Important News Events of the World Summarized

Washington

Railroad executives at Washington named a committee of seven headed by Daniel Willard to co-operate with the interstate commerce commission at the President's request in an effort to reduce freight rates.

• • •

Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.) appealed for a new tariff measure drafted on a nonpartisan basis. His action grew out of the insurgent movement among Republican senators at Washington.

• • •

By a vote of 209 to 18, the house at Washington passed the rivers and harbors improvement bill, providing for 25 new projects, modification of five existing projects.

• • •

An offer of $2,500,000 for the Gorgas power plant, the government's interest in the railroad and the transmission line from Gorgas to Muscle Shoals, Ala., has been made to Secretary Weeks at Washington by the Alabama Power company.

• • •

President Harding, host at a dinner to railroad executives of the country at Washington, urged upon them the importance to business revival of a reduction of railroad freight rates below the level the interstate commerce commission can go under the new law requiring reasonable returns.

• • •

Senator Caraway (Ark.) declared in the senate that Attorney General Daugherty should resign, and submitted copies of alleged letters and documents showing the attorney general's connection with Thomas B. Felder in the Charles W. Morse pardon case in 1911.

• • •

Capt. John D. Beuret was nominated by President Harding at Washington, to be chief naval constructor and chief of the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy department with the rank of rear admiral.

• • •

Railroad presidents of the country agreed with President Harding at Washington to do all in their power to bring about voluntary railroad freight rate reductions, particularly on basic commodities.

• • •

More than $1,000,000 worth of liquor was seized during the last week by the recently organized federal agents' prohibition forces operating in various districts throughout the country, Commissioner Haynes at Washington announced.

• • •

A serious shortage in spring lambs, which also means a smaller supply of wool, was reported by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

• • •

Acting on President Harding's plea, leading officials of steel corporations took action at Washington which promises to abolish the twelve-hour workday.

• • •

Restoration of the fuel administration, in modified form, was agreed to by 50 operators, representing 1,500 nonunion mining companies, in conference with Secretary of Commerce Hoover at Washington.

• • •

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes plans a visit to Milwaukee next Wednesday to study Wisconsin liquor con-[illegible]

Gen. Gregory Semenoff, former ataman of Cossacks, was ordered released from arrest by a ruling of the Appellate court at New York, which overruled the decision of Justice Delehanty.

• • •

Damage estimated at approximately $10,000 was caused to the National Retarder company's plant at Webster City, Ia., by a fire which followed an explosion in the packing vat.

• • •

While on his way to the Lawndale State bank at Chicago James Hanley, assistant cashier of the Sinclair Oil Refining company, was held up and robbed of $11,150 by three men.

• • •

The Women's Missionary union contributed $3,488,000 to the general work of the Southern Baptist convention in the last 12 months, as against $30,000 received in 1888, it was announced at Jacksonville, Fla.

• • •

Charles Atkins, a negro, eighteen years old, one of four taken into custody in connection with the killing of Mrs. Elizabeth Kitchens, twenty years old, was burned at the stake at Davisboro, Ga.

• • •

A plot to assassinate Bebe Daniels, moving picture star, was thwarted by the arrest of a drug-crazed man in the drawing room of the Daniels home at Los Angeles, Cal. The man gave his name as Caprice.

• • •

Three San Francisco policemen were ordered discharged and a fourth was reprimanded because of alleged connection with an attempt to rob a bonded warehouse of $250,000 worth of liquor.

• • •

Rev. Dr. C. C. Hays, for thirty-one years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Jamestown, Pa., was elected moderator of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America at Des Moines, Ia.

• • •

Investigation of the marriages of Frank Mayo and of Henry B. Walthall, motion picture actors, is under way by the office of the district attorney at Los Angeles, Cal.

• • •

Dandelions are not fruit, and hence cannot be used legally in the manufacture of wine for family use, according to a ruling of Federal Commissioner Haynes, made public by Collector Ferguson at Newark, N. J.

• • •

Twenty-seven hundred motormen and conductors employed by the Cleveland (O.) Railway company have voted to accept a 10% reduction in wages.

• • •

Federal Prohibition Enforcement Agent J. W. Floyd was shot and killed as he was about to search a garage in the rear of a residence at Houston, Tex. The police said a fusillade of shots was fired.

• • •

Personal

Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift, widow of the founder of the packing firm of that name, died at her residence at Chicago.

• • •

George W. Hughes, chairman of the Big Four Trail association and director of the Ocean-to-Ocean highway, is dead at his home in Paris, Ill., of heart disease.

• • •

Sporting

Longshot bettors reaped a harvest at Louisville, Ky., when De Bonero, owned by A. Board, winning his race on Churchill Downs track by two lengths, paid $164.60 to $1.

