MEXICAN POLICE FOLLOW DARING BANDIT TO SPAIN

Reward of 50,000 Pesos Out for Man Who Rifled Millions From Caches of Notorious Outlaw Urbino Tricked Padre for Map

Riches were Hidden by Brigand Who Later Was Shot in Dispute Over Spoils

Madrid.—There recently arrived at the Spanish capital, surrounded by all possible secrecy, several of the most astute and resourceful Secret Service officers of the Mexican government, in quest of a millionaire bandit who(after one of the most daring strokes in the history of banditry), escaped to the United States, and thence, before he could be apprehended, made his way to Europe and presumptively to Spain, where, with a reward of 50,000 gold pesos offered by the Mexican government for his arrest, he seems to be enjoying secure asylum.

For ten years a gang of bandits of the most daring and desperate character had terrorized the Mexican State of Chihuahua, with extortion of ransoms, outright robbery and various other crimes, including frequent murders. The leader was Tomas Urbino, formerly a landed proprietor, who for some reason had conceived and cherished a special enmity against other land owners. It was his delight to raid a rich farm, loot it of all easily portable wealth, murder its occupants and commit to the flames all the buildings and everything that could be burned. Extending his operations, he would attack villages and small towns, terrorize the inhabitants, commit all sorts of atrocities and then retire laden with booty. Some time ago, however, he had a quarrel with one of his lieutenants over the division of the spoils, and drew his pistol to end the dispute with a shot, but the other was "quicker on the draw" and shot Urbino dead.

Priest Bandit Trustee.

Then happened one of the most amazing things in all the annals of brigandage. While people were wondering what had become, or would become, of the wealth which had been amassed by the dead brigand, a humble parish priest, Miguel Barranza, came forward and announced that he was its trustee! He said that Urbino, who not unnaturally had long feared a sudden death, had made him his confidant, and given him precise information of all the places in which his treasures were hidden; with instructions that in case of his—Urbino's—death, he was to seek them out and restore them to those from whom they had been taken. Astounded and half incredulous, the authorities bade the priest to lead them to the hiding place of the booty, and he did so. Going to a secluded spot among the mountains, they dug and soon uncovered a strong oaken box. It was taken out, to be followed by another and another, until no fewer than twelve boxes were unearthed. When they were broken open they were found to be filled with gold coins, ingots of the precious metal, and gems, aggregating in value more than 4,000,000 pesos. So far as was possible, all this wealth was returned to its rightful owners; Urbino having thoughtfully marked each bag of coins or jewels with the name and address of the man from whom he had stolen it!

This was only one cache, and Barranza said there were many others, in other places. The authorities thereupon asked him to prepare a list of them all, with maps and directions for finding them. This required several days, and just before the priest was ready to turn it over to the authorities a stranger called upon him and represented himself to be one of Urbino's lieutenants, who had further information concerning other hidden treasures, which Urbino himself had not had opportunity to convey to him.

Thief's Identity Discovered.

To do this, he said, it would be necessary for him to see the list of hiding places which the priest already had. Unsuspecting evil, Barranza produced the list and directory which he had prepared; whereupon the visitor sprang upon him, knocked him down, bound him hand and foot, stabbed him with dagger to silence his cries for help, and fled with the list of treasures. In his haste, however, he dropped and left behind a pocketbook which established his identity as one Miguel Aresquiba Lopez, from San Luis Potosi.

The priest, though badly wounded, was not killed, and was able presently to give information of the hiding places of the treasures, as he had set it down in the list which his treacherous visitor had stolen. The authorities hastened thither, only to find that Lopez had got there before them and had exhumed the treasures. They followed swiftly upon his trail, but lost it at the United States border. A little later it was learned that he had taken passage for Europe, and since then it has become known that he has landed "somewhere in Spain"; where one does not have to be a cynic to regard him as almost as exempt from detection as the proverbial needle in a haystack.

Where the Prince Will Rest After Tour

PRINCE'S RANCH HOME SCENE OF PEACE AND PASTORAL BEAUTY

Amid the peaceful surroundings of his E.P. ranch near the High River, Alberta, Canada, and with the sound of the bleating of his pedigreed sheep in his ears, the Prince of Wales will spend restful days following his busy tour of Canada, and before he returns again to London.

