MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

Washington

Thirty-two per cent more building was done in the United States in 1921 than in 1920, the Department of Labor announced at Washington. The figure was based on reports from 140 cities.

Reductions of $907,559,407.77 in ordinary expenditures for operation of the routine business of the government generally subject to executive control is the estimate of Director of the Budget Dawes at Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Belief that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will resign as governor general of the Philippines and return as provost of the University of Pennsylvania was expressed in military circles at Washington.

Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota declared at Washington sentiment of the nation demands the recovery of the millions out of which the government was defrauded on war contracts.

John Bassett Moore has been named by President Harding at Washington as the representative of the United States on the international commission of revision of the rules of new agencies of warfare.

The Miller bill, designed to shut the gates against the import and export of all narcotics except crude opium and cocoa leaves and providing for creation of a federal narcotics control board to administer the law, was passed unanimously by the house and sent to the senate at Washington.

President and Mrs. Harding will attend the annual memorial exercises in honor of the Confederate dead in the Confederate section of Arlington cemetery at Washington on Sunday, June 4.

By unanimous vote, the house at Washington passed the bill appropriating $17,000,000 for the erection of soldier hospitals by the United States Veterans' bureau.

Domestic

The disbarment of Joseph C. Pelletier, recently removed as district attorney of Suffolk county, was ordered by Judge Carroll of the Supreme court at Boston. Pelletier had entered no defense.

The Standard Oil company of Indiana announced at Chicago a 1-cent-a-gallon increase in the price of gasoline, making the average price 22 to 24 cents. This follows a similar increase by the Sinclair company.

The pattern shop of the American Sewer Pipe company at Akron, O., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at between $150,000 and $250,000.

Twenty inmates of the municipal farm at Wichita, Kan., bound and gagged three guards and escaped. Only one inmate, a cripple, refused to take the chance for liberty.

Referring to United States Senator James A. Reed as a "marplot," former President Wilson, in a letter to former Gov. Lon V. Stephens at St. Louis, asked the defeat of Missouri's senior senator.

The first traveler reached Dawson over the route of the New Alaskan railway. The United States government railway line from Seward and Anchorage to Fairbanks has been completed.

Selection of Brig. Gen. James H. M. McRae, first assistant chief of staff, to be a major general, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew, was announced at Washington.

The freedom of the city of Danville, Va., was presented to Lady Nancy Astor by Mayor Wooding when she appeared before the city council, called in special meeting in her honor.

Glen Raimbo, former chief of police of Gary, Ind., shot and killed his invalid wife in Mercy hospital and then killed himself with the same revolver. They were each about fifty years old.

Five bandits, three negroes and two white men, went up ten stories of a large office building at Kansas City, Mo., and robbed a cashier of the Kelly Dennis Construction company of $4,716.21 and escaped by the elevator.

Historic Trinity church, nestling among the tall buildings at Broadway and Wall street at New York, observed with special services the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the parish charter by King William III of England.

Four persons—a father, mother and two sons—were found dead from gas in their home at Chicago. A daughter, unconscious, was found dying by the police.

Three trainmen were killed and a fast freight on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was wrecked at Fairhope, Pa., when the locomotive blew up.

G. Sharpless Worth, prominent iron and steel manufacturer, died at his home at Coatesville, Pa. He was seventy-one years old.

Sofia Kovseich, fifteen years old, who six days ago was shot by Frank Wagner, who committed suicide, died in Mercy hospital at Gary, Ind. The girl was shot five times when she refused to marry Wagner.

Three negroes were burned to death at the same stake at Kirvin, Tex., by a mob of 500 men, following their alleged implication in an attack upon and murder of a seventeen-year-old white girl.

All six defendants in the Japanese kidnaping cases at Modesto, Cal., arising from the deportation of about 50 Japanese melon pickers there last July, were acquitted by a jury in Superior court.

The list of dead in the tornado which struck Austin, Tex., has grown to ten. Five persons were injured probably fatally and forty others are in hospitals. Damage done by the storm is estimated at more than $500,000.

Personal

William Hawley Smith, widely known author and lecturer, died at Peoria, Ill., following a short illness. Born in Sunderland, Mass., in 1845, Mr. Smith came to Illinois with his parents at an early age.

William P. Driskell, fifty-five, prominent Waco (Tex.) cotton buyer, was found in a garage at his home in northwest Waco, his head split open with an ax. The ax was found nearby.

Col. Clement Alexander Finley Flagler, United States Engineers corps, who commanded the artillery in the Third corps in the Argonne-Meuse drive, died at Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, Md.

John Tobias, twenty-three years old, was killed when a tornado struck Chares, 14 miles southwest of Ponca City, Okla.

Dr. George P. Gill died in a Rockford (Ill.) hospital after a brief illness. He served two years as a major in the British army and later in the American medical corps.

John Henry Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register company, died on a train near Atlantic City, according to a dispatch received at Dayton, O.

John G. Sparks, an actor for nearly half a century and for six years with Harrigan and Hart, died in the Coney Island hospital at the age of fifty-four.

Kip Kip Kipelican, aged seventy-five, said to be the true hereditary chief of the Nez Perce Indians, died at Pendleton, Ore., where he had gone to attend a convention of the Presbyterian church.

Foreign

Complete freedom of mercantile business in Russia has been authorized by the council of commissars at Moscow. The council has issued a decree which makes it possible to open shops without permits.

General Wu with 50,000 troops captured Peking, China. General Chang, whose forces were routed in fierce battle south of capital, fled toward Mukden. Chang's army retreated in disorder. Chang's collapse has ended hostilities. Wu routed opponent after 15 hours of cannonading, machine gun fire and infantry charges. Routed army abandoned artillery horses and loaded camels and its dead and wounded. Total casualties were 7,000 dead and wounded. Thousands of prisoners captured.

Premier Hughes of the Australian commonwealth was thrown from his horse and his collar bone broken while he was visiting Grafton, New South Wales, says a dispatch from Sydney.

Jack Dempsey at Paris says he is almost certain he will meet Georges Carpentier again, in London or Paris late this year, if Carpentier defeats Ted Lewis in London May 11, and provided the purse is satisfactory.