• • •

Foreign

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Ukraine soviet government has published a proclamation of amnesty for the soldiers of Baron Wrangel and [illegible]

Wireless Wonders of Tomorrow

by Guglielmo Marconi

TEN years ago wireless telegraphy was relatively in its infancy. Ten years hence the latest development of this new science—wireless telephony—may have made it possible for the business man sitting in his office in London to ring up his neighbor in New York or Chicago. This is a development quite within the bounds of achievement. Technically, it is a much simpler matter than that of telephoning from England to America by means of an underseas cable.

I believe I am right in stating that the greatest under-water distance through which ordinary telephony has been conducted to date is not more than 250 miles, and that this has only been accomplished experimentally by employing apparatus such as could not in its present form be put into general use for commercial purposes. The longest telephone cable actually operating today is about 100 miles in extent. As a matter of fact ordinary cable telephony has not yet taken place between England and Holland, although these two countries have such intimate commercial relations that there can be no question about the demand.

The trouble in under-water cable telephony lies in the very pronounced distortion which takes place after the electrical waves, which are the equivalent of the vocal sounds, have passed a few miles through the cable. Even in the twenty-odd miles between England and France it has been found necessary to place on the ocean bed special appliances for overcoming this distortion. These appliances add considerably to the expense and upkeep of the circuit.

Now, it is a curious fact that, although an electrical oscillation projected through an under-sea cable becomes rapidly distorted, an electrical wave radiated across the ether by a modern wireless apparatus retains its original characteristics however great the distance over which it may travel.

In wireless telephony we convert the modulations of human speech into equivalent modulations of the electrical waves, and radiate them through the ether until they strike the aerial wires of a receiving apparatus. There they are reconverted into sound waves [illegible]

[illegible] that one of the outcomes of this invention will be the employment of smaller powers than have hitherto been considered necessary for covering certain distances.

It is still a little premature to talk of the day when everyone will possess his individual wireless telephone, particularly one of the portable variety, which may be carried about and used at will; but I am not going to suggest that it will never be possible for a large number of circuits to be used within the same area.

This does not mean that there is not already a valuable field of practicable usefulness for the wireless telephone. The field is greater than is generally realized today, and I regret to say that its application to industrial needs is taking place more rapidly in other countries than in this one. In Holland, for instance, the Amsterdam stock exchange circulates by wireless telephone at frequent intervals daily the latest financial information, and this is received simultaneously in nearly 200 banks in Holland by means of apparatus constructed by the Marconi company. I am informed that the arrangement has given great satisfaction and a considerable impetus to business.

What Holland can do can be done equally well in this and other countries, and the information radiated need not be confined to financial mat-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] months, they set up in the wireless receiving apparatus such a din of meaningless noises that it is difficult to read the systematically transmitted signal.

This new apparatus, which has been developed by engineers of my company, makes it possible for us to sift the mixed wireless and non-wireless impulses so that we obtain on our automatic recorders or in the telephone receivers only the signals sent out by the distant wireless stations. I think [illegible]

[illegible] naval and air services. It would, in fact, be possible to multiply these routes and have quite a number of wireless circuits to the continent working in collaboration with the land lines.

While the experiments at Southwold are about to demonstrate the immediate practicability of wireless for trunk routes, whether they be overland or overseas, a series of experiments in another part of this country has demonstrated that it is now possible to speak by wireless in one par-[illegible]

[illegible] small space at the back of the vehicle.

One thing is certain, the science of wireless telephony will not stand still. Like the ordinary telephone, it is passing through a period when it lacks official encouragement, and is dependent for its salvation entirely upon those who are engaged in its development.

In 20 years the mysterious all-pervading ether will be surging with human speech conveyed by ether waves. Whispered conversation with friends in lands as remote as Australia will [illegible]

[illegible] cently completed the erection of a powerful transmitter which places her in direct touch with points as far distant as the United States. Germany's powerful Nauen station represents the latest advances in the art and keeps her in constant touch with the commercial activities of America. France has provided herself with a number of efficient radio stations for world-wide communication. The Scandinavian Peninsula is in direct touch with America through the use of a newly erected station.

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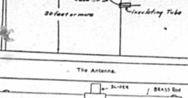
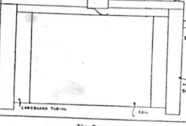


The Antenna.



The Tuner.

RADIO

HOW AMATEUR CAN BUILD A RECEIVER

Instructions for Setting Up the Antenna and for Assembling the Tuner.