High Quality Tobacco Pays

That it pays to produce leaf of high quality can be easily proven by examining the prices paid the growers for tobacco last autumn. In the case of the Ontario flue cured type, prices paid for whole crops varied from 30 to 62 cents per pound. For Burley, and for cigar leaf in Quebec, crop prices ranged from 15 to 26 cents per pound. When it is remembered that a low price is often associated with a low yield per acre, it is apparent that many growers are producing at a loss, while their neighbors may be making a good profit.

Cost of production data compiled at the Experimental Stations, at Harrow, Ontario, and Farnham, Quebec, have shown that it costs from $150 to $250 to produce an acre of tobacco, the variation being due to varietal seasonal, and other differences. Assuming $200 as a reasonable cost for producing an acre of Ontario Burley or Quebec cigar leaf, it may readily be seen that the man who sells 1500 pounds at 25 cents per pound clears $175. Whereas his neighbor who sells a 1000-pound crop at 15 cents loses $50 on every acre of tobacco he grows.

The cultivator who cares for his tobacco properly during the growing and curing season, and who delivers a clean, well graded, carefully packed crop of high quality leaf to the dealer, has the double satisfaction of receiving more money for his season's labor, and of knowing that he has done his work well, and has enhanced his reputation on next year's market.

Vacation Efficiency

Vacations? We still get 'em, but it's a question of rushing like mad to get up all night getting things packed in the flivver, starting the trip two hours behind schedule, determined to make our first day's destination by late driving.

The trip has been as efficiently planned as though it were a business sales campaign. We will be here the first night, two hundredand fifty miles farther on the second night, three hundred more the next night, and so on, through a mad two weeks. We have even planned the places where we will stop for eats. And so we tear through our two-week "vacation" sitting at the steering wheel, bloodshot eyes fastened upon the horizon which we are determined to overtake.

Thethirteenth night finds us fifty miles behind schedule, and we have to drive half the night to get home in time to drag ourselves to the office onthe fifteenth day and tackle the accumulated pile of work which has developed in our absence. Such is our modern life.

Nothing But Rouge.

"Nothing could make that girl blush!"

"Well, nothing but rouge."

CANADIAN TREE SEEDS EXPORTED

Large Part Obtained by Forest Service Extracted from Western Species

Not only do "great oaks from little acorns grow," but trees as large as any oak that grows may originate in a seed which weighs only the one-thousandth part of the weight of an acorn. The Sitka spruce, a tree of Canada's western sea-coast, attains a height of 160 to 180 feet and a diameter of eight to 12 feet; but the seed from which it springs is so small that it takes 300,000 of them, or even more, to weigh a pound. Seed of the western cedar, so well known as the source of shingles, has about the same weight. The seed of the Douglas fir, the largest tree in Canadian forests, weighs about one forty-thousandth of a pound.

The white pine, once the standby of the eastern lumberman, and still the choicest wood in the eastern forest, commences as a little seed weighing about 26,000 to the pound, and many grow a diameter of 30 to 40 inches. The white spruce, the tree used in greatest quantity by eastern lumbermen and pulp manufacturers, starts life as a seed which takes 120,000 to make up a pound of weight.

In order to give an idea of what this means, comparison may be made with some more familiar vegetable and weed seeds. The seed of the Sitka spruce or western cedar would weigh about as much as two dandelion seeds, about the same as a single seed of the carrot, chickory, or black mustard, and less than a single seed of garden cress or onion.

British Suggestion

For several years the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior has carried on the work of collecting tree seeds of western species—a work begun largely at the suggestion of the British authorities who are undertaking re-forestation of lands in England and Scotland. Besides a large seed-extraction plant at Vancouver, British Columbia, at which large quantities of seed collected from forests in all parts of British Columbia are extracted, three smaller ones are maintained in the Prairie Provinces (at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and at Indian Head and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan) to supply seed for experimental and reforestation work in the forest reserves and elsewhere.

In the year 1926 about 11,000 pounds (five and a half tons) of seed was obtained from these different establishments. Of this quantity about 1,500 pounds was Sitka spruce seed. A little arithmetic will show the possible number of trees that may spring from this quantity of seed. Over three tons (more precisely, 6,400 pounds) of western yellow pine seed, 1,700 pounds of Douglas fir seed, 500 pounds of western cedar seed, about the same quantity of white spruce seed, and 151 pounds of jack pine seed were also produced. Much of this seed is destined for use in reforestation work in the British Isles. New Zealand also has taken a large quantity of the seed of Canadian trees for her reforestation work.

How's Your Spelling?

