

AROUND THE MINES

The value of the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mined in Nevada in 1920 was about \$23,900,000.

A snowslide one mile wide, is reported from the Alta mining district, Utah. Two cabins of the Emma silver mining company and a tunnel at the Michigan-Utah mine were destroyed.

Salt Lake men have undertaken the development of oil lands in Cave valley, Lincoln county, about 60 miles south of Ely, says the Tonopah Times. The agreement gives the Salt Lake men a lease on 1000 acres and a company is to be formed.

The community of Ely and particularly the management and stockholders of the Illipah Petroleum company, are jubilant over the news received from Washington, D. C., stating that the Illipah Petroleum company oil leasing permit has been granted.

While the house appropriation committee recommended the abandonment of several assay offices in the west and cut off their appropriations, it authorizes continuance of the office at Boise, Idaho, and makes the same appropriations as were made last year.

The report in mining circles that directors of the Rico-Wellington Mining company had levied an assessment of ten cents per share on its stock created considerable stir among Utah mining men. The company, whose property is situated at Rico, Colo., is controlled by the Knight interests of Provo.

The Tonopah Times says that Rosetta Divide is in commercial ore carrying a gold content of \$26.90 in a total value of \$27.60, the balance being in silver. The ore shoot has been drifted on for ten feet and the vein, as nearly as can be reckoned, is over nine feet in width between walls.

Decision in the Rico Consolidated Mining company versus the Rico Argentine Mining company apex suit for the recovery of ore alleged to have been taken out of the plaintiff's territory has been made in favor of the plaintiff by Judge W. N. Searcy of the Sixth judicial district court of Colorado.

Utah's increasing importance as the principal coal producing center for intermountain and Pacific states is seen in the report of the annual production in 1920 issued by the state industrial commission. According to this report, the mines of the state last year broke all previous records in 1920, when 5,895,105 tons were mined.

It has been reported on good authority that a new mining company is about to be organized and known as the Rochester Crown Point Mining company, to take over the property formerly owned by the Nenzel Crown Point Mining company, which was recently sold by the Anglo-California Trust company, says the American Mine Reporter.

According to O. M. Nordquist, manager of the Idaho-Northern Mining company, the development work in the past few days has uncovered a fine lot of galena ore from a crosscut of the lower tunnel. The new ledge was cut about forty-five feet from the lower tunnel. For more than the last fifteen feet fine pockets of galena have been cut.

The industrial commission, through its mine inspection department, has given out the figures covering the fatalities in the metal mines of Utah for the year 1920. There were a total of twenty-six deaths. Six of these were due to snowslides in the region of Alta and the Big Cottonwoods, which leaves a total of twenty properly chargeable to mining operations.

F. L. Torres, president and general manager of the Eureka-Croesus company, who arrived recently at Eureka, Nev., from New York, has been busy looking over the property and planning future operations. As soon as the snow leaves next spring Mr. Torres states a mill will be erected near the mine to treat the low grade ores that are not now a source of profit, and that will also, in all probability, be able to handle ore of shipping grade.

One of the most important questions to be considered by the present congress is undoubtedly the matter of passing what is known as the McFadden gold bill. The prosperity of Utah depends upon the enactment of this measure. Unless something is done now to relieve the situation the gold mining industry of the nation is doomed, says the Carson City (Nev.) Appeal.

The Lost Treasure Silver Mines company has commenced active development of its holdings in the Pahrnagat Lake mining district, near Hiko, in Lincoln county, Nevada. The Lost Treasure group produced a considerable tonnage of silver ore in the early days of mining on Mt. Irish.

That the Anaconda Copper Mining company believes its fertilizer operations are to become a large factor in future activities is emphasized by its efforts to get into manufacturing as early in the new year as possible.

The superintendent of the uranium mines in Dry valley, San Juan county, Utah, gives the information that the mines are shipping 100 tons of ore per month. The force of miners has been cut down to thirty men during the winter months.

Plans for a mine safety and health campaign have been made by the industrial commission of Utah and the United States bureau of mines. The purpose of the campaign is to promote general health in mining communities and to reduce fatalities and injuries resulting from accidents.

Philadelphia Girls Becoming Marksmen



The girl students of the Drexel institute in Philadelphia, have organized a rifle team and, under the instruction of Lieut. J. P. Lyons, U. S. A., military instructor at the institution, are rapidly becoming expert marksmen.

MRS. J. A. LOGAN TODAY



Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan of Civil war fame, caught by the cameraman on her eighty-second birthday, raking the lawn of her spacious home at Eagle lodge, on Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C. "I feel as well as I did fifty years ago," said Mrs. Logan, as she continued her work.