In order to pick up sufficient energy with the simple radio receiving set it is necessary to connect one terminal to an antenna consisting of one or more wires suspended in the air and insulated from all grounded material and the other terminal to a ground, usually the water supply pipe. The height of an antenna used with a small receiver should not be less than 30 feet. As the received energy varies directly as the height of an antenna, the higher the antenna the louder will be the signals or voice produced. The length of an antenna for short wave reception should not be less than 50 feet nor should it be longer than 200 feet. The minimum wave length to which a simple receiver can be adjusted for electrical resonance will be above that used by amateurs if [illegible]

Starting one-half inch from one end of the cardboard tube wind on the No. 22 D. C. C. wire within one-half inch of the other end of the tube. Fasten one end of the winding to the tube but allow some surplus wire on the other end for making a connection. After the winding is in place give it a coat of shellac or varnish to hold the turns in place. Assemble the circular-cut pieces of wood in the geometrical center of the square blocks and then shellac or varnish them for the appearance's sake.

When thoroughly dry slip the two end blocks into the wound tube and by means of a few finishing brads driven through the cardboard tube, fasten the end blocks to the wound tube. The slider is to be mounted on top of the coil and should be capable of making contact with any turn of the wire on the tube. In order to remove the insulation from the wire just under the rod where the slider moves back and forth, wrap a piece of sandpaper around a thin piece of wood and using another piece of wood as a guide, sandpaper the insulation from the winding. Drill a hole one-eighth inch in diameter through the slider rod about one-fourth inch in from each end so that the rod can be fastened by screws to the end blocks. After the slider rod is fastened in place see that the contact finger on the bottom of the slider can at all times make good contact with the winding. [illegible]

[illegible]

MAKING THE TUNER

[illegible]

LINKING MOVIE AND RADIO

British Scientists Have Some Success in Wireless Transmission of Motion Pictures.

[illegible]

TIPS TO THE RADIOIST

[illegible]

ALTERING THE WAVE LENGTHS

How the Condenser Serves to Increase or Decrease Any Circuit Constant.

The condenser is one of the most useful of all pieces of radio apparatus. With it all kinds of stunts can be performed to make receiving sets more selective and bring in clearer signals.

The condenser can be connected in the circuit so that it will entirely alter its constants. Thus if a receiving set is so constructed that it will only tune to the longer wave lengths, a condenser can be so placed in the circuit that it will allow the reception of short waves. Again, a receiver may not be able to tune up to the longer waves, but a condenser properly connected in the circuit will tune this trick.

The variable condenser can be used to great advantage with tuning coils. The switch arm and contact point method does not allow very close tuning—that is, the wave of the signals desired to be heard may be located somewhere between two tapped sec-[illegible]

[illegible]

PARENTS ARE ALSO TEACHERS

In the Proper Education of the Child, the School Merely Supplements the Home.

Even during the actual school life of the child the development of the qualities that make for superiority and leadership is as much the responsibility of the parents as of the teachers. It is no exaggeration to say that the school simply supplements the home in this endeavor, writes Donald A. Laird in the Yale Review.

Education is often confused with the formal methods used in the classroom, but becoming educated and going to school are by no means synonymous. Education is purely a process of acquisition and enrichment, whatever else we may think of it. And it is no reflection upon the schools to say that this acquisition and enrichment takes place to a great extent outside their walls.

It has been said that all thought is a mirror. Perhaps this is something of an exaggeration. But it is an apposite truism when applied to the thinking of the child in his preschool years.

Parents and adults especially are mimicked, but pets and inanimate, mechanical objects are by no means excluded. In this formative period the child probably learns more in a day than he will learn later in a month. The acquisition is easy and spontaneous. So far as the child is concerned, it is also aimless, and is largely a matter of imitation or absorption.

It rests with the parents to give it purpose and direction. If the child lives with a stammerer, the child, too, will stammer. If the people around him speak well and correctly, the child will learn to use appropriate forms and sequences through simple imitation, and he will have nothing to unlearn later when the school takes up language habits.

Omens in Chicken Bones

Chickens' bones are the "Where-Is-It?" book of the Red Karen tribe in Burma. The Karen, according to the National Geographic Magazine, consults them to know where he should build his village or his house; whether he should start on a journey, and if so, in what direction, on what day and at what hour; whether he should marry a certain girl, and, if the omens approve, on what day he should do it; where he should make his hill-clearing, when he should prepare, sow and reap it; in fact, he does nothing without authority from fowls' bones. Like all their neighbors, the Red Karen are spirit-worshipers, and the names of their divinities seem to be much the same for all. Some of the spirits are bad, some indifferent and a few amiable. The malignant ones are sedulously worshiped with sacrifices, the others only at moments of expansiveness, after surplus liquor has been consumed.