President Buldermann of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, died at Berlin.

Three hundred striking longshoremen were arrested at their headquarters at Montreal, Que., by the police. Some are suspected of having taken part in a battle on the harbor front.

The allied reparations commission at Paris, it was officially announced, has failed to find that the Rapallo treaty between Germany and soviet Russia was a violation of the treaty of Versailles.

Three arrests have been made and numerous others are expected in connection with what the police at Paris assert is a vast organization for espionage in French arsenals for the benefit of the Russian soviet government.

The strike of ship-yard workers at London was called off.

Francisco Villa, the former bandit leader, in a letter printed by El Universal Grafico at Mexico City, denies that he is a candidate for governor of the state of Durango.

If the Genoa conference fails Russia will approach the United States for a loan, offering railway concessions as collateral, according to M. Stoklov, editor of the communist organ, Izvestia, at Moscow.

Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt, the new German ambassador to the United States, sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamship America.

The allied proposal to Russia has been telegraphed to Moscow and the soviet delegation at Genoa is waiting word from Premier Lenin.

A truce between the rival Irish army forces has been declared, it was announced at Dublin. The truce is operative from four o'clock Thursday afternoon until four o'clock Monday.

Bird Friend of the Rhinoceros

The rhinoceros bird is a little bird, about the size of a thrush, with which the rhinoceros makes friends. The bird perches on the animal's head or broad back, and hops about devouring the insects and vermin which torture the huge beast. These birds are also believed to warn the rhinoceros of approaching danger, because they frequently have been observed running about the animal's head, flapping their wings and uttering shrill, warning notes, the beast seeming to understand their meaning.

Forever Lost.

A man who was attending a vaudeville show in Denver recently laughed so hard at one of the jokes that he became hysterical, fainted and had to be carried out of the theater. Unfortunately he was unable, when he recovered his reason, to remember what the joke was.

Two Dogmas, Both Bad.

Education as well as religion has its dogmas, and they are equally dangerous. — Winston Churchill, in North American Review.

Nebraska's Unique New Capitol

NEBRASKA'S unique new capitol!

That's it, exactly. The Treeplanters' state has broken ground for a state house, guaranteed to be different from any of the forty-seven varieties in the United States of America.

Along in 1925, if all goes well, the Lincoln-bound easterner, while still far out on the plains, will be surprised into saying to the nearest fellow-passenger—without an introduction:

"Will you kindly tell me what is that enormous tower on the western horizon?"

"That's the upper stories of the new Nebraska capitol," will be the answer.

"How odd! It looms up like the Washington monument."

"Sure. Why not? That's what it's for."

And that is exactly the purpose of this enormous tower.

"The object of the architect in making this feature," says the officially inspired description, "was to furnish the comparatively flat state of Nebraska with an elevated building which could be at once an object of beauty and a source of inspiration. This tower, surmounted by a colossal figure called 'The Sower,' will be seen, it is estimated, from 30 to 40 miles from every direction."

This capitol marks the greatest departure ever made in American state-house architecture. Nevertheless, Nebraska went about it with deliberation. The plan was secured through a series of compositions given under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects. Three Nebraska men were selected in a preliminary competition in which the economic and political aspects of the problem were considered as well as the architectural requirements. Seven firms of national reputation outside of Nebraska joined in the competition, which resulted in June, 1920, in the selection of Bertram G. Goodhue of New York as the architect of the commission.

For a year after the adoption of the plan it was studied and restudied, not only by the architect and his staff, but by the commission and by the public. Some changes have been made, but the essence of the original design remains, promising a public building of unusual strength and beauty as well as economy of space and low operating costs, according to the Nebraskan view.

The appearance of the United States capitol at Washington is familiar to most Americans. Also it has doubtless served as a model for most American state houses. A comparison between the United States capitol and the Nebraska capitol will emphasize the extent of the latter from the conventional and also give an idea of the size of the new structure.

The United States capitol is about 750 feet long and the dome is 135 feet in diameter; the building, therefore, covers about four acres. The dome is 285 feet in height, from the base to the crest of the statue of "Freedom." The cost was about $16,000,000.

The Nebraska capitol is approximately 440 feet square; it, therefore, covers almost four acres. The cost is to be $5,000,000. It will have a basement below the grade, a first floor forming a terrace entirely around the building, and a main floor bringing the parapet to a height of 51 feet from the ground level. The chief feature of the structure is a tower rising from the center to a height of 400 feet. This tower, surmounted by a colossal figure called "The Sower," will be 80 feet square at the base and will taper only slightly as it rises. It is a square, severe shaft, pierced on each of its four sides by long continuous windows and terminating in a graceful dome of colored or gilt tile.

But while this architectural feature will distinguish the building and make it different from all other state capitols, it is also utilitarian to the very top. The lower portion of the tower will contain the main rotunda. Above this it will carry a dozen floors of offices, housing many of the state departments and providing room for an indefinite expansion of the storage space for the state library. At the top, underneath the dome, will be located the war trophy room. This will be a magnificent apartment with space to store in permanent safety the battle flags and other relics of Civil war, the Spanish and Philippine wars and the World war.

The tower which brings in a strictly utilitarian feature to take the place of the ornamental but economically useless dome is the most striking feature of the plan, but is by no means its only excellence. The basement and first floor will house the service features and many of the state departments. The chambers which distinguish such a building will be found on the main floor. Entering from the north by a broad flight of stairs, the visitor finds himself in the hall of state, a vaulted apartment approximately 50 feet high, and containing niches for statues and spaces for inscriptions and several paintings. At the left will be a series of rooms for the governor.

Passing directly to the center of the building and standing in the rotunda, the visitor will have at his right a beautifully designed senate chamber and at his left a somewhat larger apartment for the house of representatives. In front he will see the doors leading to the supreme court rooms with the state library immediately above.

