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PATTERN 1014

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Pattern 1014 comes to you with a transfer pattern of a picture 15 by 20 inches; a color chart and key; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed. Send 15 cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Sumotari, Not Ju-Jitsu, Real Japanese Wrestling

Ju-jitsu is not, as most people imagine, Japanese wrestling. It is merely their art of self-defense. Japanese wrestling is sumotari, a form of athletics in which every ounce of weight counts. It is the national sport and very popular indeed; Sumo stars receive fees in excess of those commanded by successful baseball players. They are immensely powerful, but also very fat, and look like huge balls of blubber.

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VIGILANTES WAR ON RURAL CRIME

Loss From Farm Thefts Is Greater Than From Bank Robberies and Kidnaping in Illinois; Organize Vigilante Corps

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WHO is Public Enemy No. 1? The kidnaper? The gang killer? The bank robber? The racketeer?

Perhaps. At least it is these desperadoes whose spectacular exploits make the big headlines. Their ruthless and merciless work, often conducted right out in the open, is not infrequently touched up with a bit of showmanship which makes them the type of characters which fire the public imagination.

The urgency for exercising every method within human means for apprehending these criminals is not to be minimized. But the very publicity, ascending sometimes to outright ballyhoo in the enthusiasms of the more vigorous press, which attends their comings and goings, unfortunately overshadows another type of public enemy, who works quietly and in most cases inconspicuously, but whose evil deeds are often of more serious consequence than those of his more spectacular brother in crime.

The citizen who lives in rural areas or on the farms often entertains this Rural Public Enemy No. 1 in his own back yard without knowing it. For this is the common chicken thief. He and the others of his kind who steal horses, cattle, and farm produce and machinery are, collectively, far more important to the farmer than all of the bank robbers in creation.

Importance Is Unrealized.

Chicken stealing is usually regarded as a low type of crime, perpetrated only by the small fry, the hungry hobo or the wayward, minstrel-joke darkey. Often when the thief is caught he is sent on his way with a kick in the pants or is simply given a good scare. It is not unusual to find the farmer he has attempted to burglarize protecting him from prosecution which might net him six months on a state penal farm, a sentence that might be regarded as "a little stiff" for just stealing a chicken to two.

This new method of identification is applied to the ear of livestock or under the web of the wing of poultry. It facilitates identification of stolen property and thus improves chances of convicting criminals.

Stiff sentence? The monetary loss to farmers last year in one state alone—Illinois—from chicken stealing and kindred rural crimes was more than the loss of the entire nation from bank robberies and kidnapings, according to Ross C. Saunders, rural crime prevention inspector for the state agriculture department. From the 231,000 farms of the state, says Saunders, there were stolen 1,500,000 chickens, 20,000 head of cattle and uncounted tools and implements.

Other states have been subjected to enormous losses from what seems on the surface to be petty thievery. A survey conducted in Indiana by a farm magazine revealed that in a single year there were 580,185 head of poultry stolen, 2,332 hogs, 3,212 head of other livestock, 7,123 gallons of gasoline, 27,122 bushels of grain. There were 819 thefts of tools and implements, 138 thefts of clothing, 997 thefts of goods and 2,253 miscellaneous thefts from farms.

In Illinois chicken thefts, for ten years during which some sort of check has been maintained, have averaged about a million head of chickens annually and 12,000 head of livestock. The situation, which reached a climax when a young man of Will county was brutally murdered while trying to protect his employer against loss at the hands of thieves, called for action.

Ross C. Saunders, leader in Illinois' model rural crime prevention campaign.

Mass Meeting Starts It.

Action that was taken in this state has proved so successful that now Illinois' methods are serving as a model for the combat against rural crime in other states. Inspector Saunders, working under Walter L. McLaughlin, state director of agriculture, and in close co-operation with press and radio, has served as the focal head for the campaign. Already it is bearing fruit, for while the decrease in crime throughout the nation generally last year was 13 per cent, the decrease in Illinois was 40 per cent. Especially in the last six months has the fight against rural crime proved to be a victorious one for justice.

