Important News Events of the World Summarized

Labor

Abolition of the railroad board and the setting up in its place of "a disinterested tribunal" for settlement of railroad disputes was proposed in a bill introduced at Washington by Representative Hoch of Kansas.

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The Jewell plan for separate agreements between shop crafts unions and the roads is reported to have met strong opposition at the meeting of the policy committee in Chicago.

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Judge Wilkerson at Chicago extended the Daugherty temporary rail strike injunction ten days, also ruling against the union's request for immediate dismissal of the writ.

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At a meeting called by I. W. W. officials and attended by several hundred men, at Butte, Mont., it was voted to walk out at the mines to enforce a wage of $6 for a six-hour day.

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Despite the rail and coal strikes and consequent fuel shortage, employment conditions generally throughout the country reflect a sound business condition, the Department of Labor at Washington announces.

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Washington

The per capita wealth of the United States has decreased $3.06 in the past year and 46 cents in the past month, the Treasury department at Washington announced.

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Cars loaded with coal totaled 28,487 on Friday, September 8, according to reports to the Association of Railway Executives at Washington, from the carriers of the country, an increase of 40 cars.

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The new rivers and harbors bills, authorizing the expenditure of $37,000,000 on waterway improvements in all sections of the country, was passed by the senate at Washington.

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Mrs. Harding's condition is so much improved that the operation has been deferred, but the danger point is not yet passed, says a Washington bulletin.

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Senator Borah's bill to establish a commission to survey the coal industry and report to congress relative to legislation to prevent recurrence of strikes in the coal fields was passed by the senate at Washington without a roll call.

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Maj. Gen. W. M. Ireland was reappointed by President Harding at Washington as surgeon general of the regular army.

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The long-delayed administration bill, providing 25 additional federal judges, finally was completed by the senate at Washington, and upon action by the house, the measure will go to President Harding.

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Linus P. Meredith was nominated by President Harding at Washington to be United States marshal for the district of Indiana.

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Postal receipts for the month of August for 50 of the largest cities in the United States showed an increase of 10.8 per cent over the same month last year, the Post Office department at Washington announced.

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The administration bill authorizing the interstate commerce commission to establish priorities in car shipments with a view to stopping profiteering in coal prices, passed the senate at Washington.

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Selection of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts as chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee was announced at Washington by Senator Underwood of Alabama, minority floor leader.

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Personal

Col. Michael J. Hendricks, United States counsel at Windsor, Ont., died, after an illness of one week. He was seventy-six years old.

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Domestic

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, known as "the flying parson," was killed while flying at the Rutland (Vt.) fair.

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A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch says 155,000 anthracite miners returned to work when the whistle blew Monday morning.

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Nineteen alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested in a raid on their headquarters at Taft, Cal., in the West side oil fields.

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Col. Robert E. Lee, grandson of the famous Confederate general, died at Roanoke, Va., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Boatwright.

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Two thousand members of the Ku Klux Klan held a big initiation in East Peoria, Ill. It is said 400 were taken in the order.

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The first snow of the season fell in the Elkhorn mountains, southeast of Helena, Mont., and visible from there.

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Roy Hepworth, forty-five, a factory employee, shot and killed his housekeeper, Mrs. Nellie Cribett, twenty-eight, in his rooms at Abingdon, Ill., and then killed himself.

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The shipping board steamer Calthrop, which caught fire at Pensacola, Fla., is practically a total loss. The cargo was saved.

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Indictments charging 42 persons with murder were returned at Marion, Ill., by the special grand jury investigating the Herrin mine war of June 22. Twenty-seven men were named in one indictment, eight in another, six in a third, and one in a fourth.

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Purchase of a Cleveland (O.) bank building located on Euclid avenue, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was announced. The building will house the brotherhood's co-operative national bank. The indicated consideration was $2,550,000.

Five masked men invaded the home of Franke Weeke, near St. Louis, shortly before midnight and robbed his twelve dinner guests of jewelry valued at $2,500 and escaped.

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Lake county's bill for expenses incurred in the nine weeks' trial at Waukegan, Ill., of Gov. Len Small of Illinois, totals $10,013.25. The bill was forwarded to Sangamon county for payment.

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John Richard Oughton, Jr., son of the millionaire head of the Keeley institute, was shot under mysterious circumstances in his apartment at Dwight, Ill.

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A marked improvement in coal supply, permitting the resumption of more blast furnaces and other units, was announced by independent steel operators at Youngstown, O.

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The 70,000 men employed by the Ford Motor company of Detroit, Mich., are under orders from Henry Ford to leave all forms of liquor, wine and beer alone at all times, under penalty of losing their jobs.

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Mrs. James Arthur Reinenhaus, formerly head of the American Glove company of Chicago, was given a divorce after she had convinced the court that her husband married her in 1917 to escape the draft.

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Mary Katherine Campbell as "Miss America" of Columbus, O., was crowned the most beautiful bathing girl in America in the finals of the beauty tourney of the third annual Atlantic City pageant.

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An Atlantic City (N. J.) dispatch says the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has called upon the organized workers of the country to resist writs of injunction.

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Organized labor is considering booming Senator La Follette of Wisconsin for President at the next general election, it was learned at Atlantic City, N. J.

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A motion to dismiss the civil suit against Governor Small charging irregularities during his term as state treasurer, was filed in the Circuit court at Springfield, Ill., by the governor's counsel.

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Potato growers of the country are invited to meet at Chicago September 15 to adopt some measures to overcome the present demoralized market conditions, according to Thomas O'Neill.

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Strike sympathizers are believed to be responsible for the blowing up of a section of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad main line track near the Seventh street crossing at Perry, Ia.

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Former Gov. Emmet O'Neal died at Birmingham, Ala., after several weeks' illness. He suffered a stroke of paralysis at Battle Creek, Mich., where he was undergoing treatment six weeks ago.

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The Bank of Ironton, Mo., said to have deposits of $191,000, was closed by order of State Bank Examiner Roy E. Niemann, following an examination of the bank's books.

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Four persons were killed and three others were seriously injured as a result of the failure of eight persons to heed an oncoming train at the Green Bay & Western crossing at Luxemburg, Wis.

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Two negro bandits shot and killed Ferdinand Ridgebird, nineteen years old, on the Michigan highway near Michigan City, Ind., and escaped with more than $300 in cash.

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Foreign

London newspapers hail with delight the agreement just signed between Leslie Urquhart and Leonid Krassin, soviet agent, whereby the British gain control of 2,500,000 acres of land and hundreds of miles of railways in Russia.