Four courts opening to the sky admit light and air to the interior. The arrangement is such that every office in the structure opens either upon the outside or upon one of these courts. The library and the chambers of legislation are lighted by clear-sky windows. Even the rotunda, which in practically all capitols must be illuminated artificially, receives direct light from windows cut into the tower as it emerges from the roof. The marvel of the design is that it covers so much ground and has so large a capacity without requiring artificial lighting in any department.

The style of architecture employed is simple and dignified. Nothing is employed, in fact, but well established forms. Simplicity is the keynote.

The material is to be of stone of a rather light buff tone. The tower will be of steel construction with wind braces to give it security.

The building will be enriched by sculpture, paintings and vaulting of colored and gilt tile. The figures over the main entrance, representing wisdom, justice, power and mercy, have already been modeled by Lee Lawrie, to whose hands has been entrusted all the sculpture for the completed building. Inscriptions drawn from the great storehouse of the world's wisdom will be carved on the walls. Space will be left for mural paintings, but these will not be included in the present work of the commission.

Nebraska has appropriated $5,000,000 for the erection of its new capitol, without furnishing. More than one-half of the money has been collected. A levy has been made for a considerable portion of the remainder. Contracts will be let during the summer in time to insure the completion of the building before the close of 1925.

There is no reason—so far as finances are concerned—why Nebraska should not have a $5,000,000 capitol, if it wants one. The state has a population of almost 1,300,000. Ten years ago its per capita wealth was $3,110, while the average for the United States is $1,965. The state debt is $330,834, which is but 16 cents per capita; only New Jersey has a smaller state and per capita debt.

The placing of "The Sower" on top of the great tower is strikingly appropriate. Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state. It has but five cities of 10,000 population: Omaha, 191,601; Lincoln, 54,948; Grand Island, 13,947; Hastings, 11,647; North Platte, 10,466. Its farm property is valued at $4,193,825,242. Its farm land acreage is 42,338,896. The average farm value is $29,927. Its farmers annually grow over 250,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000,000 bushels of oats. In 1920 the value of Nebraska's crops was $390,469,000 and the agricultural rank of the state was thirteenth.

Lincoln was originally called Lancaster. This city was laid out in 1864, with a population of just about a dozen. In 1867, when Nebraska was admitted to the Union, there was a population of less than 30. Nevertheless, Lancaster was made the capital of the state and its name was changed to Lincoln, in honor of the martyred President, then two years dead.

Lincoln is a good site for a tower with the purpose of making people look up, since the place is almost level. There is a story about a man who bought a $2,000 piano and had to rebuild and refurnish his house to correspond. Probably Lincoln will spruce up a bit in honor of the new capitol, but the city is already attractive, with fine wide avenues and many noteworthy buildings. It is the seat of the University of Nebraska and State Agricultural college and several other educational institutions. Among the prominent buildings are the federal building, courthouse, city hall, penitentiary, insane asylum, St. Elizabeth's hospital and the Carnegie library. The city is in about the center of the eastern third of the state. It lies southwest of Omaha and is just far enough away so that its tower cannot be seen.

Lincoln's new capitol building will be the third to stand on the same site. The first structure naturally was not very pretentious. But the second has done its duty nobly, being a structure of white limestone erected at a cost of $500,000.

Nebraska has an interesting history, which would surprise those who have been brought up to believe there is no such thing as history west of the Alleghenies or possibly the Mississippi. The first white man to see it was probably Coronado in 1541, some time before Plymouth Rock became so well known. The Chouteaus of St. Louis, famous early fur-traders, got up to the forks of the Platte in 1762. The first known settlement was in 1805 at Bellevue by Manuel Lisa of fur-trading fame. The American Fur company established posts at Omaha and Nebraska City about 1825. The Mormons wintered in Nebraska, 1845-46. Thousands of gold-seekers passed through, beginning with 1849. These were also the days of the Oregon trail and its famous migration. Nebraska in these early times was rich in the romance of American pioneer history.

Nebraska's early political career was checkered. The territory now constituting the state was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase (1804) and afterward a part of Missouri territory. For a generation after the admission of Missouri (1821) the territory was practically without government. In 1853, unable to get congressional sanction as a territory, the inhabitants organized a provisional government and elected William Walker governor. After several attempts to be admitted as a state, Nebraska finally got in over President Johnson's veto in 1867.

FOX-FARMING IS LATEST INDUSTRY

Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture Points Out Possibilities of Venture.

Along the southern coast of Alaska are hundreds of islands of great variety in size and topography, many of which are ideal for the development of fox farming. Some are already in use for that purpose by men who are pioneering in the fur-growing industry.

Ten of these islands are under control of the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture and many that are within national forests are administered by the forest service. Persons who are raising foxes on these controlled islands receive permits from the biological survey or the forest service, but on the many other islands men who go into the business are merely squatters. The safety of their property depends solely on their watchfulness and the strength of their arms.

According to the biological survey, there is a great opportunity in these wild and wooded islands to develop fur farming on a large scale. This bureau receives many requests from persons interested in the industry, some of whom are now squatters, but only a few have the hardihood to go ahead on a large scale.

Blue foxes can be turned loose on some of the islands, and will thrive with little attention so long as a sufficient food supply is available. Black and silver-gray foxes, however, must be kept confined. All of these varieties may be raised successfully on many of the islands, but it is thought that the blue fox will become the most important source of fur in the region.

Really Happy Man.

I look on that man as happy who, when there is a question of success, looks into his work for a reply, not into the market, not into opinion, not into patronage.—Emerson.

BRIEF INFORMATION

In India upper caste girls do not dance.

Street begging is greatly on the increase in London.

Constantinople consumes about 1,000 tons of sugar a month.

Girl students of the University of Oregon have organized a rifle team.

Women represent nearly 40 per cent of all the bank depositors in the United States.

The inventor of the friction match is unknown.

New York society women have formed their own radio club.

Ranches in Arizona make the prickly cactus edible for cattle by burning off the spines with blow-torches.

Giant berries, looking like blackberries but dark red in color, have been discovered in Colombia, South America.

Have a Try.

Johnny—Grandpa, can you help me with this problem?

Grandpa—I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right.

Johnny—I don't suppose it would, but take a shot at it anyway.