It began in Joliet, Will county, with a mass meeting in which more than 1,000 farmers gathered following the murder of youthful John Blivernicht, who went to investigate a suspicious car in the neighborhood of his employer's farm and was shot in cold blood. Eugene Shilcut, the negro who killed him, escaped, but was found later in Tennessee, shot to death by a bullet from a .22.

Because Will county was the first openly to declare war on rural crime, the results of its meeting and organization were watched with interest by the entire Middle West. The farmers of the county themselves were in a fever heat of indignation against the three or four complaints of theft which had been made to authorities every night.

From evidence uncovered at this meeting and at meetings in other parts of the state it became apparent that rural thievery was not the work of individuals, but of gangs. Often these gangs were led by seasoned criminals who had been driven from the cities by the efficient campaign against crime there. These leaders hired men to make systematic small thefts; the combined total of all of them was enough to stamp the new racket as important.

Cattle Rustling Returns.

Even cattle rustling became big business to the gangs, although it was not, to be sure, the cattle rustling of the old West. In these days of smooth, concrete highways and fast-moving trucks it is possible to steal a few head of cattle, load them onto a truck and move them across a state in a single night. Often the gangs worked in relays, one truck spiriting away the stolen animals and another waiting for the load to be transferred to it at the state line. Sometimes the gang's hideout was 300 or 400 miles away from the area where most of their thievery was perpetrated.

Farmers, slow to awaken to the seriousness of the disappearance of their livestock and chickens a few head at a time, were often entirely unaware that their neighbors were experiencing similar losses. Small losses were seldom reported; farmers in some cases undoubtedly thought themselves fully capable of coping with a common chicken thief. Where it was actually discovered that the thefts were the work of gangs or of the more desperate type of criminal, farm families hesitated to report thefts for fear the burglars would return and set their houses or farm buildings on fire.

The answer seems now to be that in union there is strength. Thirty days after the Will county farmers met and organized, Sheriff Breen was able to report that thievery had stopped.

How did these farmers effect this efficient clean-up so swiftly?

Eyes Opened, Ears Peeled.

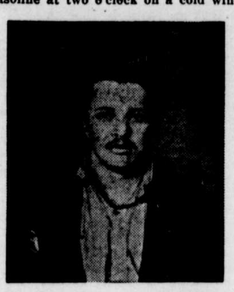
Definite instructions are given all farmers in the area. Farmers and their families are trained to be on the lookout for suspicious automobiles and suspicious-looking strangers and situations. When a theft is reported, the farmers immediately report any actions or persons of a suspicious nature that they may have observed at or near the time of the theft. More often than not the information obtained leads to a solution of the crime.

How this works may be shown by a few examples:

Recently a man was convicted of cattle-stealing in Iowa. He had been transporting the cattle through Illinois to his farm near South Bend, Ind. Two women saw his truck at an oil station and the furtive manner of its occupants aroused suspicion. The women copied the name and address from the side of the truck. The result was an arrest, followed by conviction and the recovery of the cattle by the owner.

A farmer near Chicago saw a car parked along the open highway for no apparent reason. He became suspicious, took down the license number and reported it. The result was the arrest of 28 chicken thieves who had operated as a gang and had stolen thousands of head of poultry in northern Illinois.

In another case a suspicious-appearing man went to an oil station to buy gasoline at two o'clock on a cold winter morning. His actions and general conversation didn't quite ring true. They were reported and Sheriff Clarence Roth of Champaign county caught several cattle and hog thieves as a result.



Eugene Shilcut, chicken thief who slew Joliet (Ill.) youth and was later slain himself in Tennessee.

Other Methods Help.

Cases just like these can be rattled off by the hundreds. Co-operation by all the farmers, a really simple thing to accomplish in areas where losses have been heavy, is about all that is needed. It has been shown that the gangs pull up stakes when the farmers unite against them.

There are other methods which can be of great help. A large number of hen houses are now being equipped with burglar alarms which have proved effective. But even more important is the institution in each state of uniform registration of poultry and livestock. If it were required that some kind of identification mark be put on the web of the wing of poultry and on the ear or some part of the body of animals that would be a protecton.