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A Belfast dispatch says there is a strike on all the Irish Free State telegraph, postal and telephone lines and facilities have ceased.

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The defeated Greek army evacuated Smyrna, leaving the city to bands of looting soldiers. United States sailors were landed there to protect Americans.

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Shipments of malleable iron from France and England to the United States at prices considerably lower than American current quotations are now being made, it was reported from Paris.

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After an 11-hour battle, during which the federals fired every cartridge in the garrison, Obregon forces were driven from the town of Pahuatlan, Hildalgo, in disorder.

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Prof. Alexander Smith, noted chemist, is dead at his home at Edinburgh.

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It is reported at Mexico City that the former mayor of New Laredo, out of revenge for the loss of his position, has taken to the mountains with numerous followers and is supporting the cause of Murguia.

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The entire Greek army, which has been operating south of the Anatolian battle front, has been surrounded by Turks and captured, according to advices from Constantinople.

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A rumor that King Constantine of Greece had been slain by an assassin flashed through the Greek colony in Chicago.

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American marines have taken over a large section of the Smyrna water front to protect refugees. Americans organized relief for 200,000 as the Turks closed in on the city.

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Turks in Constantinople, wild with joy over the Greek defeat, began a four days' celebration. All mosques were lighted up.

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Brazil's celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of her independence was inaugurated at Rio Janeiro amid festivities and booming of cannon.

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The United States dollar was quoted at a discount of one-fourth of one per cent at Montreal, Que., the first time in seven years that it has sold below par.

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William M. Collier, United States ambassador to Chile, sailed from Santiago, Chile, for the United States.

Pensions for Forgotten Indian Fighters?

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN

GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN

MAJ. GEN. GEO. A. CUSTER

PENSIONS for the forgotten Indian fighters!

There is a bill (H. R. 211) pending in congress "to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all state militia and other state organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil war for a period of 90 days or more and providing pensions for their widows, minor children and dependent parents."

While the bill was recently under consideration by the house sitting in committee of the whole, Representative Edward C. Little of Kansas made an interesting speech which opens up an almost forgotten bit of American history and the services of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas cavalry. Said Mr. Little:

"Mr. Chairman, between the close of the Civil war and the beginning of the Spanish war in 1898 the United States government enlisted only two regiments of volunteer cavalry. The gentleman from Kentucky makes a point of order. He did not say what it was, but I presume he means that they do not belong to the Civil war troops nor to the Spanish war troops, and so there is no way in God's world to take care of them."

Mr. Langley—What I had in mind was that this is a bill dealing with the Civil war legislation, and these men came into the service after the Civil war was over.

Mr. Little—Here are two volunteer regiments, and the only ones in a generation that did not have a Civil war record or a Spanish war service. They do not belong to anything. Nobody cares anything about what happens to them, and the gentleman makes the point of order. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will reply to the point of order by subpoenaing a witness, and let us find out whether it is right to do anything. I am reading from the official report of Gen. George A. Custer:

"The point at which we found the Cheyenne village was in Texas, on the Sweetwater, about ten miles west of the state line. Before closing my report I desire to call the attention of the major general commanding to the unvarying good conduct of this command since it undertook the march. We started with all the rations and forage that could be obtained, neither sufficient for the time for which we have already been out. First, it became necessary to reduce the amount of rations; afterwards a still greater reduction was necessary; and tonight most of my men made their suppers from the flesh of mules that have died on the march today from starvation. When called upon to move in light marching order they abandoned tents and blankets without a murmur, although much of the march has been made during the severest winter weather I have experienced in this latitude.

"The horses and mules of this command have subsisted day after day upon nothing but green cottonwood bark. During all these privations the officers and men maintained a most cheerful spirit, and I know not what I admire most, their gallantry in battle or the patient but unwavering persistence and energy with which they have withstood the many disagreeable ordeals of this campaign.

"As the term of service of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry is approaching its termination, and I may not again have the satisfaction of commanding them during active operations, I desire to recommend them—officers and men—to the favorable notice of the commanding general. Serving on foot, they have marched in a manner and at a rate that would put some of the regular regiments of infantry to the blush. Instead of crying out for empty wagons to transport them, each morning every man marched with his troop, and—what might be taken as an example by some of the line officers of the regular infantry—company officers marched regularly on foot at the head of their respective companies, and now, when approaching the termination of a march of over three hundred miles, on greatly deficient rations, I have yet to see the first straggler."

When Gen. George A. Custer sends the heroes of that great organization before you for decent treatment and recognition, they are met with a point of order. Is that a good argument against it? Which side do they belong to, the Spanish war or the Civil war? Where are you going to put them? From 1869 down they have never had any recognition. They have been "unwept, unhonored and unsung" for fifty years. Gentlemen, here are two regiments. For the first time they come here and really get the opportunity to ask for decent treatment, which you are going to give the militiamen, and they are met with a point of order. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order. I do not believe it is good; but if it is, I suggest to him that he do this honor to General Custer and the two splendid regiments and let them be treated as you are treating other militiamen.

Here are interesting excerpts from Mr. Little's address:

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, the greatest cavalry chief the world ever saw, and one of the greatest Indian fighters we ever had on the border, said in his report of November 1, 1869, that in the last six years the Indians along the border had murdered more than eight hundred men, women and children. The Seventh United States cavalry and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas regiments carried on the campaign against the southwestern Indians—the Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas and the Comanches. The Eighteenth Kansas cavalry was organized under a circular of June 21, 1867, from military headquarters for the Division of Missouri, and was mustered in at Fort Harker, Kan., from July 13 to 15, 1867, and mustered out there November 15, 1867. An epidemic of cholera attacked the Eighteenth immediately at Fort Harker and twenty of them died.

Companies B and C fought the Cheyenne Indians on Prairie Dog creek on August 21 and 22. Major Armes of the Tenth United States cavalry commended the officers and men in the highest terms. They preserved the state of Kansas from further Indian depredations at that time. On August 30 Maj. H. L. Moore of the Eighteenth and his men fought the same Indians again. This gentleman was one of my predecessors in the congress of the United States, having served in the Fifty-third congress, and he afterwards served as commanding officer of the Nineteenth Kansas, being lieutenant colonel, I believe. The lieutenant colonels of both the Nineteenth and Twentieth Kansas have served in these halls. The campaign made by the Eighteenth Kansas in 1867 drove the Indians to winter quarters and left the frontier settlements of Kansas in comparative peace.