SCULPTRESS IN SOAP



June Hall, seventeen years old, lived in Escanaba, Mich. One day, the soap, as soap will, slipped from her hand in the bathtub, and striking the floor, made the pattern of a human face. Miss Hall squeezed the soap to other shapes. Thus began her art career. Lorado Taft, famous sculptor, heard of the soap sculptress and took her to Chicago, and has arranged for her art education. The photograph shows Miss Hall modeling Fokine and Fokina, the famous ballet dancers, in castile soap.

He Would, That's All.

"Is there any hazing going on at this college?"
 "None to speak of," said the second-year man.
 "But what would happen if a freshman refused to salute a sophomore?"
 "Well, to make a long story short, he would eventually salute the sophomore."

Poor Boy!

Caller—Was Santa Claus good to you, Algonon?
 The Pampered Pet (aged six)—Now! He brought me too many duplicate presents.—Boston Transcript.

Reckless.

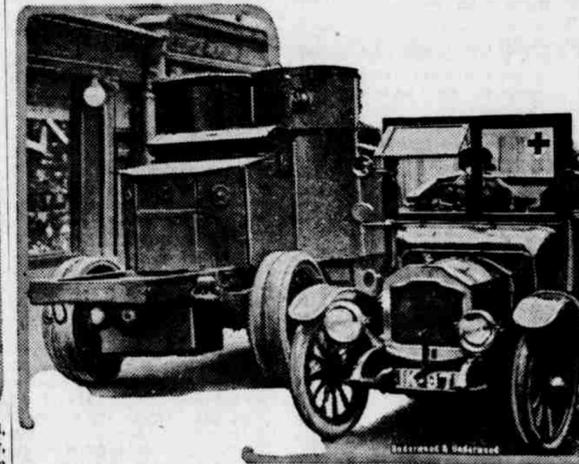
Jiggs—Brown is my idea of a spend-thrift.
 Briggs—What's he done now?
 Jiggs—He's mortgaged his car to buy a house.—Home Stretch.

Penrose Wheeled Into the Senate



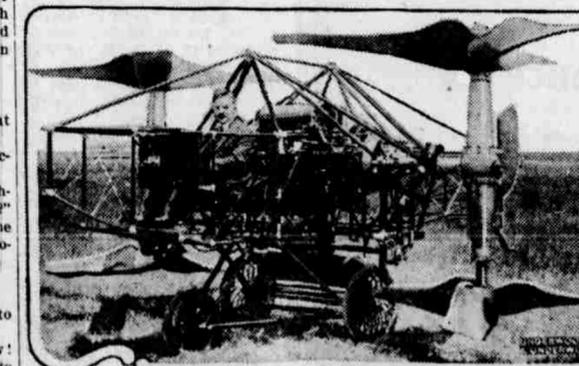
Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, snapped as he was being wheeled into the capitol, where he took his seat in the senate, for the first time in 13 months. The Republican leader shows plainly the effects of his long illness but he remained in his chair in the senate chamber for more than an hour, introducing several bills, answering a number of roll calls and receiving congratulations from his many old friends.

"Death" and "Mercy" in Streets of Cork



"Death" in the shape of an armored car, and "Mercy" in the Red Cross car, passing each other during a raid in Cork, Ireland.

This May Revolutionize Aviation



A deputation of noted engineers recently witnessed the final tests of this new flying machine at Speedway park, Chicago, and some of them believe it may revolutionize aviation. It is the invention of Herman Leinweber, and has been completed by his sons since his death. The two sets of propellers rotate on revolving axes and can be tilted to develop lateral or vertical velocity. The machine ascends vertically, and can land on a platform its own size.



THE WAVES' STORY.

When the waves who had had adventures on the earth were back again in the ocean they were so happy. They had been bad, they knew now, to have grumbled about their home.

It wasn't until they had gone to other places that they realized that they were so happy at home and that they had just grumbled for no reason at all.

"Oh Mother, we never want to leave again," they cried. "It was awful."
 "Listen, children," said Mother Ocean, "while I tell you something. Never before have any of my children wanted to leave me. I knew you couldn't live away from home. But I thought I'd let you see for yourselves. My friend, Mr. Wind, promised he'd bring you back to me again, and he did!"

Just then the waves heard some children laughing as they ran towards the ocean on the southern part of the coast where it was very warm.

"Oh, ocean, how we love you," they cried.

Later in the day many people came and swam in the beautiful ocean and the fairies sang as they rode over the breakers in their boats of foam.



Just Suppose.