Sorry She Spoke.

Indignant—Sir, when I was your age, a young man would not let a woman stand up in the elevated.

Young Man—When you were my age, madam, people still went about in stage coaches.

Vindicates the Turkey.

Charges of larceny commonly preferred against turkeys that range in grain fields may be definitely withdrawn following significant evidence that the homely birds choose one fat cricket to a whole field of grain during the season that they fit themselves for the Thanksgiving sacrifice. A count made last fall of the contents of a typical tom's crop showed 240 grasshoppers, 50 black crickets and nine kernels of grain. Turkeydom rests its case on many similar evidences in other states.

RADIO

PROGRESS OF RADIO THROUGH THE YEARS

Wireless Research Began Long Ago, But Development Has Been Swift Lately.

Wireless research started many years ago, as far back even as 1827. Even the radio telephone is not a recent perfection; rather it is that introduction to the layman of the human voice and music has suddenly popularized something that wireless men had thought a pastime or amusement. Here is the chronological record of wireless:

1827—It was found that the magnetic discharge from a leyden jar would magnetize a steel needle.

1831 — Electro-magnetic induction was discovered between two entirely separate circuits by Michael Faraday.

1837—Cooke and Wheatstone of London, England, and Morse of the United States take out first patent for electric telegraph.

1838—K. A. Steinheil of Munich suggested that a system of wireless telegraphy could be established after his discovery of the use of the earth return.

1840—Joseph Henry (U. S. A.) produced the first high-frequency electric oscillations, and stated that the condenser discharge is oscillatory.

1842 — Wireless experiments were made by S. F. B. Morse by electric conduction through water across Washington canal and across wide rivers.

1843—A wireless system for transatlantic communication was suggested.

1845—Water was used as a conducting medium in wireless experiments across a wide river.

1849—Intelligible signals were actually sent across a river 4,500 feet wide in India, but the cost was found prohibitive for commercial use.

1867—The electric waves that are now utilized in wireless telegraphy and telephony were predicted in an address before the Royal Society in London, England.

1880—The sending of an electric current through earth was systematically studied by John Trowbridge of Harvard. It was found that signaling might be carried on over large distances between places not connected by wires.

1885—It was found that telephonic speech could be conveyed by induction over a space of quarter mile. This experiment took place in England.

1889—Electric waves were suggested as being particularly suitable for the sending of signals through fogs.

1892—An instrument for the detection of electro-magnetic waves was discovered which was given the name of a "coherer."

1894—A scientist of Berlin signaled through three miles of water.

1895—High frequency waves excite curiosity of Senatore Marconi.

1896—First patent for practical wireless transmitting system is taken out in London by Marconi. Afterward, successful signaling was carried out over distances as great as one and one-quarter miles. Sir William Preece of the British postoffice system interested his cohorts in Marconi's wireless experiments.

1897—Marconi establishes communication between points four miles distant. Balloons were used to suspend antennae.

Marconi demonstrates his wireless system before the king of Italy, communicating with two Italian warships nine miles distant.

The first Marconi station is erected on the Isle of Wight and experiments conducted over a distance of 14 miles.

Near the end of the year the first floating wireless station was successfully operated.

1898—The first paid marconigram was sent from the Isle of Wight station.

1899—Reports made on lighthouse accident by radio. First French gunboat is fitted with radio apparatus. In Vienna communication between two balloons is established. New York Herald receives radio report of international yacht races. The British war office introduces Marconi apparatus into the South African battlefields.

1900—German vessel communicates a distance of 60 miles by radio signals.

1901—Radio communication started with five islands in the Hawaiian group. The first British ship is fitted with the wireless telegraph.

1902—Radiograph signals received aboard vessels at sea at 1,500 statute miles. Signals received from a distance of 2,000 miles.

1903—King Edward receives a radio message from President Roosevelt. High-power stations were ordered by the Italian government. First transatlantic radio message sent. Telegraphic news service for ships at sea is started. Marconi knighted in Russia.

1904—The first press message was sent across the sea.

1905—Patent suit started in New York between the Marconi and De Forest company.

Patent for horizontal directional aerial is taken out. This was a great step forward in long-distance work.

1906—International conference is held in Berlin, at which most of the countries of the world are represented.

1907—The use of steel disks for producing notes were successfully tested.

Radio stations in Ireland and Nova Scotia were opened for limited public service.

1908—Radio stations opened for unlimited public service between Great Britain and Canada.

1909—Steamship in collision with another off the coast of Florida succeeds in calling assistance by radio.

1910—Marconi receives messages 6,700 miles while on board ship going to South America.

Spanish radio company formed.

1911—Canadian government leased radio stations for 20 years.

1912—Radio distress signals from the Titanic bring assistance and save lives of 700 passengers.

1913—Tests were made between the Eiffel tower in France and the station at Washington. During the trip into Central Asia an explorer received his longitude and time signals from a distant radio station.

1914—Marconi and radio officials start test of wireless telephone between vessels of the Italian fleet. The test was continued between vessels on the high seas and voices were heard with clarity at a distance of 44 miles. One day radio telephone communication was kept up constantly for 12 hours. Great Britain declared war upon Germany August 4 and all private radio telegraphy and telephony suspended.

1915—Radio communication between America and Japan is completed. The stations were located at San Francisco and Tokyo with a relay station at Honolulu.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company succeeded in radio telephoning from Arlington station at Washington to Hawaii, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles.

Secretary Daniels of the United States navy transmitted telephonic messages from Washington to the Brooklyn navy yards.

1916—President Wilson and the mikado of Japan exchange messages over the new transpacific radio service, which is formally opened.

1917—Senatore Marconi visits the United States and aids greatly in recruiting for radio operators for the United States army.

1918—Wireless telephony progressed rapidly, being used to a great extent in the equipment of airplanes.

Several new long range stations were erected in the United States, it being claimed for one built at Annapolis, Md., that it was capable of communication at 4,000 miles. The United States government also opened a high-power station at Bordeaux.

In September of this year radio signals sent from a point 12,000 miles away were received in Sydney, Australia.