Here are ten words with which to test your friends' ability to spell. In a number of tests few persons got more than five, correct. The record score is nine. Ask your friends to spell these:

Liquefy, Embarrass, Rarefy, Supersede, Naptha, Sacrilegious, Tranquillity, Battalion, Harass, Kimono.

If a baby auk flies toward the mother auk, does he fly awkwardly?

Clash Foretold by Lenin Recalled

Anglo-Soviet Break Draws Attention to Prediction Made Almost From Deathbed

London (U. P.)—Lenin's fear of a "clash between imperialistic States and the Soviet," which he expressed more than a year before his death in an article written for the official Soviet newspaper Pravada, has been justified, in the opinion of many persons, by recent events.

Although in 1923 few took cognizance of predictions of the coming "Soviet-Imperialistic clash" made by the apostle of Bolshevism almost from his deathbed, Great Britain's break with the Soviet and the many diplomatic complications which followed closely on the heels of this break have caused many to turn back the pages of history to a chapter which appeared insignificant when written.

"Peace between the Soviet governmental institutions and the imperialistic States is the only sure means of successfully coping with Russia's future problems," Lenin wrote.

"Under the present state of international relations in Europe one State is placed under the heel of others—their victors. These victors are able to grant a few concessions to the opretard the revolutionary movement and create a semblance of social peace.

"At the same time there are a number of Oriental countries, notably India and China, which as a result of the imperialistic war find themselves completely beaten from their former foundations. Their development has finally come to be directed along the general lines of the European capitalistic system. General European fermentation has begun i nthose countries and the whole world now clearly sees that they are being dragged into a process which will inevitably lead to a crisis for capitalism throughout the entire world.

Suggested Tactics.

"What tactics must Russia adopt as a result of this world trend?

"We must carefully build up our State, maintaining the leadership of the workmen over the peasants, but increasing confidence in the latter and exercising the maximum amount of national economy.

"Our advantage is that the whole world is in a state of revolution.

"Our disadvantage is that capitalism has succeeded in splitting the world and this split is further complicated by the fact that Germany—the foremost cultured country in capitalistic development—cannot succeed in getting on its feet. All of the capitalistic countries of the West are preying on her and are refusing to allow her to rise.

"On the other hand throughout the entire East hundreds of millions of exploited toilers are being driven to the last stage of human endurance.

"In this article we are not interested in the question of the inevitability of victory for socialism, but in the question of what tactics we should adopt to prevent the western European counter-revolutionary countries from crushing us. In order to insure our existence until the next military clash between the counter-revolutionary imperialistic nations of the West and the revolutionary nationalistic nations of the East—between the most civilized States and the most backward States—the latter must be civilized.

Solution of Problem.

"Meanwhile can we avoid clash with the imperialistic States? Will the differences between the imperialistic States shape themselves so far as to give us a pause for breathing, as we once received as a result of the American and Japanese differences?

"The solution of this problem depends on many questions. The overwhelming majority o fthe human race will be forced to fight by capitalism itself. The outcome of that fight will be decided by the fact that Russia, India, China and the other Eastern nations represent the great majority o fthe world's population This majority is already drawn into the fight, therefore the final victory for socialism is unquestionable.

"Meantime we must face this question: Can we stand fast until the western European states complete their development toward socialism?

"This development will not come by simultaneous ripening but as a result of the exploitation of one conquered country by another. Such exploitation has influenced the entire Orient, where the revolutionary movement cannot be long halted."

CRICKETS IN COLORADO

Farmers Beat Tin Pans, Toot Horns to Frighten Insects

Hayden, Col.—Beating tin pans, tooting horns and using every noise-making device at hand, farmers of this section are attempting to prevent an invasion of a huge cricket army in Routt and Moffatt counties.

The crickets are arrayed against the crops along a five-mile front, twenty-five to thirty miles deep, according to Farrington Carpenter, District Attorney and stock man, who has taken charge of the fight. In areas the ground, he said, is covered with a mass of insects that completely hide the soil. He added:

"It is now the hatching season of the crickets, and during this period the insects will go forward at least six miles, destroying every growing thing, unless we can halt them. Noise frightens them, and they will not advance as long as we keep it up. But that will not rid us of the menace."

Carpenter has sent an application to officials at Washington asking the government to send a gas bombing squadron against the insects. Appeals also have been sent to the Red Cross asking for funds to aid in the battle.

Until relief arrives farmers will continue to bombard the insects with noise, working in relays to keep up the din night and day.