Fruit Bowl

If you have an old wooden bowl that is not in active use, purchase some shellac and some paint, dark shades are preferable, and give it a coat of paint first. When thoroughly dry, shellac it. The result will be a very attractive fruit bowl. If you understand the art of painting flowers or know how to make pretty borders, this will make the bowl more attractive.—Thrift Magazine.

Chinese Women

Of so little account is woman in China that a father, if asked the number of his children, will probably leave out the girls in his reckoning. In the very great majority of cases the girls are not taught to read or write, for the simple reason, as the men would say, that it is useless for girls to learn to read. All the restrictive customs are based on the idea that woman is a being inferior to man.

CHANGE OF LIFE WOMAN'S TRIAL

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[illegible]

DROPSY

[illegible]

The Movie Publicity Man

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

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Howard Cummings had been separated from his wife, Martha, for over a year when he one evening saw her on the screen in a neighborhood movie theater. She looked more beautiful than ever on the screen—she had always been a particularly pretty girl—and seeing her again after so many months, affected Howard deeply.

As Howard gazed at Martha's winsomeness and saw her familiar smile and piquant characteristics, he felt a sudden rush of his old affection for her. The quarrel which had precipitated their separation seemed small and petty; the time since her departure rolled up dull and lonesome and he was possessed of an intense desire to find Martha and make up at once.

But when Martha had left him a year ago she had said she was leaving him for good. And Martha meant what she said. Was there any possible chance of ever getting her back again?

All the longing for Martha which Howard had suppressed during the year of their separation now swept over him in a tidal wave with his candid acknowledgment that he wanted her back again. Everything else in his life now seemed trivial and unimportant. But behind his longing loomed the great fear that he might not be successful in winning her back. And in addition there was another fear—the fear that he might not be able to find her.

However, Howard was a level-headed, practical, successful business man. Though young in years, he had already rolled up quite a fortune, so he had plenty of money with which to push his quest.

The first step in finding his wife was undoubtedly to ascertain the name of the film in which he had seen her and then try to locate her through the manufacturers.

Howard anticipated trouble in finding his wife. He knew that movie actresses are constantly changing companies, and that movie manufacturers themselves are also constantly coming and going. But, to his delight, his task proved to be surprisingly simple. The company making the film in which he had seen his wife was still operating, and his wife was still employed by the company, according to a telegram he received from the publicity manager of the company in response to his wire.

According to this telegram the company was operating at Fort Lee, N. J., a short distance from New York City.

Upon receiving this information Howard started at once for New York in the earliest possible train for that city.

[illegible]

Rage and resentment swept over him. What a reception! What treatment when he had come such a distance for the purpose of trying to make up with his wife! He had half a mind to call the whole thing off and go back to his home without making any further attempt at a reconciliation.

Then again the thought of the loneliness of the past year, of his really great love for the wife who had never seemed prettier than now swept over him. He threw back his shoulders.

"Of course she couldn't be anything but distant and cold with all those people around her," he told himself. "It will be different tomorrow—I'm sure it will."

It was different on the following day, but not in the manner Howard thought.

At breakfast the next morning as Howard was casually glancing through his paper, his eyes suddenly focused in horror at a picture on the theatrical page. The picture was a photo taken in a studio. It showed a man eagerly shaking hands with a brilliantly-dressed, beautiful actress. The woman's face was cold and distant. Over the picture was this caption: "Prominent Midwestern Business Man Seeks Reconciliation With Wife Who Is Becoming Famous in the Movies." The woman was his wife, the man was himself. Now he knew the meaning of that photographic flash while he was at the studio.

Howard went fighting mad at seeing this picture and reading the accompanying paragraphs giving intimate details of his life.

"Of course, Martha was in on it," he told himself. "She's crazy for publicity. No doubt she put up that publicity manager to put the thing across. It's a rotten thing to do and I'm done with her forever!"

Howard packed his grip at once, determined to return to his home forthwith. But to his disgust, there was no train until late in the afternoon and this made it necessary for him to put in the day in New York.

Howard tramped back and forth on Fifth avenue and Broadway, trying to find interest in the glowing show windows and the never-ending crowds. But he couldn't get his mind off the dismal end of his expedition.

At last Howard turned his steps toward the hotel, as it was nearing train time. Not once did he think of going back to the studio or even of calling up his wife.

His heart was exceedingly heavy as he opened the door to his room.

Then, as he stepped into the room, he gave a startled glance toward the window. There, seated in an armchair, was his wife!

"How did you get in here?" "Why did they let you in?" demanded Howard.

"I—I showed them that picture in the paper," said Martha. "They couldn't refuse me then."

Howard stepped in the room and closed the door behind him.

[illegible]

[illegible] averted them for a minute or two. Then she came to him and held out her hand cordially.