The following year the Nineteenth Kansas was mustered in by companies from October 20 to 29, 1868, at Topeka, and mustered out at Fort Hays, Kans., April 18, 1869—organized under authority of a telegram from the secretary of war to Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, dated October 6, 1868. On November 5, 1868, the regiment moved from Topeka toward the Arkansas river, crossing at Wichita, marched southwest, and joined the Seventh United States cavalry near the junction of Beaver creek and North Canadian, 112 miles south of Fort Dodge, at the Camp Supply cantonment. Owing to severe snowstorms and the entanglements of the Cimarron canyons, the regiment reached Camp Supply at the end of the month. General Sheridan says:

"The regiment lost its way, and, becoming entangled in the canyons of the Cimarron and in the deep snow, it could not make its way out and was in a bad fix. . . . It had been subsisting on buffalo for eight or nine days. . . . Officers and men behaved admirably in the trying condition in which they were placed."

General Sheridan tells of their march down the Washita, and says:

"The snow was still on the ground and the weather very cold, but the officers and men were very cheerful, although the men had only shelter tents. We moved due south until we struck the Washita, near Custer's fight of November 27, having crossed the main Canadian, with the thermometer about 18 degrees below zero. On the next day we started down the Washita, following the Indian trail; but finding so many deep ravines and canyons I thought we would move out on the divide, but a blinding snowstorm coming on, and fearing to get lost with a large command and and trains of wagons on a treeless prairie without water, we were forced back to the banks of the Washita, where we at least could get wood and water. . . .

The result of this campaign was that Santanta and Lone Wolf, chiefs of the Kiowas, were taken prisoners, and by a threat of execution that tribe was forced to report at Fort Cobb, together with the Comanches and Apaches, and finally induced to go on their reservation.

From Fort Cobb the command marched to the base of the Washita mountains and established Fort Sill, near Medicine Bluff. On the 2d of March following the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry and the Seventh United States cavalry, under the command of General Custer, went in pursuit of the Cheyennes.

The Cheyenne trail was struck on Salt Fork on the 6th of March, 1869, and followed to the north along the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado until the 20th of March, when the Cheyennes were caught camped on Sweetwater creek, about ten miles west of the eastern line of Texas. This march was made practically without transportation or adequate supplies, and for the last few days the men subsisted on mule meat without bread or salt.

General Sheridan, General Custer and Colonel Moore, with the soldiers of the Eighteenth Kansas, the Nineteenth Kansas and the Seventh United States and Tenth United States cavalry, rescued the women prisoners from the Indians in the Texas Panhandle and drove the Indians far into the Llano Estacado and preserved southwestern Kansas for all time, practically, from Indian assaults. They followed and fought the Indians in driving storms, at times with no resources but the buffalo they killed, and the obligations the Southwest is under to them have never really been acknowledged by the government of the United States.

The most romantic feature of the campaign was the rescue of the women from Logan county, Kansas, whom they found in the Panhandle among the Indians, whom they beat after a fierce fight. Capt. John Q. A. Norton of Lawrence, Kan., who is credited with marching alone in front of a Confederate battery, told me personally the particulars of that episode, a tale that would do credit to the pen of a Dumas. As General Custer say, in his report:

"In obtaining the release of the captive white women, and that, too, without ransom, the men of my command, and particularly those of the Nineteenth Kansas, who were called into service owing to the murders and depredations of which the capture of these women formed a part, feel more fully repaid for the hardships they have endured than if they had survived an overwhelming victory over the Indians."

Col. H. C. Lindsey of the Twenty-second Kansas, in the Spanish war, was a sergeant major of the Nineteenth Kansas under Colonel Moore. Captain Norton, a soldier of the Civil war, then in 1869 a young lawyer at Lawrence, and an officer of exceptional courage and capacity and equipment, still lives at Lawrence, one of the foremost citizens of our great state, a soldier and a gentleman of the highest and best type, always gentle, capable, courageous and chivalric.

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas were the only volunteer soldiers that the American government raised in a third of a century from 1865 to 1898. They performed a service that had as many difficulties as any of our veterans. They made a campaign as romantic and remarkable as a novelist could depict. They rescued from the horrors of Indian captivity the wives and daughters of the frontiersmen who made for us the great West and brought it into civilization. They have lived in patience for half a century without any fair or just expression of appreciation by this republic for their excellent services. All that I ask now is that you give to them the same financial consideration that you give to other soldiers of similar accomplishments and similar heroism.

SHE WAS WAITING FOR PROTEST

Creature's Silence Convinced Small Girl She Could Not Be Inflicting Pain on Crab.

Live crabs! Oh, what fun they were, provided one held them properly so that they could not nip. Here at last was a real toy, one that moved, one that was alive.

Little Alice held one gingerly behind its claws, as she watched its vain endeavors to escape. Assured that it would have no chance to pinch her, mother left the room.

Familiarity breeds contempt. It was not long before Alice discovered that she could make it do anything she wanted to—she lost all fear. And she found that if she poked its eyes they would recede into its shell. This was great sport, indeed.

"Oh, Alice," mother exclaimed on reentering the room. "You mustn't do that! You're hurting it!"

"No, I'm not, muvver!"

"But you are. How can you say that it doesn't hurt? How do you know?"

The superiority of childhood shone forth from her little blue eyes as she said: "Well, I don't fink it can hurt him. He doesn't make any noise!"—Exchange.

A "Drive" Victim.

"I hear you are going abroad."

"I'm going to Albania," said Mr. Grabcoin. "I've been told that's a pretty wild country and the people won't stand for any foolishness."

"But why Albania? Banditry still flourishes there."

"I don't care. I'd rather be held up by a picturesque bandit with his belt stuck full of pistols and knives than a little band of devoted men and women who give me to understand that if I don't donate to the 'cause' I'm a misgotten sinner and malefactor of great wealth."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sauerkraut for Fuel

A western paper mill uses "sauerkraut" as a fuel for firing its boilers. Lovers of this teutonic delicacy need not be alarmed, however, for the "sauerkraut" used in this reckless manner is not to be bought at the corner grocery store. This "sauerkraut" is a by-product of their pulp mill and looks so much like the vegetable that it was given that name in the mill. The "sauerkraut" of the pulp mill is in reality the coarse material that is not completely ground up in reducing the logs to pulp. It is caught in screens when the ground pulp is floated away from the machines and is dried and delivered to the boiler rooms, where it is used for fuel.

