is an occasional cabin. The rushing torrent has cut through several thousand feet of lava flows and deep into older formations beneath. The canyon's great depth, 6,000 feet in places, permits scientific study of formations more than a mile below the original surface of the main body of granite rock.

Subjects for Color Camera.
"The walls of the canyon itself are brilliantly colored. On Big Creek, in the canyon area, are extensive but little known prehistoric Indian picture writings that have not been studied.

"In addition, the forests and flowers of the region are expected to provide excellent subjects for the color camera. In the Salmon and the Clearwater mountains, bear, mountain goat, mountain sheep, deer, elk, and moose roam far from the usual haunts of man. In addition to salmon, there are several varieties of fish, including the rare red fish trout.

"The Salmon river area has an interesting historical background, beginning with the Lewis-Clark expedition to the Northwest in 1805. Stories of Indian warfare, picturesque early settlers and exciting gold rushes lend glamour to the region. Scenes of earlier gold rush days are again being re-enacted in this section of Idaho. The granite rock, known as Idaho batholith, through which the Salmon river cuts its way, is similar to that of the Coeur d'Alene region, source of most of the state's mineral wealth."

Farmer Wins by a Cob in Corn-Eating Contest

Ortonville, Minn.—Over a pile of 57 well chewed cobs, Berge Simonsen, a lean, middle-sized Stone county farmer, claimed the corn-eating championship of the world.

Simonsen defeated all comers in the annual Ortonville corn festival, which each year decides the champion corn eater of the land. Ed Kottwitz, of South Dakota, for years the champion corn eater of the Northwest, was runner-up.

For seven hours and ten minutes Simonsen gnawed away at the golden yellow bantam, eating ear after ear until all competitors were eliminated. Standing up, with an effort, Simonsen wiped the last vestige of butter from his lips, patted his stomach approvingly and acknowledged the congratulations of the throng of western Minnesota farmers. Simonsen won by one cob.

All Readers "Go Blind" on Every Line of Type

Minneapolis.—The eye "goes blind" at least three times while reading a line of type. Tests made with a camera developed by Dr. M. A. Tinker, of the University of Minnesota, showed that the average person's eye made about five little hops over each line and that the eye was blind for a fiftieth of a second between the hops. The best readers make three or four stops twelve times in covering a line of type.

Penny Wedges Wedding Ring; Hammer Is Used

Mansfield, Ohio.—A hammer and chisel were part of the equipment Rev. Hayes M. Braker, Mansfield, used at a wedding. The minister asked for the ring, and a nervous bridegroom brought it forth, only to find a penny tightly wedged in it. The ceremony was delayed while Rev. Braker got a hammer and a chisel to knock the penny loose.

EXECUTION CHAMBER USES TWO METHODS

North Carolina Will Use Gas and Electricity.

Raleigh, N. C.—Newer than the gas-electric railway car is the gas-electric death chamber soon to be completed in North Carolina's central prison here.

The combination death house was designed by engineers of the state highway and public works commission.

The new chamber is being installed within the present octagonal death chamber at the prison.

There will be a panel about 3 feet high and 9 feet long, in front of double, shatter-proof plate glass, through which witnesses may watch the execution. The interior will be of bolted and welded steel plates.

The exterior will be covered with terra-cotta tile except for the glass observation windows.

A special walkway will connect the chamber with "death row." Two heavy doors, like refrigerator doors in this walkway will form an air lock and one door cannot be opened unless the other is closed.

A prisoner will be strapped into the chair, as in electrocutions, and a jar filled with hydrochloric acid will be placed under the chair.

Directly above the jar will be a rack containing five pellets of cyanide of potassium. After the doors are locked and sealed an electric button will spill the pellets into the acid.

The first inhalations of the resulting cyanide-hydrochloric acid gas will cause unconsciousness and death will follow almost immediately. Then an exhaust fan will drive the gas out through a special flue through the prison roof. The doors cannot be opened until the gas is exhausted.