It is all too frequent an occurence that suspected criminals, when their cases come to trial, are of necessity acquitted because the complaining farmer has no way of positively identifying his poultry or his live stock. This "branding" can make such identification possible.

A method has been developed in Illinois which seems to fill the bill and which will probably be adopted soon by the farmers of other states. The mark is quickly applied with a simple tool and the application is far more humane than the old-time branding with a hot iron and is in effect somewhat similar to tattooing.

Branding, of course, would also remove the packing companies which buy the farmers' product from embarrassing positions in which they sometimes find themselves. They occasionally and quite innocently buy stolen poultry or livestock from thieves without knowing it, and thus help foster rural crime. The law makes it mandatory for the buyers of stolen goods to reimburse the losers upon proof that the property was stolen.

John Blivernicht, whose murder at the hands of a rural thief stirred Illinois farmers to action.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Pigeons Once Last Word as Bearers of Messages

Before the advent of the telegraph in 1844, carrier pigeons, and then the more intelligent and speedy Homing pigeons, were the means of fast and dependable communication between towns, cities, states and even countries in Europe and Asia. These feathered messengers were the last word in efficient space-spanning. Ships, trains, horses, and other methods at that time were in no class with them, observes a writer in the Rural New-Yorker.

The early Egyptians and Romans used pigeons extensively in times of war and peace as messenger bearers. The famous international banking house, known as the "House of Rothschild," used Homing pigeons exclusively as a means of communication between their main branch in London and their branch offices in Germany, France, Italy and Spain. During the crisis of 1813, brought about by the escape of Napoleon from Elba affairs were at a fever pitch in London, due to anxiety and thoughts of renewed attacks by Napoleon and his army. When news of Napoleon's march to Waterloo to meet Wellington was received, Nathan Rothschild, the eldest of the five famous brothers, who was the manager of the London branch of the house, sent an assistant to Waterloo with a basket containing a few of his Homing pigeons, to be liberated during the battle bearing messages telling of the turn of the tide, and the ultimate defeat or victory of Wellington.

IN GUADALAJARA

Skin Peddler in Guadalajara.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

GUADALAJARA, venerable city of Mexico's west, is one of Mexico's tourist meccas.

Sleepers run from Los Angeles through Guadalajara. Rails also link the city with the sea at Manzanillo; still another system ties it with Mexico City, with the Gulf of Mexico, and the Texas border. These railways, with the nation's steadily growing net of motor highways, make Guadalajara an active distribution center. Here cheap electric power, ample labor, and abundant raw materials stimulate various industries. These include spinning and knitting mills, candy and cracker works, and shops famous for their beautiful tiles and mosaics.

The arcades that shade the sidewalks before stores facing a plaza shelter many street venders. A hat peddler walks majestically along, with 15 or 20 hats for sale, stacked on his own head, one atop the other, like a pagoda. Another carries a long string of sandals. Some are of straw, others of rawhide, and a few made from old automobile tires cut into soles.

Country peons usually wear baggy white drawers; but custom now decrees that this badge of rural servitude shall not be worn in Guadalajara streets. So, at the edge of the city, "pants shops" are open where trousers may be rented. Just check your drawers there and rent a pair of pants, as impecunious American students may rent evening clothes for a party! Changing sartorial standards, however, are destroying this simple industry.

Indians arrive in the city with baskets of assorted fruits, guavas, gourds, tiny lemons, cactus pears and mangoes. On the pavement they arrange little piles—one kind of fruit here, another there; then they squat down, silently awaiting buyers. If you want fruit, buy it, but don't ask questions.

Toys, candies, soft drinks, postcards, newspapers, pottery, medallions of the saints, small melons white on one side like a fish's belly—everything from mule gear and old tools to carved-wood sticks ending in ornate filigree balls for stirring chocolate—are spread out for sale on the sidewalk.

Good Merchandise in the Stores.