1919—With the exception of the three transatlantic flights—that of the U. S. NC-4, and the British flights of Alcock and Brown and the dirigible R 34, in which radio communication played an important part in keeping the ships of the air on their courses—no very great progress was made in radio telegraphy, although radio telephony was being pushed along quietly.

Restrictions upon amateur receiving and sending were lifted by the American government.

1920—This was the year of the radio telephone, more attention probably being paid to this branch of radio than to its older brother, telegraphy. Several broadcasting stations were opened.

1921—This year was another radio telephone year. It was marked by the opening of numerous broadcasting stations.

Elizabeth A. Bergner, Radio Instructor in Lane Technical High School, Chicago, and Her Class.

CHECKING WATCHES BY RADIO

Arlington Government Station Sends Signals Between 9:55 and 10 p. m.

Here is the method of checking your watch by radio signals which are relayed from the government station at Arlington:

The signals are given between 9:55 p. m. and 10 p. m., eastern time. Each second of naval observatory time is sent as a dot making a distinct tick in your phones. The tick for the twenty-ninth second of each minute is omitted, making a noticeable pause. At the end of each minute the signals are omitted for several seconds, making a longer pause. At the end of the fifty-ninth minute the signals are omitted for ten seconds, making a much longer pause.

This silence is broken by a dash, which is heard as a continuous sound for several seconds. The beginning of this dash is the zero second of the new hour, or exactly ten o'clock, seventy-fifth meridian hour.

A convenient way to check your watch is to follow the second hand during the first part of the signals, thus noting the position of the second hand relative to the end of the minute. The minute hand should be observed during the fifty-ninth minute and checked with the signal for 10 p. m. In this way you can tell exactly how many minutes and seconds your watch needs to be changed.

Vast Educational Possibilities.

The educational possibilities of the radio-telephone will be beyond the imagination, according to Dean Franklin Moon of Syracuse university. "The newspapers are to be congratulated on having taken the lead in the introduction of broadcasting information to the people," said Dean Moon. "The educational influence of the radio telephone will be beyond the imagination." Dean Moon announced a program of distributing messages by wireless to foresters and farmers to aid in New York's campaign to save the state forests.

SUPERIORITY OF PUREBRED LIVE STOCK SHOWN BY RECENT INQUIRY

(By D. S. Burch, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred live stock has about 40 per cent greater earning power (apart from its breeding or sale value) than scrub stock.

The superiority of purebreds on a utility basis is due principally to: Better conformation and quality, increased production, more economical production, and earlier maturity.

When purebred sires are used to improve farm live stock the offspring is more salable than that of non-purebred sires and brings nearly 50 per cent greater returns.

The foregoing are a few results of a recent inquiry conducted by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The figures are based on about 25,000 head of breeding stock owned by 525 experienced live-stock owners. Besides, the same persons own 30,000 fowls on which the poultry results are based. All of these stockmen have for several years—an average of nine—used purebred sires to head their herds and flocks. More than that, about 30 per cent of their female stock has been purebred. A small proportion of the remaining females are scrubs, the others being grades and crossbreds. Thus the persons furnishing the Department with their experiences were in a position to supply dependable information.

White Rock Cockerel, a Prize Winner.

In Breeding for Dairy Cows It Is Important to Have a Purebred Sire—He Represents Half the Value of the Herd From a Breeding Standpoint.

Figures Are Conservative.

The figures mentioned were obtained during the last part of 1921 in a period of marked depression in the live-stock industry. Partly for that reason they are considered conservative even though pointing to an unusually high value of purebreds over common stock.

The purpose of obtaining this new information was to supply an increasing demand for facts of greater scope than single short-time observations. With the development of the Federal-State campaign for "Better Sires—Better Stock" the Department has received an unusually large number of requests asking what purebreds can do for the man who does not aspire to become a specialized breeder. "What can I expect from purebred sires, or from both purebred sires and dams, as a utility proposition?" That is essentially what scores of thoughtful people want to know.

Superiority of Purebreds.

The superiority, based on utility, of purebred over common stock is evident from the following figures:

Class	Superior Earning Power. Per cent.
Dairy Cattle	47.8
Poultry	46.7
Swine	38.3
Sheep	37.8
Horses	37.2
Beef Cattle	36.8
Goats	35.8
Average for all classes (weighted)	40.4

The relatively high percentages representing the earning power of well-bred dairy cattle and poultry over scrubs are explained doubtless by the greater facilities for keeping production records of these classes of live stock, thereby contributing to their improvement.

A Profitable Investment.

The average reported increase in financial returns from live-stock operations, traceable to the use of purebred sires, was 48.0 per cent. This result includes the returns from both the sale of breeding stock and of animals and products for market. The data appear to show exclusively that well-bred animals are good property not simply for the experienced breeder but for every farmer willing to give them the proper care and opportunity to prove their worth.

The bureau has abundant evidence corroborating this belief. One farmer relates that the impelling force which prompted him to acquire purebreds was the need for more income. He reasoned that ownership of purebreds was not the proverbial wealthy man's diversion, but the poor man's necessity. He obtained the best foundation stock within his means and gave it good care; it increased his returns 100 per cent.

While there are numerous similar cases and frequent greater successes, the general averages mentioned are presented as the best indication of profits to be reasonably expected. Briefly, good purebreds are more efficient than other stock, but their earning power in each case depends on two chief factors—(1) Their own quality, and (2) the human factor, especially skill in management. The evidence gathered by the Department shows that live-stock owners are becoming more and more insistent on records of production as a means of distinguishing desirable purebreds from those of less merit.

The inquiry shows that for the most part purebred animals of good type are readily obtainable. But special requirements or a desire for the less common breeds generally involve some difficulties and higher prices.

About 98 per cent of the purebred live-stock owners reporting to the Department were satisfied both with the purebreds themselves and the progeny, except when they expressed the desire for still better stock. As one breeder explained, the desire for improvement is necessary for progress. A few had unfortunate experience with purebreds of inferior quality and pointed out the need for making selections with great care. Practically all reports agreed on the principle that superior quality among purebreds themselves is invariably worth a higher cost.