Crocodile Kidnaps Rhino.

A traveler in Africa gives an idea of the strength and size of some of the crocodiles which inhabit the rivers and pools of the Dark continent. He describes a huge rhinoceros enjoying a mud bath, gradually disappearing from view in spite of its most frantic struggles and being carried to the depths by a huge crocodile. The rhinoceros—and this was one of the largest of its species—though low set, ranks as one of the largest mammals, so that the size and strength of the crocodile which captured him can be imagined. What would the reptile do with the thick-skinned carcass when he got it? Surely there would be meat enough in it for a dozen crocodiles!

Sympathy and Business.

This is a tale of four Johns from Chauncey Depew's "Memories." When John King was general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio under John H. Garrett, Johns Hopkins died. Another John King was executor of the estate. At the funeral he received this telegram, which he read and then handed to the other John King, for whom it was intended: "Present my sympathies to the family and my high appreciation of Mr. Johns Hopkins, and borrow from the executor all you can at 5 per cent.—Garrett."

RADIO

COUPLING CONTROLS THE OSCILLATIONS

How the Vacuum Tube Radio Receiver Can Be Made Regenerative.

If it were not for the bends in the characteristic curve, the three-electrode vacuum tube could not be made to produce oscillations of constant amplitude when self excited. It is easily seen that if the characteristic curve were a straight line, the operation of the tube would be so unstable as to render the tube useless as an oscillation generator. A third condition of relative values of potential variations can exist, that is, when the grid circuit potential variations are less than the potential variations existing in the tuned circuit between the points X and Y. When this condition exists, the oscillations in the tuned circuit cannot be maintained but the decrease in amplitude in the tuned circuit oscillations will reduce the grid excitation, and the tube will finally cease to oscillate.

Thus the coupling that exists between the plate circuit through the tuned circuit inductance L and the grid circuit through the inductance l, control the conditions that will or will not cause the tube to act as a generator of undamped oscillations.

Suppose that the coupling existing between the two coils L and l is such that the tube is generating oscillations. If the coupling be reduced, that is if the coils be moved farther apart it will require greater and greater variations in potential in the coil L to maintain the same variations in the coil l. This weakening of the plate to grid coupling causes stronger oscillations in the plate circuit. The limit is reached when the plate current reaches the saturation point. After this point is reached, further weakening of the coupling cannot increase the plate current variations so that the transfer of energy from the plate to grid circuit now decreases, and any further reduction in coupling will cause such a reduction in excitation that finally the tube will cease to function.

There is, then, a certain degree of coupling at which the tube will start to oscillate, a certain degree of coupling which will produce maximum oscillation in the plate circuit and another degree of coupling at which the tube will cease to oscillate.

From the foregoing short discussion it can be seen that a three electrode vacuum tube can be made to function as a self excited generator of an undamped alternating difference of potential at radio frequency, or by exciting the tube externally by, for example, an incoming radio signal, the amplified plate circuit variations in potential can be fed back into the grid and held to further increase the amplitude of the plate circuit variations. In the former conditions the tube is used in continuous wave telegraphy and in radiophone transmitters.

When operating under the latter conditions, the tube is used in "regenerative" circuits of radio receivers to produce enormous amplification. When used in radio receiving circuits, of such kind that energy is transferred from the plate circuit to the grid circuit, we have the famous "Armstrong regenerative" or "feed back" circuit which is so generally used at the present time.

Any vacuum tube radio receiver can be made regenerative by arranging the circuit in such a manner that the plate circuit energy is fed back into the grid circuit. This may be accomplished by either magnetic or electrostatic coupling.

In Figure XXXVI the tube was made self exciting by coupling an inductance C connected in the grid circuit to L, an inductance in the tune plate circuit. A development of this circuit is shown in Figure XXXIX.

Here the energy, instead of being directly coupled from the plate to the grid circuit, is first necessary to an intermediate circuit, M-N, and then to the grid circuit. It is necessary of course, that the circuit X-Y and M-N have the same natural period, that is to say, they must be tuned to the same frequency. If the frequency is relatively high, the condenser C can be dispensed with, and the capacity of the plate to filament used as a portion of the oscillation plate circuit.

The circuit as shown in Fig. XXXIX is inherently the circuit used in low power undamped or continuous wave radio telegraph transmitters. By substituting in the oscillating circuit M-N the capacity of an antenna with respect to the ground, we have the continuous transmitter shown in Fig. XL.

By placing a key in the "B" or plate battery to turn the plate battery off and on the start and stop, the tube oscillating dots and dashes can be sent out by varying the coupling between the grid and plate coils l and L and the antenna circuit, the transmitter is adjusted for maximum power output. To adjust the wave length the value of the antenna inductance is varied.

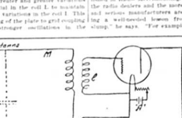

Fig XL

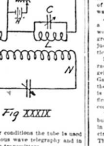

Fig XXXIX

SUMMER SLUMP IS BENEFIT

Both Manufacturers and Dealers in Radio Apparatus Are Learning a Needed Lesson.

"The slump in the radio business during the summer months is a boon to the entire industry," declares Joseph D. R. Freed, in an interview published in Radio Merchandising. "Both the radio dealers and the more stable and serious manufacturers are learning a well-needed lesson from this slump," he says. "For example, dealers are beginning only now to realize the truth of the fact that they cannot afford to carry a large and heterogeneous lot of odds and ends in radio apparatus in the hopes that they will be able to dispose of it. They are learning now, by a stern process, that hysterical overstocking of apparatus in an effort to meet the spasmodic demand of radio 'faddists' is not going to prove profitable in the long run. They are beginning to realize that dependable apparatus, bought to meet the varying radio conditions, is more to be relied upon than unknown apparatus that looks good in the catalogue, and is merely an ornament upon the shelves.

"Manufacturers, too, are learning their lesson from this slump. They are realizing that the time of 'order taking' is past and that the time of 'order getting' is here. They are learning now—if they didn't know it before, that in order to sell radio apparatus, they must give good value, serviceable merchandise, attractive prices and real service and dealer co-operation."

SPARKS

It is reported Doctor Marconi has obtained a speed of 200 words a minute in transoceanic radio messages.

Utah telephone companies are fighting the use of radio for commercial purposes. The old story of trying to sweep back the waves.

A San Francisco paper prints a funny picture of a young woman suing for divorce on the ground of "radio." She told the judge her husband hadn't noticed her for three weeks.