Inside the large stores, of course, is modern merchandise. Some American women, wise in local ways, say that if the stores don't carry the particular hat or gown they wish, clever native women soon make them—copying, if need be, from no more than a picture from an American fashion journal. Most lingerie, dress goods, millinery, soaps, perfume, and jewelry are sold by French merchants. Machinery, hardware, and such heavy goods are usually handled by Germans.

Few Americans are found in retail trade; they, with the British, are more interested in mines, ranches, power plants, railways, or banks.

If you buy any sizable article in a store, the merchant whistles up a street porter to carry it home for you. Persons of position would lose caste carrying a big parcel through the streets. Porters even carry big bags of silver coin to and from the banks—and for some reason are seldom molested.

As you walk the streets of Guadalajara at Easter time, you may see a dummy man, in top hat and morning coat, in a general's uniform or merely in rags, hanging from a telephone wire. Suddenly the effigy explodes, from a small bomb hidden within, and bursts into flame. Then the street crowd laughs and yells, and maybe even shoots at the effigy, which is supposed to represent Judas. Burning him in effigy at this time is a Mexican practice. Sometimes "Judas" is stuffed with bananas or candy which fall out when he blows up, and street urchins scramble for the street.

"Buy your dead man's bread here," a baker's sign may read around All Souls' day. At that time, some Mexicans believe, the spirits of departed relatives return to dine with their families. The dining table becomes an altar, and some foods are served in strange shapes, such as candy skulls, big and little, with cherries for eyes, ribs and leg bones made of chocolate, or cakes baked in the form of coffins.

Many churches in Mexico were built on sites of ancient Aztec temples, the heads of whose idols were cut off by zealous Spaniards. In some churches fragments of heathen idols are built into the walls. After the conquest, Spain built literally thousands of Mexican churches. They dominate Guadalajara. From here the padres marched, building missions all the way to California.

Devotion of the Peons.

Horses and rebels were housed in some of these churches, with priests and nuns deported during the revolutions. But the faithful carried on. Pious peons came for miles on their knees to the churches. Old women, shouting the chants and litanies or counting their beads, crawled to the altars on stiff old knees. Girls knelt with crowns of thorns on their brows, and small boys clutched at the crucifixes.

From Guadalajara out to the suburban church of Zapopan is but a short trip by tramcar; but during an August feast peons hobble out to it on their knees, taking all day. When prayers are over they stage a costume play depicting the Spanish conquest of Jalisco. Then Indian players dress and act the parts of Spanish knights and the local Indian characters of that conflict. In recent years education has been taken away from the church, and the new generation tends to abandon these mimetic dances and dramatic rituals.

The chief edifice in Guadalajara is the cathedral; its twin towers rise over the city, visible for miles. On feast days long strings of lights illuminate the towers, and at Easter the bishop washes the feet of twelve old men, chosen at random from street crowds.

Rushing to aid the king of Spain in the Peninsular war went many men of Guadalajara. Legend says money was sent, too, raised by melting gold and silver plate and candlesticks from the cathedral. In gratitude the king gave this church Murillo's great painting "The Assumption of the Virgin," still hanging in the cathedral though many attempts have been made to buy or purloin it.

Dialogue among those who lounge on Guadalajara plaza benches is spiced with life's problems. One ex-circus man said he was unemployed because of the movies. "The pictures ruined my family," he sighed, "We worked together as a troupe, playing the fairs and fiestas. I walked the tightrope and threw knives at my wife. Now the crowds prefer the cinema."

Carrying paint box and brushes, a long-haired youth in flowing tie hails for a shoe shine. "He's a miracle painter," says a native of the city "His is an odd calling. If, for example, you are saved, in a way that seems miraculous, from death in a train wreck, an earthquake, or at the hands of assassins, you call in a miracle painter. You describe your peril and deliverance to him, and he paints a picture of the scene in all its details."

Wounded in the battle of Celaya General Obregon, later president, had to have an arm amputated. He was photographed on the operating table, and in a book he wrote afterward the picture was reproduced.

Bull-Fighting Loses Popularity.