Numerous sidelights on the raising of improved live stock under practical farm conditions and through different periods, including last year's period of depression, have been obtained from the reports. Following is a brief summary of the study to be dealt with more fully in a circular which the Department is preparing for publication.

Summary.

1. Based on utility alone (entirely apart from breeding or sales value) purebred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock. The average superiority of purebreds over scrubs for all classes of farm animals is about 40 per cent.

2. Of the principal points in which purebreds excel other stock, the most prominent are: Superiority and uniformity in conformation and type, greater sale value, greater and more economical production, and earlier maturity.

3. Surplus purebreds are readily salable at satisfactory prices in a majority of cases; but sales and prices depend largely on the quality of stock as shown by breeding and production records, also on the business ability of the breeder.

Character, Soundness and Good Conformation.

4. With rare exceptions, purebred-sire users are satisfied with the quality of the offspring obtained, except that the desire is created in many cases to further improve the quality.

5. The progeny of purebred sires has practically a 50 per cent greater sale value than the progeny of non-purebreds.

6. Purebred sires of good quality are readily obtainable in the experience of three-fourths of the breeders reporting. The principal difficulties are: Paying the price and finding the desirable type, but there is practically unanimous agreement that the results justify the cost.

7. The average increase in financial returns, from live-stock raising, traceable to the use of purebred sires is 48 per cent.

8. Each breeder of purebred live stock influences, on an average, about nine other persons to raise superior animals.

9. Of the chief influences which cause farmers to become breeders of purebred live stock, the three foremost are: Reading agricultural periodicals and bulletins, general observation, and county agents.

10. The principal methods by which breeders expect to continue to improve their stock are: Use of superior sires, careful selection and mating, and use of superior females.

A Purebred Sow.

Vegetables Stand Frost.

Remember that there is a long list of vegetables that will stand light frosts and do not hesitate to start gardening early.

Acidity Destroys Bacteria.

Acid soils destroy most of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria which grow on the roots of alfalfa and other legumes.

Tankage in Fields.

Produce your own tankage in the legume fields.

Know Cost of Crops.

If you knew how much it costs you to raise each crop, you would not be very likely to keep on raising unprofitable ones year after year.

Avoid Diseased Birds.

Do not breed from diseased birds or those which have been diseased. A strong chick is the offspring of healthy parents.

Spells Prosperity.

One way for the farmer to spell prosperity is l-i-v-e s-t-o-c-k.

Peary Memorial Unveiled by the Admiral's Daughter

Mrs. Edward Stafford, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, unveiling the memorial to her father, the discoverer of the North Pole, at Arlington National cemetery. Her brother, Robert E. Peary, stands at the right of the picture. The memorial stands on a hill opposite the Memorial amphitheater.

Europe Redeems Printed Money

Hoarded Stocks of Gold and Currency Make Appearance as Exchange Falls.

MOST VEXED WAR PROBLEM

European Countries Flooded With Cheap Money When Emergency of War Compelled Abandonment of Gold Standard.

Washington.—Students of international finance and economics are aware of a new development in connection with the depreciated currencies of Europe. These currencies have constituted one of the most vexed problems brought on by the war.

The need for greatly increased sums of money, brought about by the war cost, was met by most of the nations by the issue of paper currency without relation to gold reserve. In normal times the paper currency of a nation has a definite gold reserve, generally about 40 per cent. The emergency of war caused the abandonment of this reserve by all belligerent nations excepting the United States, because the national treasuries of these nations lacked adequate gold to maintain the reserve ratio. In the United States the treasury and the federal reserve banks discouraged use of gold and gold certificates for general circulation and accumulated the greatest stock of gold ever assembled in the history of the world. It was withdrawn gradually from circulation and piled up in the treasury and the vaults of the federal reserve banks.

An inevitable result of this policy was that during the war and following the armistice the European printing presses, being definitely cut loose from the retarding element of a gold reserve, kept on running at high speed, turning out reams of paper money which went into circulation. It is a natural rule that the increase of the supply of anything makes it cheaper. This is as true of money as of coal or potatoes. The result was that this plentiful supply of paper money made money cheap. In other words, people who had consumable goods to sell would not exchange them for as small a quantity of the cheap money as of the old-fashioned money, backed by gold. This meant that prices rose. The United States experienced inflation of currency but of a milder character. The gold standard was not abandoned here. Prices rose in this country 100 or 200 per cent in some cases, but in Europe they rose thousands of per cent.

Exchange Hurts Europe.

A further result was that European money, being cheaper and more plentiful than American money, foreign exchange became unfavorable to Europe. That is, European money would not buy as much here as American money would buy in Europe.

There is a law of economics known as Gresham's law, which lays down the rule that where two kinds of money are in circulation and one is much inferior in value to the other, the more valuable type will retire. People who have it, believing it to be of greater value and therefore more worth keeping, will hoard it away. This was done to a great extent all over Europe. As the inflation progressed, people who had gold pieces or silver money or paper money of nations in better financial shape than their own hid this wealth away and used the more plentiful cheap paper currency.

The extent to which European inflation has gone is notorious. The European news cables every day say something of the difficulties being experienced as a result of the inflation. The Russian ruble and the German mark are favorite comic picture and vaudeville theater jokes because they have become so cheap. It now costs more than 100,000 rubles to buy a meal in Russia.

The German mark, which in normal times was worth at what is called the par of exchange, nearly a quarter in American money now is so cheapened that you can buy three marks for an American penny. The Austrian crown has been as cheap as 3,000 for $1. A $10 bill of American money in Russia would exchange for enough rubles to make what would have been a Russian fortune before the war.

Trade, especially international trade, has become very difficult under these conditions. The problem of restoring these currencies to something like normal value has perplexed European financiers and economists ever since the inflation started. It is one of the big questions before the Genoa conference which has been called to solve European economic and political problems. The United States declined an invitation to this conference, partly because of the danger of becoming involved in so unstable a condition of affairs as that created by the cheap currencies.

Development Surprises Experts.