It is said the youngest licensed radio operator lives in Los Angeles, in the person of Bobbie Garcia, aged eight years. He is the son of an electrician and it is claimed helped to build the first radio station on the Pacific coast.

Three children were recently burned to death at Aiken, S. C., in a fire resulting from a short circuit in a radio transformer. The national board of underwriters is sending out warnings of the necessity for protecting radio wires from lightning and light and power currents.

Radio is co-operating with the farmers' granges in the East, giving the latest prices for fruits and vegetables, which are posted for ready reference. The farmers claim false quotations have been given them heretofore by unscrupulous dealers in the big cities, and they have in this way been defrauded of large sums.

JUICE FROM OLD DRY CELLS

How Discarded Batteries May Be Made to Yield a Few More Volts.

Those old dry cells under the cellar stairs can be made to contribute a few volts for your experimental work.

Remove the cardboard wrappers and punch the zinc full of holes. Then get as many large-mounted Mason jars as you have batteries. Do not do this unless you are on good terms with the cook, as the cells will expand and cannot be removed from the jars. Place the batteries in the jars and fill with a solution three parts water and one part vinegar, adding a teaspoonful of salt to each jar. Connect the cells in series and let them set for a day. When the cells are saturated, you will have a battery which will serve quite well in an emergency.

Vacation Care for Aerial.

Radio fans who contemplate going away for the summer months should bear in mind the various things that they should do before locking up the house. If an outdoor aerial is erected, make sure of proper grounding, see that the grounding switch has not corroded at the terminals, possibly preventing proper electrical connections. This is one of importance to all who are closing their homes for the summer. If it is not too much of a job the proper thing to do would be to take down the aerial, roll up nicely, avoiding kinks and breaks, and stow away.

Don't Overload Tube.

It is unwise to overload a tube continuously, as its life will be seriously curtailed. It is a much better plan and more economical to operate two tubes in parallel than it is to force one tube to deliver a greater output than is rated for; in fact, greater economy will result from burning tubes slightly below normal brightness.

Oh, Girls!

"Listening in" with the radio is bound to bring ears back into style.—Youngstown (O.) Telegram.

Ed Rents a Baby for 50 Cents

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

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Just inside the door to the day nursery Ed Carmichael gingerly placed the squalling baby he was carrying on a nearby chair. Then he looked around guiltily and mopped his perspiring face.

What a crazy undertaking it was he had embarked on! And all for the sake of becoming acquainted with the piquantly pretty young lady standing at the receiving counter just behind the little placard announcing her name to be "Alice Trennam."

What would this young lady say if she knew Ed had rented the infant for the day for fifty cents? What would she think of a young man who was so backward with women as to be forced to the adoption of such a unique plan as this for meeting a young lady?

Ed, having mopped his brow, went forward to the desk. The girl, who on nearer view seemed prettier than ever, greeted him with a friendly smile.

"What is the baby's name and age?" she queried.

Ed gulped. For a moment he felt panic-stricken. Then he remembered hearing the baby's big brother, from whom he had rented the child, call it "Benny."

"Benjamin," gasped Ed. "Age—about ten months," he hazarded.

"We require all parents to sign the cards," said Miss Trennam, smiling up at him in an impersonal sort of way. "Please sign here."

She indicated a dotted line on the card.

Ed felt his knees giving way. Here was a complication he hadn't looked for. She thought him to be the baby's father!

It was too late to retreat now. Weakly he signed his name.

"And the baby's mother is—" queried Miss Trennam.

"Dead!" ejaculated Ed, turning and hastily stalking from the place.

Outside the nursery Ed stood for a moment. Whew! It had been an ordeal. But he'd met her! And now he was more convinced than ever that she was the only girl in the world for him.

If only he could meet her and talk with her every day.

Why—here a thought came to him—he might rent the infant every day from the youth who had it in charge, and in this way see and talk to the beautiful Miss Trennam.

But it took some dickering with the infant's diminutive guardian to put the deal over.

"What you want with Benny?" asked the guardian suspiciously.

"I like children. I haven't any of my own. That's why I want to rent Benny," Ed explained, hoping that any white lies involved in this explanation would not be held against him.

"I don't know," said the guardian dubiously. "Maw wa' gone the other day—all day. I don't know what she'd say. Mebbe—"

"Then you'll be here in the morning?" demanded Ed eagerly.

"Y—y-es," hesitated the guardian.

The next day when Ed presented Benny at the receiving counter of the nursery Miss Trennam was quite friendly indeed.

"Does he sleep well at night?" she asked.

"Yes, perfectly," said Ed.

"What a good child!" the girl cried. It seemed to Ed hat she gazed at him rather curiously despite his prompt answers.

The next morning found Ed at the usual place at the usual hour.

But where was the guardian? Where was Benny?

Ed stewed and fumed. What was the cause of the delay? Wouldn't the child ever bring the baby? The baby was absolutely necessary now to further his courtship of the fair Miss Trennam. He simply must have Benny—simply must.

When Ed, tremendously upset, was contemplating the wreck of his dreams, the guardian breathlessly turned the corner.

"Here," cried the youth, pushing the infant into Ed's waiting arms. "I had to do some errands. Gimme the 50 cents. I gotta hurry."

Ed did as directed. He was in a hurry himself.

Was it because Ed was upset that his morning's talk with Miss Trennam was so unsatisfactory?

And was the premonition of evil which hovered over him during the day due to the same reason?

That night when Ed went to the nursery to recover Benny and restore him to his brother, a new young lady was in charge of the counter.

"Where is Miss Trennam?" queried Ed.

"Miss Trennam is not on duty this afternoon," was the reply. And it seemed to Ed that there was an altogether uncalled-for coldness and aloofness in her voice and manner.

He wondered desperately what was the matter with Miss Trennam and with the nursery as he gave the tightly bundled infant to the guardian.

On the next morning the youthful guardian of Benny was late, even later than before. But at last the boy arrived.

"Here," the youth cried, placing the baby in Ed's arms. "Oh, gee!"

Ed's thoughts were abstracted and unhappy as he entered the nursery. And his mood was not helped when he discovered Miss Trennam again missing and a colder, more aloof atmosphere than ever noticeable in the nursery.

Abstractedly he waited for her to go through the usual formalities. He saw the usual card filled out and then saw the girl start to unwrap the tightly wrapped child. Ed lingered, minded to ask about Miss Trennam.

Then he was startled to hear the girl at the counter utter a little shriek.

