

SPORTS

STORIES

PUZZLES

The BOYS and GIRLS PAGE

CRAFTS

GAMES

JOKES



CROOKED CANYON

When Joe Madden, the outlaw with a price on his head, swung his boots over the top of the cliff wall, he found Clinch Ring, the taller and more awkward of his two captors, guarding Lumpy Masters. Clinch stood several paces back from the brink of the canyon wall and faced the place where Madden appeared.



The outlaw swung his fist and the young cowboy's grip on the pistol relaxed.

"The up Lumpy," he ordered, nodding toward a coil of rope on the ground near the prisoner. Madden was watching for a chance to escape, but Clinch was wary and he kept the gun waving so that it seemed to be always pointing at the two desperadoes, Madden and Lumpy.

"Better keep an eye on your partner down in the canyon," Madden told Clinch. "When he starts up the rope, Froggy's promised to get him."

"I'll look out for Al," Clinch replied. Madden worked slowly, tying Lumpy's hands, while Clinch circled the two outlaws and took up a post near a brink of the canyon, so that he could also watch Al's ascent on the rope.

At last Madden had finished tying Lumpy. Clinch turned his head for a moment, just as Al started up the rope. Madden saw his chance and dived. His arm swept Clinch's gun aside as Clinch yelled: "Hurry, Al! Madden's trying to get my gun!"

Clinch was taller, but he did not weigh as much as Madden. The outlaw sank a fist into Clinch's stomach and the cowboy's grip on the pistol relaxed. Another punch knocked Clinch out.

At increased his speed after he heard Clinch shout. But the cry carried beyond Al, to Froggy Lester, the young rustler, who was hidden in the canyon entrance. Froggy peeked his head through the opening. He saw Al climbing the rope, with his feet braced against the canyon wall. No shot came from above.

At the top of the canyon stood Madden, armed with Clinch's gun, and in a position to use the weapon on Al, who was climbing the rope below the canyon.

along too, Lumpy," said Madden. "I'm doing you a favor but you don't realize it."

A few hours later they had climbed down the hillside. They approached the entrance to Crooked Canyon with caution. But their horses inside the canyon and soon were on their way back to town.

"If we'd have caught Froggy it would have been a perfect score," said Clinch. "He'll be caught," Madden said. "If not today, he'll get caught tomorrow. Too bad, because he's such a young fellow, too."

Madden was real thoughtful as he looked again at Al. "You know," he said, "you look a lot like Sheriff McReddy that put me in the pen a few years ago."

"I ought to," Al said. "I'm his brother. My name's McReddy, too."

"Just like old times," Madden said. "You act like you want to go back to prison!" Lumpy growled. "We're lucky to be going back."

At dawn the next day, Sheriff McReddy of Hoga County rubbed his eyes. Riding up the main street toward the jail was his brother, Al, and Clinch Ring, and with them were two of the toughest outlaws in the country, Joe Madden and Lumpy Masters.

Lens Revealed Unseen World

BY I. R. HEGEL If Roger Bacon, peering through his rock-crystal-lens in 1276, could have seen the way in which his magnifying instrument would grow, he would have been astounded.

Janssens in 1590 experimented with Bacon crystal-lens until he transformed it to a simple microscope and that was believed an outstanding achievement. Galileo in 1610 went a step farther, inventing the compound microscope. From that time on, developments moved more swiftly.

Leeuwenhoek in 1632 had a collection of 400 lenses which magnified from 40 to 270 diameters. Then, in 1840, lenses began to be manufactured steadily improving and providing new discoveries in medicine, science and other fields of research.

Today an electron microscope with magnification powers of over 200,000 diameters is already in use. This magnification makes a gnat as large as a B-29. The countless list of unseen things that will now be clearly visible stagger the imagination.

This electron-microscope was built by the Radio Corporation of America and is different from all other microscopes that have gone before it because it substitutes electrons for rays of light and magnetic fields for glass lenses.

One hundred of these electron-microscopes are already in use in colleges and laboratories throughout the United States. At Yale University in New Haven, Conn., the microscope is being used to search out disease virus, such as that which causes infantile paralysis. It will also be used by the Yale chemistry, biology and metallurgy departments.