"How are you, Howard?" she said.

"I—I—" stammered Howard.

On the instant he stopped. A great burst of light blinded him for a moment. He heard some one—it sounded like the publicity manager—saying: "That was a bully flash," and then his eyes focused again on his wife to find her looking inscrutable and distant.

"I want to talk to you, Martha," said Howard. "Can't we go somewhere and talk?"

"Not now, Howard," said Martha rather coldly. "I'm due to rehearse some scenes now. But come back tomorrow. Perhaps we can talk tomorrow."

A feeling of resentment swept over Howard.

"I'm at the Consul hotel," he said briefly. "Suppose you phone me there tomorrow when you're not busy."

Without another word Howard turned and hurried from the studio.

[illegible]

then went to the stairs and called: "Mother, come down. There's someone here wants to hear you talk."—Kansas City Star.

She Is Considered Talkative.

[illegible]

Vastly More So.

The man who improves the live stock of a community or gives it a better variety of corn is as deserving of praise as he who "plucks glory from the cannon's mouth."—W. A. Lloyd.

Some men give most of their attention to things that never happen.

Glimpsing the Future.

The next generation will be that of the eminent village. The son of the farmer will be no longer dazzled and destroyed by the fires of the metropolis. He will travel but only for what he can bring back. Just as his father sends half-way across the continent for good corn or melon-seed, so he will make his village famous by transplanting and growing this idea or that. He will make it known for its pottery or its processions, its philosophy or its peacocks, its music or its swans . . . There are a thousand miscellaneous achievements within the scope of the great-hearted village. Our agricultural land today holds the plowboys who will bring these benefits.—Vachel Lindsay.

Usually.

The real trouble with life is just the same as with the time table—by the time a man has it figured out the train is gone.

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IT APPEALED TO HIS DIGNITY

Uncle Jake's Particular Reason for Going Over to That "Yank Plantation" in Texas.

The Yankee invasion of Texas is making things difficult for the native plantation owner. After years of tenantry satisfactory on both sides, and particularly favorable to Uncle Jake, the old negro appeared before his landlord and announced his intention of leaving him.

"Why, what are you going to leave me for?" asked Mr. Harris, who looked upon Uncle Jake as a lifelong pensioner.

"How come? Why, jes' 'cause I is gwine wo'k ovah on the Yank plantation yondah."

"Why, you old sinner you! Haven't I always treated you fair and square? Given you your own garden and a good bit left over from your share each year to send your boy to Tuskegee and to buy Aunt Viny's clothes?"

"You shuah nuff hab did all which you say, Mistah Harris."

"Then why do you want to go over there when you can make more here farming my plantation on shares?"

"This away," confided Uncle Jake, half apologetically and half proudly. "I is gwine wo'k ovah the'ah 'cause them Yanks they is call they niggers 'Mistah'."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Sent to Coventry.

The phrase "To send one to Coventry" means to take no notice of him. The story goes that the inhabitants of the city of Coventry, England, had, at one time, so great an aversion to soldiers that a woman seen speaking to one was at once tabooed. No intercourse whatever was allowed between the garrison and the town; hence when a soldier was sent to Coventry he was cut off from all social life outside barracks. Coventry, famous in the old days for watch-making, then silk weaving, then bicycle manufacturing, is now a center of the automobile industry.

An Effective Hat.

A big mauve straw hat has hyacinth blue worsted flowers worked on it. Not flat flowers, but big, puffy ones, two or three piled against the side of the crown, and one of purple. And the edge of the hat is buttonholed with blue wool. The hat is, of course, drooping down toward the shoulders.

Scarlet and Periwinkle! Yes!

It is indeed a discovery that scarlet and periwinkle blue are a lovely and harmonious combination, but it is true. And having discovered it, someone made the most charming girdle imaginable of it. The girdle is of scarlet ribbon roses with periwinkle centers and over each hip fall several loops of ribbon. Cascades of ribbon falling over each hip from the girdle or side rosettes is very smart.

Trimmed Footwear.

Tan low shoes oddly trimmed with strips of black patent leather and with black patent heels are new additions to the shoe world.

Philly's First City Hall Restored

Philadelphia's first city hall, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, has been carefully restored and was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on May 2. The beautiful old building, which is a fine example of the best colonial architecture, held the first Supreme court of the United States.

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE FOR EUROPE'S STARVING MILLIONS

In Eight Years Between Four and Five Billion in Foodstuffs Have Been Sent Into Famine-Stricken and War-Barren Countries—Charity Extends Across Europe Into Russia.