He—"What do you think of Lindbergh's feat?"

She—"I'm so stuck on his face I never looked at 'em."

Mr. Snapper—"It is said that the prettiest women always marry the bigest fools." Mrs. Snapper—"Try your flattery on someone else."

"Say, that fellow over there looks just like your brother." "Sure, he is my sister."

SIMPLICITY

This the Key Note of Mid-Summer Frock Model in Washable Material

"Tub Frock" has a refreshing sound on a sultry day, when the question of dressing for both style and comfort requires careful consideration. According to the pictures of sweet, old-fashioned frocks, the Summer frocks of long ago were all tub frocks, and it is easy to visualize the dainty prettiness of the variety of freshly laundered muslins, lawns, organdies, dotted Swiss, linens and piques. Summer silk made a costume for formal occasions, but the younger belle was always at her loveliest in one of the sheer stuffs with quantities of lace and embroidery of the most delicate sort. Whenever, in pictures or in the theatre, the dress of that period is shown its afscination is subtly gripping. It is not better nor finer than the fashion of to-day, but it is different, with a charm from which the ultra-modern styles do not detract.

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Almost every sort of dress for mid-summer is now a tub frock. The question about each and every kind of materials is "will it wash?" and a large assortment of fabrics, sheer and fragile in appearance, is guaranteed to wash and to come out good as new. There is "wash" silk in a dozen weaves and weights; indestructible voile, and chiffon voile—light as gossamer—that also may be put through a tub of soap and water and come forth none the worse for the experience. There are many variants of crepe that launder "like a pocket handkerchief" and "wash' satin and broadcloth of which many exceedingly smart frocks and blouses are made. A twilled silk which is successfully laundered is much like men's shirting and is very much liked for sports things—for tennis and beach frocks, and for the type of tailored blouses that are worn with suits and riding habits. All of these with ordinary care and intelligence may be put through the soapsuds test with success and with much satisfaction because of the comfort and the economy of having a frock that may be freshened as often as one wishes.

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The long, plain sleeve, which is left open at the bottom, closed with a shirt cuff or gathered into a simple wristband, and the plain, slightly full skirt which has a cluster of pleats or gathers in front, are two details of Summer styles that are easily adapted to the silk tub frock. If one observes closely many of the smart costumes that are worn about town and in the country, they illustrate a sophisticated simplicity which is their charm. Color is more than ordinarily important n these tub frocks of silk, voile, linen and cotton, for in this season, so magnificent in tints and shades, those selected for tub dresses must be not only lovely, but warranted to stand the soap-an-water test. It is almost incredible that in these frocks for every-day wear there should be washable crepe de chine, toile de soie and washable satin in usch subtle shades os orchid, peach-blush, Phyllis, sea spray—a delicate green—mais, silmist and ivory. These have a delicious sound which in itself suggests all the beauties of Summer. Printed washable radium in garconne and floralia prints are among the soft fabrics that are used for lingerie as well as for the plainer tub frocks. Some of the other weaves in very supple silk are crepe de chine and crepe, chenette, crepe Ganymede, toile re soie-Cinderella, all of them in the washable class known as to color by the picturesque names of romany, admiral, marigold, polo red, turf and morning glory.

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Pique, which has been in obscurity for years, is again shown in tub suits. These have the appearance of standing up well through the tub test, but only those that are cut with the idea of their being laundered come out very well. Waistcoats, jackets, stocks and other small articles are best made of pique. Almost all of the latest Summer materials are reproduced in cotton—the pretty voiles, crepes, chiffons and some of the new patterns are charming. These are such faithful imitations that the difference is not easily discovered. Gingham is very good ths season, in both the checks and plain goods. These are used a great deal for frocks for children and for various accessories. A novelty among these is the new neckwear, smart Eton collars and cuffs to match, intended to be worn with simple flannel and other sports frocks.

Ed. Howe's rule for success is "Work hard, behave, and eat less."—The Outlook.

For flirting in a London hospital a nurse has been dismissed. It is understood that she was nursing a grievance.

Diner — "Waiter, I'll have lamb chops with potatoes, and have the chops lean." Waiter—"Which way, sir?"

Ireland can raise something besides Cain. Mayler M. Roche, of Ballyseskin House, County Wexford, reports harvesting 23 tons of sugar beets per acre through the use of nitrate of soda on the soil. His normal return improved sixteen tons.—From The Outlook.