No undiscovered worlds? Nothing new? The electron-microscope answers those questions. It might well be called the eye that will look upon strange worlds never viewed by man before. Those whose education and ability fits them to use the eye will unquestionably be discoverers of another heretofore unknown world.

The Scout Trail

News of George Washington Council Boy Scouts of America

HELP Bud Kale is dealing with real people. He is attending a Scout Troop where the kids are hungry because they haven't enough to eat; and where they're cold because they have old, thin, patched clothing.

They do their scouting without any equipment. They work from the book that somebody remembers, the signal without flags, they cook in imagination, they hike into the woods, and they sing.

Any scout troop that wants a case for Bud Kale's DPs can gain scout gear, pack 11; wooden boxes only and ship direct into the American Zone to Scout Kale, who will see that every article is given immediate use. Troop 188 has led the way. We hope your troop will start collecting now.

Camporal The 17th annual Camporal has carried a pace. The original, so many years ago was started to give all troops a chance to demonstrate in the field their abilities in the outdoors.

Starting at Toad Hollow Camp, the Camporal grew each year, until it was moved to the School for Deaf Woods, to make room for three hundred. Each year a Camporal committee was formed, to act and decide upon recommendations made by troops from their experiences.

Last year, for the first time; the Harbourton woods and fields were not large enough; and the State of New Jersey offered Washington Crossing Park. This year we were the peak, with 1,147 campers, and about 600 visitors over the three days. The rains came, and scouts met wet weather with cheer, and in most cases with dry camps and ready fires.

The camping standards were considered the best in our history of camping, and the Council offers a sincere thanks to scoutmasters and commissioners who have brought our scouts to such a level of ability.

The Camporal committee for 1948 will be happy to accept any ideas for study; and the '47 Committee, headed by John Morris, with Messrs. Walter Riggs, Herbert Diefenderfer, and Homer Hicks, is thanked for a great work.

The Council thanks Mayor Donald Connolly for the 2,000 gallon city water tank, on constant duty, emptied seven times, and former Mayor Andrew Duch with Lieutenant John McBride of the Police Radio car in constant use at the encampment.

TROOP 28. — Harbourton School — A practice game of baseball was played before the meeting. Mr. Franklin Wooden was in charge. Meeting started by the Scoutmaster Walter Paul who gave Kenneth Wooden his tenderfoot pin, and Franklyn Wooden his second class pin. A How How was given to them for their advancement. Scoutmaster Walter Paul gave us some information about the training course he took at Pahaquarra. He intends to show us what he learned. He must have had a wonderful time from all accounts. He nicknamed them all. Mr. Wilts Boughner was our guest speaker for the evening. He talked on "Nature in the Flower World."

urday the troop had a swell time passing tests. All the credit goes to Ronald Potash, who scored all of the points. We have heard of our camp site not being too clean but we hope to win a ribbon. Pictures were taken by one of the boys. The troop has two new committeemen whose names will appear in the Trail in the near future. —Anthony Soliwoda, scribe.

Bud Kale's Letter As I haven't been to any interesting place or done anything worth writing about during the past two weeks, I'll just give you an idea of what Germany is like. Germany is in central Europe and is larger than California, but quite a bit smaller than Texas.

Germany, as a whole, slopes from a low plain in the north to a land of high mountains in the south near the Austrian border. Much of the country is wooded, the two most famous wooded areas being the Black Forest of western Germany near the French border and Switzerland, and Saxony Switzerland in eastern Germany near the Czechoslovakian border.

They are places of beauty and are dotted with luxurious health resorts. The monotony of the flat North German plain makes it topographically uninteresting, but nature has more than made up for this deficit in South Germany where the towering mass of the Bavarian Alps makes the American Zone of occupation the most beautiful area of Germany.

In western Germany is the famous Rhine River, which our troops successfully crossed after much hard fighting. This storied river, about which many German legends have been woven, flows out of Switzerland, proceeds north as the boundary between France and Germany; then bends inside Germany, finally passing out into Holland to empty into the North Sea.