Now, the new development which has surprised economists in connection with this situation is the discovery that there is a tendency on the part of Europeans to bring about a hitherto undreamed of method of correcting the inflation. Many plans have been suggested but none has been found practical. The new development is one which, if it continues, will tend to correct the situation without the aid of conferences or politicians.

The development is hailed as a reversal of Gresham's law. The fact seems to be that the people of Russia, Germany and Poland and some of the other nations having badly depreciated currencies have become so disgusted with the nuisance of dealing with cheap money that they are bringing out of hiding their hoards of gold and other valuable money. A case illustrating this new development recently was reported by a British trading firm. This firm sold a bill of goods to a Russian dealer at Rostov. Payment was received in a miscellaneous assortment of cash. It consisted of American gold, checks drawn on American banks, American bills of exchange, English currency and checks, Turkish gold and checks and notes, French currency and checks and Russian gold rubles. Obviously, with the exception of the checks, this payment was made from good money which doubtless had been hoarded since the war.

Agents of the American relief administration in Russia have reported similar instances of people bringing out gold and other metal money. The same is true in Poland, Germany and Austria.

Currency Revolution Seen.

What economists see in this development is the possibility of a gradual revolution in European currencies. For instance, the Russians have discovered that their own rubles are nearly useless but that they can get big value for British or American or other good money. Consequently they will try to get hold of as much of this foreign money as possible.

In early days in Europe this same phenomenon occurred. Money issued at the great banking centers of Venice, Antwerp and a few other cities came into general use all over Europe, displacing cheaper native currencies because everybody knew it was good money.

Recently, the United States treasury removed the ban from the free issue of gold and gold certificates. It is thought possible by economists and students of international finance that a good deal of this gold money, known all over the world as being obtainable, will reach the countries abroad having depreciated currency and become popular as a valuable medium of exchange. This has not been possible until the last few days because the treasury and the federal reserve banks would not let gold go into general circulation, but now it is possible for foreign-born Americans to get this money and send it to their relatives abroad.

It is recognized that this process of substitution of foreign money for the depreciated native currencies would be slow, but some economists believe that it is a possible but necessarily slow solution to the European emergency problem.

Hen Lays Daily on Kitchen Table

York, Pa.—A pet Plymouth Rock hen, owned by Charles F. Laucks of Red Lion, delivers an egg each day on the kitchen table with more grace and intelligence than the ordinary huckster.

The fowl found the kitchen door ajar one morning, slipped in, flew upon the table and scratching together several pieces of paper, deposited a clean white egg, ready for use. Since her first effort the door has been left open, but when Mrs. Laucks forgets to do so, the pet cackles for admission. The hen has been so regular that a small cushion has been placed on the table, and each day she comes in and deposits an egg.

HARDING SPORTS TROPHY

President Harding offered this trophy for winter sports and it has been won this year by Dartmouth college and is to be presented shortly under the auspices of the snowbirds of the Lake Placid club. The cup is the first trophy ever presented by a president of the United States to encourage athletics.

COPS FIND GUN CHECKROOM

Discover Station Where the Gunmen of New York Park Their Artillery.

New York.—The checking business, which has made rapid strides with the opening of checkrooms for babies and parking stations for flappers' corsets, has been broadened again.

The police announced here that they had discovered a checking station for pistols, where members of the underworld may park their artillery when they have a few hours of leisure.

Most of the city's gun wielders apparently were on the crime path, however, as the parking station had only two pistols on its shelves.

FRENCH "TIGER" ENDS GRUDGE

Clemenceau Forgives and Wins Sculptor He Sent to Prison Many Years Ago.

Biarritz.—Former Premier Clemenceau, after the unveiling of the statue of King Edward VII of England here the other day, requested to be introduced to the sculptor.

"You have real talent," the Tiger said. "Is any of your work in the public museums?"

"No," replied the artist, "but there is a bust made by me in the collection at La Sante prison. Owing to my extremist ideas it is the only museum my country ever opened for me. Here is a photograph of the work in question."

Clemenceau took the photograph, laughed aloud, slapped the sculptor on the shoulder and said: "I suppose we were a pair of fools then."

The photograph represented a head of Clemenceau sticking on a spear. Maxime Real del Sarte, the sculptor, a militant royalist in his youth, had become involved in some public manifestation and Clemenceau, then minister of the interior, had him sent to La Sante for six months.

An electrically operated hedge trimmer with reciprocating knives has been invented by a Louisiana man.

Looked Bad for Client

Attorneys, in making an appeal to a jury in behalf of a client, frequently make assertions which give rise to laughter. There is hardly a jury trial that does not offer some such mirth. Recently in one of the Indianapolis Superior courts the introduction of evidence had been completed and one of the attorneys in the case arose to address the jurors. He spoke in this manner: "Gentlemen of the jury, the position of my client in this case is identical with the preacher who was walking alone on a country road one day when he met a great, big grizzly bear." At this point the judge of the court turned and whispered to a bystander: "It looks like his client is going to be torn to pieces."

Origin of a Marriage Trousseau.

One of the earliest evidences of outfitting for the wedding is found in Genesis in the story of Abraham's servant Eliezer bringing handsome jewels to Rebecca as a seal to the marriage compact. A trace of the custom may be found among the early Eskimos, where the bridegroom must supply his bride with all the clothes necessary for the "honeymoon." In Rumania, clothes and shoes are a very important part of the gifts to the bride. Largely from the customs practiced in this latter country, but also from Italy, Sweden, and Greece, the idea of the marriage trousseau sprang.

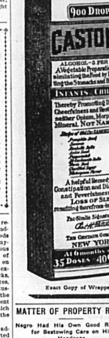
Be enthusiastic—it is contagious.

Why Castoria?

YEARS ago Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups were the remedies in common use for Infants and Children; Castor Oil so nauseating as to be almost impossible and the others all containing Opium in one form or another, but so disguised as to make them pleasant to the taste, yet really to stupify the child and give the appearance of relief from pain.

It required years of research to find a purely vegetable combination that would take the place of these disagreeable, unpleasant and vicious remedies that from habit had become almost universal. This was the inception of, and the reason for, the introduction of Fletcher's Castoria, and for over 30 years it has proven its worth, received the praise of Physicians everywhere and become a household word among mothers.