"Alice, come here quick!" cried the girl.

From an adjoining room Miss Trennam hurried forth. Ed quailed as he saw her shoot a single hostile glance at him.

"Look at this baby!" cried the girl at the counter. "See what this—this person just brought in!"

In fascination Ed saw Miss Trennam go to the counter and pick up the infant.

As Miss Trennam raised the infant in her arms Ed collapsed weakly into a nearby chair.

"Impossible!" cried Miss Trennam, gazing at him with blazing eyes.

Really, under the circumstances, Ed couldn't blame her for her outburst. The infant Miss Trennam was holding in her arms was a dusky brown.

"Why—why—" gasped Ed weakly.

Miss Trennam glared at him.

"It was bad enough when you brought in an Italian baby yesterday!" Miss Trennam exclaimed. "But now—a black one!"

"Let me explain," Ed began weakly.

"Explain—nothing!" cried Miss Trennam. She turned and began loftily walking from the room.

At this moment there was a commotion at the door of the nursery. The youth from whom Benny had rented the babies came rushing in and hurled himself at Ed.

"Oh, mister," he panted. "I got to take little George Washington Jones back! I borrowed him for the day without his mother knowing and she—she—well, I gotta get him back quick, that's all!"

Ed saw Miss Trennam stop and turn interestedly at this commotion. At this moment Ed saw his big chance and seized it. He caught the youth in his arms.

"Did you borrow that Italian child yesterday?" Ed asked.

"No, I rented him for 25 cents," the boy explained. "But his mother wouldn't let me have him today. And my aunt took Benny away and—"

"And so you borrowed this colored child for me?" suggested Ed.

"Yes," said the boy. "Gimme him quick."

• • • • • • • •

"And you did all that just to meet me?" said Miss Trennam some weeks later.

"Yes, are you sorry?" demanded Ed, boldly.

"No," said Miss Trennam, frankly. And Ed kissed her.

Regular Red Leg.

A red-legged partridge—"A common bird in France and Italy," according to the account, but a rare arrival in England—has been sent to the London zoological gardens. The visitor was seen and caught by a workman in a London suburb. It seems a mercy that human tourists are not treated in the same way—how awkward if a tweed-legged arrival in Italy were immediately seized and detained for life! However, the incident does suggest a definite advance; at any rate, the red-legged partridge was not promptly shot and stuffed. In the zoo it will at least be safe from the man whose one idea is to welcome any strange bird visitor with a gun.—Christian Science Monitor.

Charge of the Scots Greys.

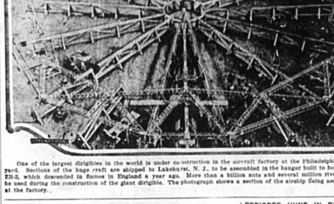
In the memorable charge at Waterloo of the Scots Greys, in which General Ponsonby was killed (and which so forcibly struck Napoleon that he said to Lacoste, the Belgian guide, who stood by his side, "Ces terribles chevaux gris! comme ils travaillent!") Sergt. Charles Ewart of the regiment captured, after a most desperate struggle, the eagle of the French Forty-fifth regiment, on which were inscribed the words, "Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Eylau, Friedland." In commemoration of this event the badge of the "eagle" was conferred on the Scots Greys, and Sergeant Ewart was promoted to an ensigncy in the Third veteran battalion.

Only Moderately.

"Do you believe in this theory of a dual personality?"

"Well, I wouldn't convict a man of bigamy because his wife had one."

Building One of World's Largest Dirigibles



One of the largest dirigibles in the world is under construction in the aircraft factory at the Philadelphia navy yard. Sections of the huge craft are shipped to Lakehurst, N. J., to be assembled in the hangar built to house the ZR-2, which descended in flames in England a year ago. More than a billion nuts and several million rivets will be used during the construction of the giant dirigible. The photograph shows a section of the airship being assembled at the factory.

Smock Marriage an Old Custom

Records Show That Such Ceremonies Were Common in Early Colonial Times.

FREED GROOM OF WIFE'S DEBT

Sometimes She Wore Only a Sheet, but Nobody Objected—Embarrassment Often Relieved by Happy Man Buying Trousseau.

Bangor, Me.—A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wiscasset, Lincoln county, spent a rainy afternoon rummaging through the colonial records of the place, and in the course of his reading came across the official registration of a "smock marriage." Not knowing what a "smock marriage" was, he looked further and got some light on a custom that prevailed in England and in some of the colonies as well in the Eighteenth century.

Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed only in a white chemise or sheet. The reason for it was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for what she owed if he received with her any of her property; and also that if a woman married a man who was in debt his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he had received nothing from her at marriage. In England, says an antiquarian, there was at least one case where a bride was in puris naturalibus while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but he could find nothing in the rubric to justify a refusal, so he married the pair.

Use Various Expedients.

To carry out the law fully as the people understood it the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the Birmingham case, but various expedients were contrived to get around it. Sometimes the bride stood in a closet, and put her hand through a hole in the door; sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side; again, she would wind about her a white sheet furnished by the bridegroom; sometimes she stood in her chemise, or "smock." Eventually, in Essex county, immodesty and embarrasement were avoided by the groom furnishing all the clothes worn by the bride, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might be able to prove the fact in the event that he was sued for any debts she might have contracted.

A marriage of this kind was performed in Bradford in 1773, the following being a true copy of the record:

A "Foxy" Bridegroom.

"Bradford, Dec. ye 24, 1773.

"This may certifie whomsoever it may concerne that James Bailey of Bradford who was married to the widow Mary Bacon November 22 last past by me ye subscriber then declared that he took the said person without anything of estate and that Lydia the wife of Eliazer Burbank & Mary the wife of Thomas Stickney & Margaret the wife of Caleb Burbank all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing and bestowing upon her.

"WILLIAM BALCH, minister of ye Gospel."

It is noted by the same writer that in all cases of smock marriages that have come to his knowledge the brides have been widows. It is thought that during the reign of George III there were many smock marriages in Maine, then part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, chiefly in the Counties of Lincoln, and York, or in the territory that now is so known. One such marriage is reported in the archives of the Town of Friendship, Knox County, originally known as Meduncook (signifying Sandy Harbor). It is also one of the few instances in Maine history where advantage was taken of the provision of the law that in a community where there resided neither minister nor magistrate a man and woman who appeared before witnesses, read the marriage service to each other and signed a marriage agreement became lawfully wedded.

Married Themselves.