Thomas H. Dickinson, historian of the Hoover relief committee, has written for the New York Herald the first complete statement of America's contribution to the food relief of Europe that has ever been made. He says in part:

With the entrance of American food into Russia in the fall of 1921 American relief operations have traversed the continent of Europe. The span of these operations now covers eight years. It is not yet possible to give final figures on the mass of American food supplies delivered to Europe. The work done has, however, been of such a nature as to permit a summary of operations and a general suggestion of the main expenditures.

American food relief operations began in Belgium immediately after the outbreak of the war. Inaugurated as a charitable and administrative undertaking while America was neutral, American participation broadened after our entrance into the war, and took upon itself an official character. Thenceforward and until the signing of the peace, food relief for the allies in Europe provided one of the main avenues of American helpfulness in the war. After the war ended American relief again became a private undertaking and has been so supported by individual charity, supplemented by certain governmental grants, to this day. American food relief in Europe thus falls into three periods.

First—The period of our neutrality from August, 1914, to April, 1917. During this period the commission for relief in Belgium was the instrumentality of relief.

Second—The period of American participation from April, 1917, to July, 1919. During this period the United States food administration was the official agency of relief.

Third—The period after the signing of the peace, during which the American relief administration has functioned as the agency of relief, with particular reference to the feeding of undernourished children.

Covers Nearly All Countries.

During the eight years in which American agencies have been concerned in the feeding of Europe relief operations have extended into all countries, with the exception of Norway and Sweden on the north, Spain and Portugal on the south, Switzerland and Greece. American relief has been extended to Belgium as an innocent victim of the war, to the allies as colleagues in the war and to friend and foe alike, as well as to the new states of Europe after the close of hostilities.

While this work has been carried on under organizations with different names, all of them have had a continuing identity in that they have been under the direction of one man—Herbert Hoover—who first invented international food relief on modern lines.

[illegible] the digest it may [illegible]ish between char[illegible] made by America [illegible]elgium throughout [illegible]nterest and those [illegible] from which came [illegible]ort.

[illegible]ble contributions [illegible]continued to 1920, [illegible] cash and in kind, [illegible] both by organiza[illegible] the commission in [illegible]nd by charitable [illegible]ions and national [illegible] various charitable [illegible] sources there went to Belgium from the United States something like thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) in this form. The exact figures cannot be given for the reason that certain donations were of combined British and American origin.

Relief in Belgium.

Governmental subsidy to Belgium falls into two periods. In the first period, extending to the spring of 1917, support of Belgian relief came from subsidies extended by the treasuries of Great Britain and France. Together these amounted over the entire period of five and a half years to something under $200,000,000. During the second period, which begins with America's entrance into the war, support of Belgium relief came almost entirely from the United States treasury. The total United States credits to Belgium on this account amounted to $259,632,260.44.

While the commission for relief in Belgium was extending relief to Belgium it was at the same time extending relief to the occupied regions of northern France. Total private charity extended by the United States for the feeding of northern France amounted to $5,000,000. In addition to this there was extended by the United States treasury to France for the support of her occupied areas between June, 1917, and March, 1919, the total credits of $127,000,000.

With America's entrance into the war the whole relief front changed. The allies were exhausted, and so far from being able to engage in a program of extended relief themselves they were desperately in need of help.

Food relief now became a national problem for America, one of the first essentials of victory. For the purposes of this work the United States food administration was organized. The food administration functioned during two years, from July, 1917, to July, 1919. Its great service was the delivery of vastly increased amounts of food to the European allies, and to the liberated nations, almost entirely on credit, up to the signing of the peace.

Changes in Duties.

The total exports of foodstuffs handled by the food administration for the two-year period, 1917-1919, was $30,994,292, as compared with the annual average of three pre-war years of $6,959,055.

While the United States food administration continued to operate after the armistice and until July, 1919, there came with the armistice a significant change in its duties and operations. With the signing of the armistice there appeared in the horizon of Europe an entirely new group of nations requiring relief.

For the handling of these problems there was organized the American relief administration as an European adjunct of the food administration. The contributions by America to the liberated territories of Europe were extended through this administration between the months of November, 1918, and July, 1919, that is, during the armistice months. In considering these contributions and credits it should be remembered that their totals are included in the totals given above covering the operations of the United States food administration during the entire period of its existence.

America's contributions under this head were made in several ways. Certain contributions were made in the form of treasury grants of credit to small nations which had been allied in the war. The grants to Belgium have already been mentioned. In addition to these, grants of credits were made to Czechoslovakia in the sum of $50,000,000, Rumania in the sum of $25,000,000 and to Serbia in the sum of $15,000,000.

America's chief contribution of credits to the newer nations of Europe was derived from the $100,000,000 appropriation for European relief voted by congress early in 1919. The expenditures under this grant were roughly as follows:

In each case promissory notes were taken from the nation accepting the supplies.