The bull ring is here, of course, but such sports as boxing, football, and baseball have robbed it of old-time popularity. Despite its continuous appeal to the peon, who glories in its cruel, gory combats, and survival of a few other habitues, bull-fighting as a business is on the decline.

Bulls from Spain are still sent to Mexico City, where tourists help support the arena, and some fighting animals are still raised on the West coast ranches for Guadalajara. One of these is the old Rancho San Jose de Conde, in Navarit, which dates from 1550. It is one of America's oldest ranches. Its output of small, black, savage bulls went on for generations. To perpetuate the fighting instinct, the rule on this ranch was "Kill every bull calf that does not seem to hate men." Such a plan insures a bull ferocious as any wild animal. One young bull on this ranch chased a vaquero up a tree and kept him treed till he nearly died of thirst.

When Cortez conquered Montezuma and founded "New Spain," he had with him one Don Nuno de Guzman, who soon rose to power and grew jealous of his chief. Eager to gain more honors and riches for himself, De Guzman, in 1529, quit the Aztec capital, with picked Spanish troops and many Tlaxcaltecan Indian allies, to explore the unknown regions farther west and north. In their travels, De Guzman and his lieutenant, Cristobal de Onate, came upon a huge Indian stronghold, Nochistlan. Fighting ensued, and nearby the Spaniards built their camp, a cluster of huts. Though moved about later to various neighboring sites, a town was laid out about 1530. It was named for De Guzman's home town in Spain, Guadalajara, from the Moorish Wad-al-hajarah, meaning River of Rocks. From the king of Spain the new town got its coat of arms in 1539; so it was really a white settlement nearly a century before the English landed at Jamestown.

By 1560 Guadalajara had become important. Its chief activity was Indian slave hunting, and the driving of these to work in the gold and silver mines. Vast fortunes were thus amassed, luxurious homes were built; and New Galicia, of which Guadalajara was the capital, then included not only the present state of Jalisco, but much of what is now five or six other Mexican states, reaching up to Sinaloa.

Visit certain old Guadalajara family homes now and you are astonished at the wealth and beauty of heirlooms from colonial days. Hand-made silverware, even table services of gold, heavy Spanish chests bound in leather and copper, miniatures, jewelry, crucifixes and old paintings, guitars, inlaid with pearl, historic weapons, hand-carved tables, and other furniture so heavy that it can be moved only with difficulty. The old hand-made locks on front doors are often so massive that the key itself may be as big and heavy as a common hatchet, say a foot long.

Just a Little Smile

BRAINS WERE A. W. O. L.

During the late war a doctor was examining a number of men claiming disability. One chap complained that he was deaf in one ear. The doctor told him to cover his deaf ear and then asked him if he could hear.

"Yes," replied the soldier.

"Now cover the good ear," he doctor instructed. The man did so. "Can you hear me now?" inquired the doctor.

"No," replied the soldier, and wondered why his claim was thrown out.

FORE!

Mrs. B.—It must be hard to be a golf widow.

Mrs. W.—It is. About all a golf widow ever hears from her husband is snores.

Refutation Tours

"People are very likely to believe what they see in print."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "That's why these candidates have to keep travelin' around the country so much. They have to prove that they don't look like some of the pictures of 'em that get into the papers."

Breathing

"Do you think business is enjoying a breathing spell?"

"Yes," said Mr. Dustin Stax. "But everybody is talking so long and loud that pretty soon nobody will have any breath remaining."

Just Imagine

Mistress (to new maid)—Be careful when you dust these new pictures, Mary; they are all old masters.

Maid—Good gracious! Who'd ever think you'd been married all these times, mum!

Half a Cord

Brown—What will you give me for my daughter's piano?

Nayber—I'll give you $3 a cord for it, sawed, split and delivered in my woodshed.

Restless

Angler—You've been watching me for three hours. Why don't you try fishing yourself?

Onlooker—I ain't got the patience.

JUST THAT

"Don't you think I've improved in my playing?"

"I don't know; sometimes I think you have improved and other times I suspect that maybe I am just getting used to it."