The Rhine River Valley is particularly beautiful where the Rhine flows from the city of Mayence to the city of Cologne. Here the low hills on either side of the river have been terraced so that every possible foot of the rich soil may be used for growing crops, largely grapes that go into the making of Rhine wine.

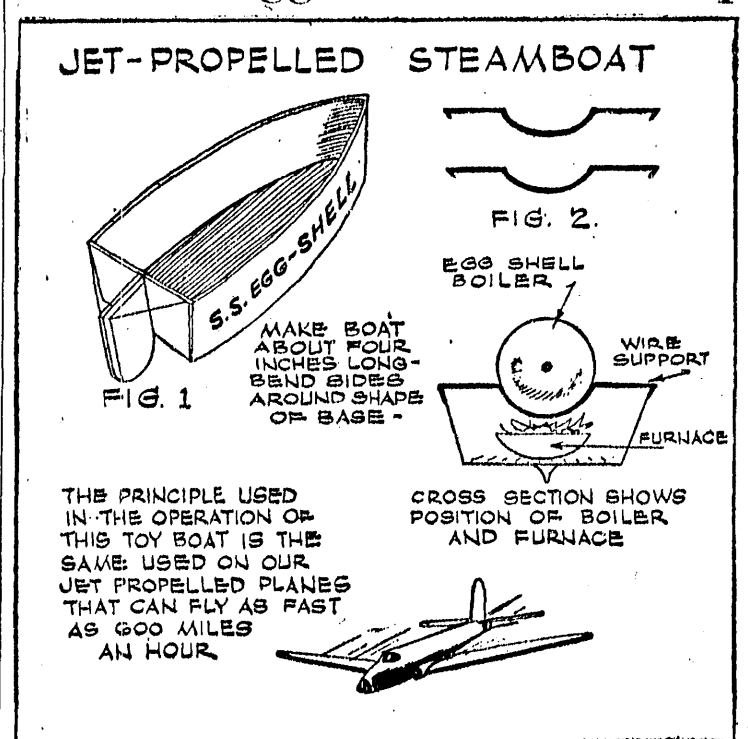
Strategic hilltops along the way are crowned by castles and fortifications (fortresses) or their ancient remains; for in days past, families of the German nobility lived here, combining the advantages of scenery and security. Near our house is the Festung Marienberg (overlooking the Main River). Some parts of this fortress were built in the year 708 A. D.

Further south, the great Danube River, the important waterway of south-eastern Europe, starts as mere trickle, gathering strength as it flows down into Austria toward Vienna. This is the continental divide-water south of the Danube flows southward and water north of it flows northward. The Blue Danube is not as blue as the waltz says it is; in fact, the only place that it is blue is at its very beginning. By the time it is near Vienna it is a very muddy brown.

Two other important rivers are the Elbe and the Weser, which flow northward, emptying into the North Sea. A high percentage of Germany's people live in her various cities. The largest is of course, Berlin. Then comes the North Sea port of Hamburg, Munich (Munchen), capital of Bavaria, is next. Germany's main seaports are Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin.

There is not much variation in climate throughout Germany, except, of course, in the mountains. There is not much difference between this climate and the climate of the Northern and Middle United States, either. The U. S. Zone consists of a small part of Central Germany and most of South Germany and Austria. Frankfurt-on-Main, a large city, less than twenty miles from the Rhine River, has been chosen as American headquarters. Before the war this was one of the most modern and beautiful cities of Germany. Now, largely destroyed, it is a reminder to the Germans that their militarism has wrecked their country.

Jet Driven Steamboat Driven With Egg Shell Boiler Help



Yes, this model boat really rides the waves of the bathtub under its own power. The hull is made of stout cardboard or from berry boxes and the furnace, as well as the boiler, is made from an empty egg shell. The boat should be about four inches long and of a shape as shown in figure 1. After cutting out the floor of the boat, fit the sides from one long piece of cardboard which you can bend to suit the curve of the sides as well as the corners.