Poland	[illegible]
Czechoslovakia	[illegible]
Armenia	[illegible]
Esthonia	[illegible]
Latvia	[illegible]
Lithuania	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]
North Russia	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Help Former Enemies.

The relief of former enemy territories provided special problems. The relief of Austria was accomplished by means of a credit of $48,000,000 extended by the United States to England, France and Italy to cover credits to Austria from these countries, the proceeds to be spent in purchase of relief supplies in America. The relief of Bulgaria and Germany was done on gold provided by these governments.

A large portion of the $100,000,000 fund is covered by the promissory notes of the nations to which relief supplies were sent. From this fund there came something like $11,000,000, which was expended in the first labors of children's relief inaugurated in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Rumania, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and northwest Russia. The money so expended was an outright gift.

The total relief supplies delivered by the United States between December 1, 1918, and August 1, 1919, amounted to 2,853,434 metric tons, of an approximate value of $720,[illegible]. Of this total $196,874,620, or [illegible] per cent, was delivered for cash, [illegible]839,323, or 69.5 per cent, was financed on credit, and $20,82[illegible], 2.8 per cent, was given as charity.

When we came to the signing of the peace we entered the third period of America's relief efforts. Official expenditure was out of the question. What was done then had to be continued by private activity.

Millions for Children.

At the end of the first year after the signing of the peace a total of $32,203,681.55 had been made available for children's relief in Europe. To this should be added something like $2,000,000 spent by the Near East Relief in Armenia.

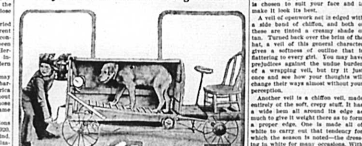
Recapitulating the expenditures for food relief under American management from the end of the war to June 30, 1921, we find that the figures came to about $50,000,000. To this should be added the food drafts, amounting to $8,289,000.

With the summer of 1921 American relief entered its Russian phase. Relief was continued on a reduced scale in the needy countries of central Europe from funds already at hand.

The expenditures of one year in Russia will not be less than $50,000,000, and may be much more.

In a period of eight years America has contributed to Europe by gift or credit with certain small cash sales between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs.

Coy Watson and His Dogmobile



Coy Watson, Jr., a boy actor, is the proud possessor of this unique machine. It is known as the model 1922 Dogmobile and is one bow-bow power.

THIS IS HARD NAME TO YODEL

Paging Los Angeles Arson Suspect Wears Down Attaches of Superior Court.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Attaches of the Superior court here are hoping for a decision soon in the appeal of the man they call "Mr. Soda Fountain," who was convicted of arson. They are hoping principally that they will not have to write his name in the court records much longer. This is his name:

Lieulessueussezesses Hurruizzistizal.

Colloquially, however, he is known as Leo Hirst.

Saw Squirrel Army.

Bellefonte, Pa.—Passengers on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania, while traveling in the vicinity of the big fill one day recently, were interested in watching a small army of about 200 squirrels making its way down the hillside toward the valley. Hunters who have spent some time in the vicinity of the fill say that during the past two hunting seasons few squirrels have been killed in that section.

Gasoline is produced by "cracking" heavier oils. The Burton process for this production yielded in 1921 a daily average of some two million gallons.

Permanent Teeth

When your permanent teeth are all in place nature has finished her tooth job. You have your share of teeth and if you don't take care of them you will either have to do without teeth or use artificial ones. Who wants to do without teeth? Certainly you and we don't. Besides, it is not very pleasant to have them taken out. Your permanent teeth are a wonderful mechanism. They masticate your food, give shape and expression to your face and distinctness to your voice. The loss of even one tooth is a very serious injury, but the loss of more than one is a calamity. The longer you live the more you need your teeth.—National Dental Association Journal.

Words of R. L. Stevenson.

The following words of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894), have been placed on a mural monument erected to his memory in St. Giles' cathedral, Edinburgh. "Give us grace and strength to forbear and persevere. Give us courage and gayety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends, soften to us our enemies, bless us if it may be in all our innocent endeavors, if it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving to one another."

BLOUSE AND SUIT

Jacket Added, Suit Is Stamped as Three-Piece Costume.

Sleeveless Garments, Made on Cape Lines With Undulating Fullness—Flowing Sleeves Smart.

That there is a relationship between the blouse and the suit, is not denied, though the three-piece costume, so called, doesn't always mean a costume of three pieces. If a dress has an accompanying jacket, then the fact that the dress is a combination of bodice and skirt, the addition of a jacket immediately stamps it as a three-piece costume. In this respect there is a great diversity, and even though the frock is more often worn than the blouse and skirt, the direct suggestion of the blouse is there.