The Rooster

A small boy visiting in the country was asked to keep the fowls out of the vegetable garden.

"Did any of the fowls get in, dear?" he was asked.

"Yes, auntie," he replied, "the one with the meat on its head."

Explained

"Whaffer dat officer call us K. P. foh," asked Mose of his army buddy as they peeled potatoes.

"You sho' is ignorant. Dat means keep peelin'."

His Version

The pianist was playing the first bars of the wedding march.

"What's that?" asked Mrs. Jones, turning to her weary husband.

"O," he replied, "that's the beginning of 'Stormy Weather!'"

The Greater Pleasure

"Don't you sometimes long for childhood's happy hours?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I never enjoyed rolling eggs on the lawn as much as I did a little log rolling in politics."

Considerate

Sailor—Don't bother me. I am writing to my girl.

Marine—But why are you writing so slowly?

Sailor—She can't read very fast.—The Job Order.

Insulted

First Coed—The cheek of that conductor. He glared at me as if I hadn't paid my fare.

Second Coed—And what did you do?

First Coed—I glared right back as if I had.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Ab initio. (L.) From the beginning.

Ars est celare artem. (L.) Art consists in concealing art.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. (L.) Of the dead (say) nothing but good.

Esto perpetua. (L.) May it (or mayest thou) last forever.

Imperium in imperio (L.) Empire within empire; realm within realm.

Les absents ont toujours tort. (F.) The absent are always in the wrong.

Pater familias. (L.) The head of a family.

Qui vive? (F.) Literally, who lives? who goes there?

Repondez s'il vous plait (R. S. V. P.) (F.) Reply, if you please.

Vulgo. (L.) Commonly.

Sauve qui peut. (F.) Let him save himself who can.

Outward-Spinning Whirlpool Puzzling Marine Phenomenon

A puzzling marine phenomenon, recently discovered in the Atlantic ocean about 150 miles off the coast of Massachusetts, is an outward—instead of an inward—spinning whirlpool.

This reversed eddy, which is strong enough to throw a ship off its course, is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world.—Collier's Weekly.

STOPS HEADACHE AMAZINGLY QUICK
The next time you have a headache or neuralgic pain, try the improved, modern, method of relief—two teaspoonfuls of Capudine in a little water. Being liquid, the ingredients are already dissolved — all ready to act. This is why Capudine acts almost instantly.
Capudine relieves pain by soothing the nerves. It is delightfully gentle. It contains no opiates. At all drug stores; 60c, 30c, 10c sizes. (Adv.)

Proud of It

Don't always judge by contraries. A man who boasts of his honesty, often is.

Black-Draught Good Laxative
Black-Draught has been kept on hand for all the family in the home of Mr. W. A. Lemons, of Independence, Va., since twenty years ago. Mr. Lemons writes that he takes it as a laxative in cases of "headache, dull, tired feeling, biliousness."
"And I take it if I feel uncomfortable after a heavy meal," he adds. "I especially use it for sick headache. It certainly is good."
When a man says "Black-Draught is good," it is probably because he remembers the prompt, refreshing relief it brought in constipation troubles. It is a simple, herb laxative; natural in composition and action.

Nor a Real One

If it makes one angry to be made a martyr, he will not be one long.

"Black Leaf 40"
KILLS INSECTS
ON FLOWERS • FRUITS VEGETABLES & SHRUBS
Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer
3649

"Free as a Bird"

A fish or a bird is "free," but menaced constantly by death.

RID HOUSE OF— ANTS
Sprinkle Peterman's Ant Food along window sills, doors, any place where ants come and go. Peterman's *kills* them — red ants, black ants, others. Quick. Safe. Guaranteed effective 24 hours a day. Get Peterman's Ant Food now. 25c, 35c and 60c at your druggist's.
PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD

Watch Your Kidneys!
Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood
YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.
Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, puffiness under the eyes, feel nervous, miserable—all upset.
Don't delay? Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.
DOAN'S PILLS

Poison Ivy Sunburn Chafing Itching — Torment soothed-healing aided by Resinol

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Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
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