Such a marriage was performed in 1772, and the record on the town books reads:

"Certificate—This may certify all whom it concerns that W. Elwell of Meduncook hath been duly published to Hannah Thomas of Meduncook.

"(Si'd) SEDATE WADSWORTH, "clerk Meduncook April ye 18th 1772."

"Meduncook, May 12th, 1772.—Whereas the subscribers, Wm. Elwell and Hannah Thomas, being lawfully published & desirous of entering into the holy state of Marriage & being confined in a place where there is neither a minister or a magistrate, do by these presents & in the presence of Almighty God & before these witnesses that may sign this instrument, engage & do take each other as man and wife, according to the laws of God and man, according to the best of our capacities & as though we were married by a magistrate or minister. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands:

"WILLIAM ELWELL

"HANNAH THOMAS, her X mark."

"Signed in the presence of we, the subscribers, & that the man took her, as were naked and gave her clothes to put on—Wm. E. Frost, Samuel Condon, Cornelius Morton, Mary Condon her X mark, Otis Pinkham, Mercy W. Larry her X mark.

"N. B.—Wm. Elwell & Hannah Thomas took the common prayer book after they had signed the above instrument & read the church ceremony of marriage to each other in serious manner before the witnesses to the above instrument before me—Wm. Frost.

"The aforesaid William Elwell & Hannah Thomas were married in the above manner, May 12th, 1772—their first child, named Hannah, was born June ye 21st, 1773; their second, a son, named Elias, born April ye 5th, 1776."

There is nothing to show that the practice of smock marriage outlived the Revolution. In Maine, up to 1852, a husband was liable for debts of his wife contracted before marriage, and no such subterfuge as the smock marriage could relieve him, considering the glory of the bridal finery of today.

PEDIGREE HUNT IN BRITAIN

American Visitors Are Eager as Natives to Know About Their Ancestors.

London.—"Among the keenest inquiries into their pedigrees and genealogy never before was as popular as it is at this moment—are many of the Americans now visiting this country," says Secretary Fothergill of the Society of Genealogists.

"The day of 'faked' pedigrees is past. What the modern American is seeking is the truth about his forebears, traced backward generation by generation.

"They are particularly interested in the new field for genealogical research that has recently been opened up, the deposition books of the 'old courts. This has not yet been properly exploited, for in many instances the records of the ecclesiastical and common law courts and the court of chancery are not yet open to public inspection.

"The fascination of these books is that they are not mere lists of names and dates. The very words spoken by the parties and the witnesses to these old disputes are preserved, so that the authentic voice of one's ancestors may be heard down the centuries."

The main work of the society is the preparation of the huge consolidated index, which already constitutes a record of more than 2,000,000 baptisms, marriages and deaths, with other biographical details in many cases.

WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE

When Carlo Got Through Laughing the Deputy Game Warden Decided Not to Arrest Him.

San Quentin, Cal.—Carlo Ballesteri was fishing on the beach here. A man came up and watched him a while. Said the man:

"I'm a deputy fish warden. I think I'll put you in jail for 30 days for fishing with a net, which is against the law."

"Ha, ha!" said Carlo, or words to that effect.

"Thirty days in jail is nothing to laugh at," said the man.

"Ain't I the bird that know it?" inquired Carlo. "I'm doing a li'e stretch at San Quentin prison and am fishing by special permission."

"O!" said the fish warden, and contented himself with confiscating the net.

Aged Woman Works Garden.

Nutdrell, O.—Mrs. William Russell, who is eighty-seven years of age, and lives in the west end of the town, has a garden consisting of half an acre of land which is filled with vegetables, such as potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, beans and many kinds of flowers. This garden, which is kept in excellent shape, is worked solely by Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Russell rises at 4 o'clock every morning and works in her garden most of each day.

Pennsylvania Has Soft Coal Reserves to Last 290 Years

Harrisburg. — Pennsylvania's bituminous coal fields contain 43,830,800,000 short tons of recoverable coal, enough to meet the demands of the next 290 years at the present rate of consumption, the state department of internal affairs announced in making public the results of a recent survey of the bureau of topographic and geological survey.

The supply available is less than previous estimates, which had placed the amount recoverable at at least 75,000,000,000 short tons.

The survey fixes the orginal bituminous deposits at 73,250,055,000 tons, of which 5,519,775,000 have been mined. Waste and unrecoverable coal reduces the amount available to the total estimated.

SNAKE AS SUNSHADE HANDLE

Dog Is Rapidly Being Displaced in England as a Pet by Freak Rivals.

London, England.—The place long held by the dog as a family pet and street companion threatens to be usurped by the monkey and other exotic creatures. Women are seen carrying marmosets, mongooses, foxes, and parrots.

People also are getting accustomed to the woman with a young white fox on a string, another with three cats and the chimpanzee that rides in a motorcar.

But the most startling innovation in family pets was observed at a lawn party where a guest carried what appeared to be a sunshade with a highly decorative handle. Closer inspection revealed the "handle" to be a beautifully marked snake, perfectly motionless and carelessly twined over its fair owner's arm and around her sunshade.

MYTH OF THE "DRAGON'S TEETH

Army of Warriors That Literally Sprang to Arms and Aided in Founding City.

Some strange things are contained in the myths. One of them is the Greek story of the sowing of the dragon's teeth.

At the bidding of the oracle of Apollo, Cadmus set out with a party of retainers to found the city of Thebes. The sacred serpent of Mars captured the retainers, killed them and itself was killed by Cadmus.

A voice instructed Cadmus to remove the monster's teeth and sow them in a field. As he completed this task, points of spears broke through the clods, then helmets, then armor-clad bodies of men, until finally a host of warriors stood in the field.

"Meddle not with our civil war," said one of the warriors as Cadmus advanced to meet what he thought was a new army of enemies. Thereupon the warriors began to fight among themselves, until all except five were killed. These five joined Cadmus and helped him to build Thebes.

Cats Sense Earthquakes.

Cats and some other animals seem to be endowed with what some investigators regard as a sixth sense in their ability to sense the approach of an earthquake or similar disturbance. In, the earthquake countries it is frequently noted that the cats are very restless just before one of these demonstrations. At Valparaiso the family cat of a well-known scientist was noticed to be very restless, its uneasiness increasing up to the point when a "trembler" was experienced and during the disturbance the animal's hair was raised and ears flattened.

First Official Reformatory.

The first reformatory managed under legislative control was the one established in New York in 1824, known as the New York House of Refuge.

Prunes.