Then, too, the variety of fabrics in which the three-piece garments are shown, tweeds being generally favored, provides the blouse with "more worlds to conquer." A three-piece suit of black kasa cloth, for instance, with its frock sleeves of romaine or marocain crepe in royal blue, readily suggests the sort of a blouse to go with a simply skirted model.

The sleeveless frocks of tweed are excellent for the tailored type of blouse, while suits of cordine tricotine or twill, with their varied embroideries of black satin or grosgrain ribbon sometimes touched with tinsel thread floss motifs, wooden or steel bead effects, suggest to the woman who is to wear it, just the type of blouse—perhaps similarly trimmed—to combine in a three-piece costume effect.

Just as there are sleeveless frocks, so there are sleeveless jackets. These jackets are made on cape lines, with undulating fullness at the lower edge, and here the flowing sleeves add to the smartness of the ensemble.

This feature indirectly marks the entrance of flowing sleeves to things fundamentally tailored as well as essentially dressy and has its influence on blouses to accompany the sleeveless jacket not entirely severe in line.

The three-piece costumes show interesting recognition of the importance of the sleeve portion of the dress or blouse beneath, and many of the seven-eighths jacket sleeves are made this length intentionally, and widened to show the puff of the long-sleeve blouses of the peasant styles worn underneath. The use of black and white as a color note is a feature of the new spring modes, and the piece costumes show an interesting recognition of the importance of the sleeve portion of the dress or blouse.

Another suit development which has recently found favor is the knicker type. But this requires a different blouse from the models suggested by the tailored suits, the simple tuck-in shirt being an appropriate complement.

CHARMING WHITE CREPE

Of white crepe knit with its brilliant stripe of dandelion yellow, this winsome frock is a welcome style for the season. The feature of the outfit are the long, square-shaped sleeves. The smart little chapeau is of taffeta with an upturned brim of fan-like pleating and a decoration pin on either side.

AN AFTERNOON DRESS

[illegible]

WEAR HAND-PAINTED DRESS

Decoration Graces Some of the Organdie Frocks; French Method Assures Fast Colors.

[illegible]

VEILS ARE OF CHIFFON AND LACE

[illegible] gives a softness of outline that is flattering to every girl. You may have prejudices against the undue burden of a wrapping veil, but try it just once and see how your thoughts will change their ways almost without your perception.

Another veil is a chiffon veil, made entirely of the soft, crepy stuff. It has a wide hem all around its edge as much to give it weight there as to form a proper edge. One is made all of white to carry out that tendency for which the season is noted—the dressing in white for many occasions. With a dressy afternoon frock or with white woolen suit, a veil of this sort would be immensely becoming, and for the girl who lives to dress in this purity [illegible]

THE TWISTED VELVET GIRDLE

[illegible] when it was used to strap over the shoulders and to hold the straight black lace bodice in place.

One can think of many ways in which to elaborate this idea. You could use all sorts of combinations of colors or of shades of the same color.

Voiles for Children's Frocks.

Voiles make up beautifully in children's frocks. One recently seen is a blue and white herringbone pattern, with trimmings of red ribbon. The little lady wore a coat of navy blue and a hat in a combination of blue and red fabric. She carried a small red bag and had on a string of red beads and she received much admiration from passers-by.

DRESSES OF CRETONNE AND CHIC

Summer Weather Will Prove Advantage of This Fabric Which Promises to Be Popular.

Don't be afraid to make your new dresses of cretonnes, and if there is a certain design that has always appealed to you particularly, then use it for a dress and you will be sure to be right.

They are using quaint little chintz patterns printed, not only on the backgrounds of white and cream, but on really quite yellowish tan surfaces. There are several advantages about this latter sort of stuff. In the first place it wears well and does not so readily acquire all the players of dust that are continually presenting themselves to the attention of any dress fabric. Then the printed colors stand out so charmingly against the darker background, making the stuff more becoming to certain dark types of femininity.

The small designs are the ones which are most generally liked, but then there are the larger ones which also come in for their share of attention.

It will take the summer weather to prove the advantages of these cretonne dresses, but as a little advance hint, it can be said that you are on the right path when you choose one of them to have a place in the things that make up your summer dress collection.

Modes of the Moment.

Decorative embroidered Russian blouses with woolen skirts attached have scarfs of the skirt material embroidered to match the blouse. Foulard gowns, with cloth jackets lined with foulard, are important. Untrimmed crepe de chine or georgette dresses have matching capes, shorter than [illegible] season, with preference given to beige, light brown and gray. Embroidered lace and bead embroideries are freely used for evening.