At the stern, allow the two ends of the side strip to meet at right angles to the back of the boat and glue them together there. Scotch tape helps to fasten it. Then cut off the extra length to leave a rudder about one inch long. Two threads of unequal length attached to the back corners of the boat will fix the rudder at an angle so that the boat will go in a circle. Now make the vessel water-tight by chalking the seams with sealing wax. If you paint the sides of the boat it will look all the more realistic.

Next take two pieces of thin wire and bend them to the shape shown in figure 2. These must be the width of the boat at the center as they are the strands which will hold the egg-shell boiler.

How To Make Boiler For the boiler itself, you must use a pin to put a hole in each end of an egg shell and blow the egg dry. Fill the empty shell with water almost up to the two holes. That is, the boiler should be almost half full of water. Then seal up the hole in the big end of the shell with glue or sealing wax.

You can make the boiler quicker if you suck the egg dry through one hole made in the small end as this eliminates the necessity of sealing up the second hole. When in position on the wires, the hole in the small end of the egg which is to be the steam outlet, should be just above the stern of the boat but before fixing in your boiler you must make the furnace.

In the bottom of the vessel place the top of an egg shell, just about as much as you would cut off before starting to eat your breakfast boiled egg. Hold this in place by arranging it firmly in a bed of asbestos wool, or scoop out a hollow basin from a narrow strip of cork. A flat cylinder cut from the top of a pickle jar cork could well serve this purpose. Finally, fill the half shell with cotton wool soaked in wood alcohol, put the boiler in place, and you are ready for the launching.

Jet Propelled Your indoor lake might be a large-sized wash tub but you may prefer to use the bath for your high-powered steamship as then you have a larger cruising range. After lighting the furnace, wait a few minutes for the water to boil. Before long a jet of steam is rushing out of the hole in the end of the boiler and when this

Bottom of Sea Very Much Alive

By Julia W. Wolfe The deep sea is mysterious as well as an extensive haunt of animal life. There is plenty of life in the 250 fathoms into which light can penetrate from the surface. Below that, there are vast lonely wastes of water with scarcely any life at all. But below that again, at depths varying from two and one-half to six miles, is another world swarming with living things, but entirely different from any world of which we have any experience. No one has ever seen it, but the long arm of the dredge can reach it, and has told many wonderful stories of what goes on down there.

It is cold and dark, still and very silent, and the pressure of the water is at least two and a half tons to the square inch; yet all the animals have adapted themselves to life under those conditions. All the animals living on the sea bottom have enormously long, thin legs especially the huge spiders and the crabs. The bottom of the deep sea is covered everywhere with slimy ooze, so that they all must walk on stilts.

Three types of life are absent from those great depths. There are no plants, because plants cannot grow without sunlight; there are no microbes, so that nothing ever decays; and there are no real insects. Because there are no plants, it is hard to see how the animals feed. We know that in the deep sea fishes eat mollusks, and mollusks eat worms, but that sort of thing cannot go on forever. Something must come from the outside. The answer is a continual rain from above of small particles, infusoria and broken bits of vegetation from the sea meadows far above, all clean and nourishing and never falling.

Many deep-sea fishes have enormous eyes, some indeed so large that the fishes have to carry them at the end of stalks. Others have eyes smaller than pin points. No one knows what they use their eyes for or why they are so different. Another big puzzle is phosphorescence. Many deep-sea fish have "lanterns." It is unlikely they use them to find their way about in the depths, because they often wear them in their tails. Perhaps they use them as a lure. But, if so, why do some of them have red and green lights? It is all very puzzling.

A third puzzle is the brilliant colors of many of the creatures that live in the dark; crimson and blue and gold. Of what use is it? Divers conclude we are too anxious to find usefulness in everything. Perhaps the very beauty is sufficient use. But of what use is beauty that no one ever sees?

Think It Out Are you wondering what to do about a certain baffling problem, or how to meet some situation you face? Think the whole thing through as carefully, as objectively, and as fully as you can at the moment—then act on your best judgement. Do whatever you can with the equipment at hand, the skill you have, and the understanding which is yours now. If it doesn't work out, you have done your best and the way is sure to open for you to improve on your effort and find a better solution. We can always try again and again.