Frist Chronometers Are Shown in London Museum

London.—Four of the famous chronometers made by John Harrison, which were the first instruments invented to solve the mariner's problem of "finding the longitude" are on view at the Science museum at Kensington. They have been lent by the British admiralty.

Harrison, according to the museum, was the first to make an instrument capable of keeping sufficiently accurate time at sea, and it was with these same chronometers that he won \$100,000 offered by the British government in 1714 for a method of determining a vessel's longitude to within an accuracy of 30 miles, at the end of a voyage to the West Indies.

In 1781 Harrison was successful. His fourth chronometer had aided in the navigation of a boat to Jamaica, and at the end of the voyage it was found to be in error by only five seconds, which corresponds to an error in longitude of one mile. He won the \$100,000, the final installment of the award being paid him in 1773.

The first three of Harrison's chronometers, which were valuable contributions to the science of navigation, were large clocks, each weighing 50 pounds. The one which won the prize, however, was smaller, resembling a large watch of about five inches diameter.

Farmer Rents Turkeys to Eat Grasshoppers

Gypsum, Kan.—Victor Van Meter of this town has one of the most unusual money-making schemes ever tried in this vicinity.

He owns 700 turkey gobblers which he rents out at \$2.50 per day to farmers whose farms are infested with grasshoppers and locusts. The gobblers gobble the insects and Van Meter moves on to another farm. He provides portable roosts in the fields for the young turkeys. Van Meter pitches a tent near by, personally supervises the work and sees to it that no harm comes to his turkeys.

Sometimes it requires three or four days to rid one farm completely of the insects but the farmers say it is well worth the price. When the gobblers are thoroughly fattened Van Meter will sell them and raise another flock.

Clay Says "Idle Money" to Boost Autumn Trade

New York.—Idle money, amounting to tens of billions of dollars and billions of dollars' worth of farm products coming into the market will be dynamic stimulants to autumn prosperity, Paul Clay, economist, said in the current Brookline Economist.

"The physical volume of crop production," his article said, "the restored equilibrium of agricultural and non-agricultural prices and the tendency of the crop financing plus the other autumn trade activity to induce business to utilize our vast total of potential bank credits—all these give promise of increasing prosperity upon a sound economic basis."

"Hell" and "Damn" on List of Good Words

Fairhaven, N. J.—"Hell" and "damn" aren't swear words, Police Recorder Harry B. Kurtz has ruled. Neighbors testified that Mrs. Bertha Mount made frequent use of the words.

The recorder said that the words appeared frequently in newspapers and magazines, that they were used usually on the stage and screen and commonly by the public. Therefore, he held, they were not illegal and dismissed the charges.

Traveling Around America



WOOL ON THE HOOF

THIS is the type of wool coat they grow down south, and it's a prize-winner, too—as the elaborate ribbons will prove. The ram which so proudly wears it is a Romney Marsh from Magallanes, the southernmost tip of South America, photographed by a traveler taking one of the weekly cruises to Chile.

Down around the Straits of Magellan are cold lands which bear grass the year 'round—with rains and light snowfall keeping them, through all seasons, fresh and free from dust—a region particularly favorable for sheep-raising. The flocks

which graze there grow exceptionally heavy fleeces of very fine quality and practically free from dust and dirt. This region supports about 4,000,000 heads—about one-quarter of which are sent to the packing plants, the rest raised for their wool, of which they produce annually about 10,000,000 pounds.

Some of the ranches, or estancias, as they are called, cover more than 1,500,000 acres with thousands of heads of sheep—roaming the ranges in charge of the shepherds and sheepdogs and growing wool which finds its way to the far corners of the globe.

October Is Time To Plant Flower Bulbs

Flower bulbs which are to blossom in the spring, such as tulips, hyacinths, narcissi and grape hyacinths, may be planted in October, or as late as mid-November in Eastern North Carolina.