And everyone smiled and cried with joy as the cool waters of Mother Ocean refreshed them.

"Just suppose," said one of the waves who had wandered off, "that we had never come back! We would have been so unhappy and we wouldn't have been of the slightest use. Here is where we can do our part on the long, hot days and when it is cold we can rest and play and laugh and sing of all the joys we give when it is warm."

"Home," said another one of the waves, "home, ocean home, is the place for the waves and let everyone hear our story so those who may think that they must go out into the world and over the earth in order to be great and fine and in order to be happy will hear that it is at home that they can be greatest giving simple happiness to many."

Mother Ocean gave a great ball that night. The wind came and danced and sang, the waves all danced, the sea-shells laughed and sang and through it all Mother Ocean kept smiling and singing to herself:

"Away from home,
 They wanted to roam,
 Away from the ocean deep,
 And I did not say 'No.'
 But I let them go.
 Though many salt tears did I weep,
 But now they are home,
 They no longer will roam,
 Away from the ocean deep,
 And they will say 'No.'
 If I suggest that they go,
 So now I can sing and not weep."

And ever since that day none of the waves have ever wanted to leave their Mother Ocean to adventure over the earth. And if you will listen to them as they are having their make-believe fights with the rocks or having a great old argument with Mr. Wind or playing hide-and-go-seek with the Mist Grandchildren you will notice that their voices are glad and gay and merry and that they do not sound as though they wanted to leave the ocean.

And they sound as though they so much enjoyed their ocean life.

If ever any other waves grow tired they ask to hear old Mother Ocean's story of the adventures of the waves who left the ocean; and when the story is over they sing to Mother Ocean's great delight this song:

"Away from home,
 We'll never roam!
 We'll always happy be,
 For the deep blue sea,
 Is the place that we
 Love, and our dear King Foam!
 And Mother Ocean we adore,
 We'll never leave as those waves of yore,
 Who so unhappy were away
 Longing for the ocean night and day!"
 And since that time they never have left Mother Ocean!

A Shirt Tale.

The scoutmaster was talking to one of his tenderfoot scouts. "Boy," he said, "you will have to make your own way in the world some day. Do you know the meaning of energy and enterprise?"
 "No, sir," replied the tenderfoot, "I don't believe I do."
 "Well, I'll tell you. One of the richest men in the world came to this city without a shirt on his back, and now he has millions."
 The tenderfoot looked puzzled. "Millions?" he repeated in wonderment.
 "Why, how many does he wear at a time?"—Boys' Life.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

(U. S. Bureau of Markets.)
 Washington, D. C.—For week ended Jan. 14, 1921.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Northern round white potatoes continued to decline at shipping points, closing 5¢@10¢ lower per 100 lbs. at \$1.15. This is the lowest price this season. Chicago car-lot market fell to its previous low of \$1.20@1.25 for the second time this month. Jobbing range lost 1¢@1.5¢ in other middle-western markets. Closing \$1.35@1.75. Sacked round whites slightly lower, 6¢@12¢. Western New York shipping points Jan. 11th at \$1.50. New York market down 1¢ at \$1.50@1.55 bulk. Sacked Green Mountains down 1¢ at \$1.75@1.80.

Baldwin apples ready f. o. b., common storage \$2.65@2.75 per bbl.; cold storage \$4@4.25. Baldwins, Yorks and Greenings slightly lower, jobbing mostly \$1@4.50.

Sacked yellow onions steady around \$1 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Consuming market, mostly \$1.04. Jan. 13th mid-western cities 75¢@1.13, eastern \$1.25@1.65.

Danish type cabbage slightly lower f. o. b. clover \$1.12 per ton bulk. Baltimore and Philadelphia down \$12@15 per ton at \$15@18. Northern type down \$4@7 at \$19@25.

Big Boston market continued to advance in consuming markets, closing 25¢@50¢ higher at \$2@2.25. California iceberg lettuce steady in consuming centers, mostly \$1.75. Boxed apples, \$2 f. o. b. shipping points.

Movement has been increasing. Shipments week ended Jan. 13th: Potatoes 2,034 cars; barrels apples 2,000; boxed apples 387; cabbage 930; lettuce 347; onions 384; sweet potatoes 472. Shipments preceding week: Potatoes 2,525 cars; barrels apples 755; boxed apples 289; cabbage 560; lettuce 347; onions 225; sweet potatoes 426.