The important thing is to learn to be objective about your problems, sort of stand off and and look them over as if they belonged to some other fellow, and see them as they really are. When your emotions are all mixed up in your problems you can't see the facts and your efforts to do something won't be very effective. Use your head as well as your heart, train your mind to control your emotions, and your problem will be half solved.

A good clear look at the issues involved with a determination to find the right answer, will show you what should be done. You'll succeed in doing it, even though you have to try more than once before you succeed in your efforts.

Animal Crackers By WARREN GOODRICH 1. "The — is mightier than the sword." 2. No modern office is complete without one. 3. Delete the letters ILIN from a new type of drug. 4. This is a soft white kind of limestone. 5. "Footprints on the—of time." 6. Add the letter C to a kind of dress material. 7. This lofty method has been used in commercial advertising. 8. You'll find this in most women's handbags. 9. Add the letter T to a very distressing ache. 10. Some call it the Junco, others the—bird.

RIDDLE ANSWERS 1.—It makes her hold her jaw. 2.—By gum! 3.—America, because it is one of the United States. 4.—By blowing over the Empire State Building. 5.—It's all up with me now!

The KITCHENETTE AUNT PEGGY FAVORITE CAKE A recipe you printed in your column recently sounded so good I am going to try my luck on it today, writes Eleanor F. Baker, 122 East Tigratt St., Halls, Tenn. "I thought maybe you would like this one, which I use myself."

QUICKWINK RIDDLES BY GARRET GEERLINGS GIVE UP? These riddles may not catch you, but at least they should make you laugh. If you want to know the answers, look for the Riddle Answers elsewhere on this page. 1. Why does an aching tooth impose a special hardship on a girl? 2. What exclamation best fits a boy with an aching tooth? 3. To what continent does matrimony belong? 4. How can a gentle breeze become a strong wind? 5. What did the gentleman say when he absent-mindedly dropped his cigar in a keg of powder? —W. K. Putney

TIBETAN GREETING In various lands the mode of greeting is sometimes odd. Tibet, that little known and mysterious part of Asia, has a peculiar greeting. When people meet, they bow, extend both hands with palms upward and stick out their tongues! The palms are opened with the palms up to show that the greeter has no weapons. The tongue is stuck out to indicate he has no evil words in his mouth and to bow signifies humility. POSER ANSWERS 1.—Pen. 2.—Typewriter. 3.—Pencil (Pencilin). 4.—Chalk. 5.—Sand writing. 6.—Crayon. 7.—Sky writing. 8.—Lipstick. 9.—Pain(t).. 10.—Snow writing.

M'Kinley School Pupils Give Play



The holyhock was introduced from Syria into English gardens in 1573. Marking "I Am an American Day," this group of M'Kinley School pupils presented a pageant for members of their PTA at the YMHA auditorium.

Posers. Here are 10 different ways a message could be written by you, some methods more common than others. Correct answers are elsewhere on this page. 1. "The — is mightier than the sword." 2. No modern office is complete without one. 3. Delete the letters ILIN from a new type of drug. 4. This is a soft white kind of limestone. 5. "Footprints on the—of time." 6. Add the letter C to a kind of dress material. 7. This lofty method has been used in commercial advertising. 8. You'll find this in most women's handbags. 9. Add the letter T to a very distressing ache. 10. Some call it the Junco, others the—bird. RIDDLE ANSWERS 1.—It makes her hold her jaw. 2.—By gum! 3.—America, because it is one of the United States. 4.—By blowing over the Empire State Building. 5.—It's all up with me now!

Animal Crackers By WARREN GOODRICH 1. "The — is mightier than the sword." 2. No modern office is complete without one. 3. Delete the letters ILIN from a new type of drug. 4. This is a soft white kind of limestone. 5. "Footprints on the—of time." 6. Add the letter C to a kind of dress material. 7. This lofty method has been used in commercial advertising. 8. You'll find this in most women's handbags. 9. Add the letter T to a very distressing ache. 10. Some call it the Junco, others the—bird. RIDDLE ANSWERS 1.—It makes her hold her jaw. 2.—By gum! 3.—America, because it is one of the United States. 4.—By blowing over the Empire State Building. 5.—It's all up with me now!