A remedy ESPECIALLY prepared for Infants and Children and no mother would think of giving to her baby a remedy that she would use for herself, without consulting a physician.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Have You Tried It?

Everybody has read the above headline; how many believe it? Have you a little-one in the home, and has that dear little mite when its stomach was not just right felt the comforts that come with the use of Fletcher's Castoria? You have heard the cry of pain. Have you heard them cry for Fletcher's Castoria? Try it.

Just help baby out of its trouble tomorrow with a taste of Castoria. Watch the difference in the tone of the cry, the look in the eye, the wiggle in the tiny fingers. The transformation is complete—from pain to pleasure. Try it.

You'll find a wonderful lot of information about Baby in the booklet that is wrapped around every bottle of Fletcher's Castoria.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MATTER OF PROPERTY RIGHT

Negro Had His Own Good Reasons for Bestowing Care on His Headgear.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said in a recent address in Cambridge:

"Communism has proved its worthlessness in Russia. After Russia no tub-thumper will ever say again that private property is a mistake and it is better for us that everything should be owned in common.

"Private property! Why, that is one of our most ineradicable instincts.

"A Southern planter once gave an old top hat of his to one of his slaves. He saw the slave returning from church the next Sunday in a rainstorm. The slave's head was bare. Rain beat on it and dripped from it in torrents. As for the top hat, he carried it carefully sheltered under his coat.

"'Washington,' called the planter, 'why don't you protect your head from the rain instead of protecting that worthless old hat?'

"Wash chuckled.

"'Boss, man,' he called back, 'hit's like dish-yere. Mah haid belong ter you, but de ole hat's mah own.'"—Detroit Free Press.

King George Democratic.

"When he is out of the public eye King George often sacrifices appearance for comfort—indeed, while in conversation with him not long ago I noticed that one of the shoes he wore was adorned with a patch!" This is one of many intimate anecdotes of his long connection with the royal family told by Ernest Brooks, O. B. E., the accredited royal photographer, in the Strand magazine. Queen Mary's favorite portrait of Princess Mary reveals something of the king's tastes in regard to feminine fashions. When Mr. Brooks showed the king the first print, his majesty raised an objection to the width of the panniers on either side of the princess' frock and ordered him to have them taken out of the negative.

Some girls grow up and become credits to their parents and some others become lady elocutionists.

NEVER EVEN TOUCHED HER

Reader Must Figure Out for Himself Just What Caused Negress to Jump Over Railing.

A negress was charged with assaulting another negress.

"Luella Washington," said the judge, "what have you to say for yourself?"

"Your honah," replied Luella, "Ah nevah struck that woman. Ah nevah touched her. Ah had reprimanded her foh throwin' garbage out back, an' she kept on doin' it, an' this mawnin' Ah reprimanded her again. Ah come downstairs from mah flat up above, an' was holding up mah right hand jes' like the Statue of Liberty, jes' like Ah'm holdin' up mah right hand now, reprimanding that woman, an' as Ah come close to her, that woman jes' jumped head first ovah the railing. Ah nevah touched her."

"What did you have in the hand which you were holding up like the Statue of Liberty?"

"A hatchet."

And the Discussion Ended.

Two little boys, living in different towns, one day were visiting an aunt in a distant city. A discussion arose between them as to the merits of their home towns. The heights of their respective churches became a part of the discussion.

"Our church reaches above the treetops," said one.

"Our church reaches to the sky," retorted the other.

"Oh, but the steeple of our church reached clear above the sky and punched a hole through heaven," exclaimed the first boy, and this closed the argument.

The Bride's Joke.

"Mercy!" said the bridesmaid impatiently to the bride, "are you going to stand there before that mirror all day? Come on, they're waiting for you."

The bride did not move from the glass, but continued gazing at her counterfeit presentment. "Let them wait," she said calmly. "It is well to indulge in some reflection before one gets married, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Chronic kickers soon develop a whine that won't wear off.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Babe and Bebe.

A teacher was giving a lesson in grammar. On the blackboard she placed the words "he" and "she." She then said, "'He' is masculine and 'she' is feminine. Now can any of you pupils give me a similar example?"

Soon a hand shot up, and she nodded to the boy and said: Come to the blackboard and write your example."

He wrote "Babe Ruth" and "Bebe Daniels," and then he explained, "'Babe' is masculine and 'Bebe' is feminine."

Letting Him In.

"Well, well, young gentlemen!" exclaimed the affable old person. "I'd give a great deal to be able to join in your sport."

"Stick around, grandpop," said one sturdy youngster. "If we knock this ball through somebody's window we'll let you go for it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Lame, Perhaps.

Blobb—There is always room at the top.

Neville—Yes, but the majority of people are always waiting for a lift to take them up.—Answers.

The Thrifty Citizen Who Caught the Plugged Nickel

MR. BROWN had swallowed his lunch and had paid his bill. Cautiously he counted his change. "Here!" he said, sharply, "Take back this plugged nickel and give me a good one!"

Mr. Brown walked proudly out. They couldn't fool old Brown.

But old Brown had fooled himself.

Brown's day was heavy and dull. He lacked "pep." There was a mid-afternoon drowsy spell when he needed to be awake—the direct and natural result of heavy, starchy breakfasts and lunches, taken on faith and without question as to value—just because the food looked and tasted like food.

Thousands of shrewd business men who count their change, take their food for granted.

That's what builds up the sanitarium business, and puts the tired "all-done" feeling into the mid-afternoon of a business day.

Grape-Nuts is a scientific food whose delicious, appetizing flavor and crispness are an introduction to well-balanced nourishment—a nourishment easily and quickly assimilated, so that body, brain and nerves are well fed and kept free of the stored up poisons left by so many ill-selected foods.

Served with cream or good milk, Grape-Nuts is a complete food, always ready, always a delight to the taste—and always a safe selection for the man who thinks his stomach is entitled to some of the same protection he gives to his pocket.

Grape-Nuts—The Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.