Hay and Feed.—Receipts Timothy generally light with only fair demand. Price \$3 lower Chicago because of increased receipts. Other prices principally unchanged. Demand improving for clover and alfalfa. Prairies hay prices declining sharply at Kansas City with receipts in excess of demand. All demand mostly local; but few orders for shipment being received. Quote: No. 1 timothy, New York \$35, Chicago \$27, Cincinnati \$27.50, Atlanta \$35, Minneapolis \$22. No. 1 alfalfa, Chicago \$25, Kansas City \$24. No. 2 prairie, Kansas City \$12.50, Minneapolis \$17.50.

Kansas City feed market shows slightly more strength than other western markets. Dealers are more optimistic regarding outlook, but no material advance is expected in price. Wheatfeed continues quiet in the majority of markets and the only demand is for immediate shipment at materially lower prices than prevailing quotations. Quote: Bran \$25, middlings \$23.50, flour middlings \$27, red dog \$34. Minneapolis cottonseed meal \$25, meal \$28 Memphis; linseed meal \$35 Minneapolis, \$39.50 Buffalo; No. 1 alfalfa meal \$23, white hominy \$30, St. Louis, gluten \$18 Chicago; best pulp north eastern markets; oilseed \$12.50@13 western markets.

Grains.—The week's wheat markets opened strong as result of better sentiment due to heavy export business and continued to advance steadily until noon on the 13th when the high price of \$1.44 1/2 for Chicago March was reached. Prices then began to fall. Chicago March wheat closing at \$1.77 1/4 on the 14th. On the 10th sterling exchange advanced 7 1/2¢ and this had a decidedly bullish effect on wheat prices that day. British commission now out of market and export demand slow. Germany and France reported having purchased 1 million bushels Argentine wheat recently. In Minneapolis on the 14th flour demand fair with good milling demand for wheat. In Kansas City milling demand fair. Export demand reported good. Premiums in Chicago cash market Jan. 14th: No. 2 red winter wheat 30¢@31¢ over March; No. 2 hard winter wheat 29¢@30¢; best corn 5 1/2¢ under May; yellow 7 1/2¢ under. In Minneapolis No. 2 dark northern 10 1/2¢ over Minneapolis March. In Kansas City best hard winter 5 1/2¢ over Kansas City March. For the week Chicago March wheat gained 5 1/2¢ at \$1.77 1/4; May corn lost 1/4¢ at 74 1/2¢; Minneapolis March wheat up 4 1/4¢ at \$1.73; Kansas City March up 4 1/4¢ at \$1.71; Winnipeg May up 5 1/2¢ at \$1.99; Chicago May wheat \$1.70 1/4.

Live Stock and Meats.—With the exception of fat ewes, feeding lambs and feeding steers, all classes of live stock at Chicago showed declines for the week. Hogs lost \$2@2.50; beef butcher cattle and fat lambs 25¢@50¢. Yearling wethers broke 50¢@75¢ per 100 lbs. Ewes advanced 5¢@11¢. January 14th Chicago prices: Bulk of hogs \$9.50@9.60; medium and good beef steers \$8.75@11; butcher cows and heifers \$4.80@9.75; feeding steers \$7@9.25; light and medium weight veal calves \$10@12; fat lambs \$10.25@11.75; feeding lambs \$8.25@10.50; yearlings \$8.25@9.75; fat ewes \$4.25@6.25.

Butter.—Butter markets have been weak and unsettled during the week, early price declines being supplemented by further declines on the 14th. In eastern markets prices are now five to seven cents lower than a week ago. Heavy imports on way and liberal arrivals of New Zealand and Pacific coast butter largely responsible for weakness. Grades, 92 score: New York 51¢, Chicago 48 1/4¢, Philadelphia and Boston 52¢.

The Peanut a Valuable Crop.

The exports of peanuts from China during 1919 amounted to 173,635,867 pounds, valued at \$7,950,608, according to the American consul at Shanghai. The shipments were distributed as follows: Japan received 73 1/2 per cent, Hongkong 13 1/2 per cent, United States 4 per cent, and other countries 9 per cent.

Immense Cabbage Crop.

The 1920 commercial crop of late cabbage was fully double the crop of 1919 and over one-fourth larger than in 1918. New York, which usually supplies about one-half the total commercial crop of the nine leading states, had 319,825 tons, compared with 130,775 tons last season and 254,800 tons in 1918.

Good Potato Crop in Canada.

An increased potato yield in Canada is reported by the Dominion bureau of statistics, according to the American consul at Vancouver. The harvest for the entire Dominion is represented by 138,527,006 bushels.

Sweet Potato Production.

Alabama led all states in 1919 in the production of sweet potatoes. This state's output in that year amounted to 14,194,000 bushels, with a farm value on December 1 of \$16,030,800. Georgia ranked second.