The ideal soil does not pack, is crumbly and moist, yet well drained, said Glenn O. Randall, professor of floriculture at N. C. State College.

When preparing to plant bulbs, plow the soil to a depth of 10 inches, then pulverize it thoroughly, he recommended.

Stable manure, thoroughly decayed, is a good fertilizer. If decayed manure is unavailable, bone meal may be used, or a complete fertilizer containing 4 to 5 per cent nitrogen, 8 to 10 per cent phosphorus, and 4 to 6 per cent potash.

A good way to plant bulbs, when they are to be set in clumps or in beds, is to remove the upper four inches of soil, set the bulbs the desired distance apart, and then cover them with the soil that was removed.

When planting a large area, the soil may first be removed from a space about 3 by 5 feet in size, the

bulbs placed in position, then covered from soil removed from an adjoining area.

This opens up the adjoining area, where bulbs may be set and covered with soil from an area just beyond. This process may be followed until the entire lot is planted.

In all cases, Randall stressed, apply the fertilizer and carefully prepare the soil before setting out the bulbs.

Tribesmen Drive Naked Reds Into Troops' Lines

Chengtzu, China.—The spectacle of 600 Communists, unarmed and stripped of all clothing, being driven toward the government lines by a shouting, laughing mob of Lolo tribesmen had the effect of almost prostrating the government forces.

These 600 Communists located themselves in the Lolo district, near Mengninghsun, and began the spreading of propaganda. One of the most popular slogans of the Chinese Reds is "Down with modesty!" This apparently so outraged the sense of propriety of the aborigines that they rounded up the Reds, stripped them and then headed the naked mob toward the government troops.

Old Bible Found.
Clinton, Ohio.—A Bible believed to be more than 125 years old was passed here for the price of a meal. The book contains history of a family dating back to 1773, with statistical entries running to as late as 1920.

BARBER'S ITCH SCALP
BETWEEN TOES
ITCH
RING WORM
SCZEMA
CRACKED SKIN

For that maddening itch that almost drives you mad, try Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It is not a fancy preparation but, Oh, how it works! It kills the parasites that cause most cases of Itch. At the same time, it helps heal the sore and damaged skin. Thousands who had tried everything else for warts, itching and broken out skin say that Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil was the only thing that ever gave them anything like real relief. You'll find it wonderful for all cases of Itch, including "Athlete's Foot" (Ring Worm) and Eczema. Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil is made by the makers of Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine and is sold by all druggists at 50c and 95c with a guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

For quick results try a Want Ad

FOR SATISFACTORY RESULTS

SEND COTTON TO

J. W. Perry Company

AT SUFFOLK VA.

For Sale or Storage and Loans

I BUY AND SELL

CATTLE AND

HOGS

Best Prices

G. T. POWELL

WINFALL, N. C.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS!

H. G. WINSLOW
Insurance - Real Estate
Attorney-at-Law
Office Facing Court House Square

FLOWERS . . . FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MRS. W. E. WHITE

Agent for

Mildred's Florist Shoppe

Fresh Flowers — Quick Service — Prompt Delivery

United States Treasury Building

From 1900 up to 1934 the leaf tobacco used for cigarettes increased from 13,084,037 lbs. to 326,093,357 lbs.; an increase of 2392%

It takes mild ripe tobacco to make a good cigarette.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, the Government collected from cigarette taxes \$3,969,191. For the year ending June 30, 1934, the same taxes were \$350,299,442 an increase of 8725% — a lot of money.

Cigarettes give a lot of pleasure to a lot of people.

Chesterfield

More cigarettes are smoked today because more people know about them—they are better advertised. But the main reason for the increase is that they are made better—made of better tobaccos; then again the tobaccos are blended—a blend of Domestic and Turkish tobaccos. Chesterfield is made of mild, ripe tobaccos. Everything that science knows about is used in making it a milder and better-tasting cigarette. We believe you will enjoy them.