Sixty-four years ago Louis Pellier, French immigrant, took with him to California from his native country two prune cuttings. These he planted on his brother's ranch near San Jose, thus beginning the prune industry in California. Today California produces an annual prune crop of 225,000,000 pounds.

Schools of China.

China's 39,879 educational institutions have nearly a million students.

Low Visibility.

An American has invented a wireless receiving set which fits into a finger ring. We await with interest the announcement that another American has invented one which is only visible through a microscope.—The Passing Show (London).

Rosins Used in Varnish.

Among the rosins which are most commonly used in varnish making are various natural rosins of fossil or semi-fossil origin.

EMPLOY DOGS AS MINE GUARDS

Trained Airedales Give Better Service Than Men in Bandit-Infested Sections of Mexico.

Sinaloa, Mexico.—It has been found that the trained Airedale dogs are better watchmen for mines in the bandit-ridden parts of Mexico than armed guards. For this reason a number of mines have already replaced men with dogs. Recently eight registered Airedales were purchased in El Paso and have been shipped to Sinaloa to be used as guards for the mines of Dr. J. W. Yard and C. R. Rottke, situated near here.

The experiment of using this breed of dogs in mining camps to give warning of the approach of brigands was adopted several months ago at Topia, State of Durango, it is stated. Harrison Trolbert, an American mining man of that camp, imported four Airedales which he turned loose in the camp. It is asserted that in a few days' time the animals had been trained to rouse the community with their barking when a stranger approached the settlement.

Ah, That's Different.

A square peg in a round hole is undesirable, but few object to a square meal in a round stomach.—Boston Transcript.

Sign of Health.

One of the best signs of good health in children is a steady gain in weight and height, and this in turn is the sign of a suitable diet. Another indication of good child health is plenty of deep sound sleep. Both of these are necessary to healthy, normal growth.

More Moonshine.

What do the astronomers who say there is life on the moon think of the theory that the moon is made of green cheese?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

Rome has a population of about 500,000 persons.

Patagonia produced 1,500,000 barrels of oil last year.

Russia sends more pilgrims to Jerusalem than any other country.

The fresh-water spider lives underneath the water, but doesn't get wet.

If you would gain knowledge by traveling, study the country and the people as you go.

A man can bear a world's contempt when he has that within which says he's worthy.

A new guard for a swing saw drops in place to cover it and protect an operator after it has passed through material being cut.

Two hay rakes mounted on a frame so that they balance have been invented by a Kansan to be carried on an automobile and driven over fields

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

"There is no earthly ailment, but somewhere God hath an herb for its healing," says a quaint writer. The trouble is that we think the herb has a hard foreign name. We seek it in far lands, but at last find it in our own garden plot.

WHAT TO EAT

When the members of the family have no appetite for breakfast, try this: Steam bananas cut in halves until well heated through. Place on narrow strips of toast cut to fit banana, butter the toast well, place the bananas and pour over a teaspoonful of lemon juice or a little lemon sauce.

Layer Sandwiches.—Cut slices from graham or whole wheat bread, two days old. Trim off the crust and save for the many dishes which will use them acceptably. Spread the end of the loaf with softened butter, then cut in wafer-like slices. Have ready some chopped and seasoned ham with a few chopped nuts. On the slice of buttered brown bread put a layer of one filling and a layer on the white bread, alternating with the white and brown until half a dozen slices are placed together. Press to make firm and cut in slices like layer cake. Be sure that the two fillings used go well together.

Fish Dinner.—Take two pounds of haddock, cod or halibut, tie in a cheesecloth and boil until tender in water to which a tablespoonful of salt has been added. Cook a cupful of rice in boiling salted water until tender. Chop a quart of cooked spinach, season with butter and arrange with chopped beets in small mounds around the fish. The beets may be left whole, if preferred. Sprinkle a little parsley over the dish and serve.

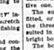
Beet Salad.—Cut in halves small, round, cooked beets, scoop out the centers and fill with chopped celery and nuts mixed with mayonnaise. Place on lettuce and top each with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

Walnut Maple Cream.—Heat one and three-fourths cupfuls of milk with one cupful of maple sirup in a double boiler. To one-fourth of a cupful of milk add two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt; when well blended, add to the hot milk. Cook for 25 minutes, then pour very slowly over the well-beaten eggs and continue cooking a few moments. Pour into a serving dish and sprinkle with chopped walnuts and serve with whipped cream.

It is better to try to do something and fail than to try to do nothing and succeed.

Anyone can be thankful for what he has. It requires a peculiar frame of mind to be thankful for what we haven't.

CHILDREN'S LUNCHES



With vacation days over the lunch problem again confronts the mother who has children who go some distance to school, with a greater intelligence put to work upon such matters, both teacher and parent have come to know that a dull pupil is often an undernourished or physically defective one.

The supplying of glasses properly fitted, or the removal of growths in the throat and nose have often resulted in the change from a dull to a bright boy.

The boy or girl, to do good work in school, should have good health and should be started out in the morning with a good, wholesome meal which will stay by them until noon.

Lack of appetite in the morning is often the result of sleeping in a close, poorly ventilated room, or keeping too late hours.

Food for growing children should be simple and easy of digestion. Tea and coffee should never be given except in the weakest solution; milk, cocoa and water will give them sufficient variety.

All highly seasoned foods, sauces and condiments which unduly excite the digestive juices should be taboo.

The child's luncheon should be put up in just as dainty and appetizing a manner as is possible. One who packs a lunch each day has some problem. Use plenty of cheap paper napkins, wrap all moist foods, such as sandwiches, in a separate paper—the waxed paper which can be bought in quantities is especially good. Lunch packing is becoming an art nowadays, with so many attractive boxes, ice-hot bottles, and all sorts of paper dishes.

A dinner taken from a carelessly packed tin pail, and in many cases frozen on the way, is not the kind of food to make bright, efficient American citizens.

Variety is an important thing to be studied, for children, like "grown-ups," tire of the same thing every day.

Jelly Dessert.—Take the whites of two eggs and a small glass of jelly, beat together until stiff enough to stand. Serve in sherbet glasses topped with whipped cream or a spoonful of marshmallow cream.

Nellie Maxwell

Fly's Remarkable Sight.

With the aid of the microscope the human eye can discern single objects whose diameter is only about one one-hundred-and-eight-thousandth of an inch. It has been said that the eye of a fly can distinguish an object one five-millionth of an inch in diameter.

Valuable Cross Breeding.

The crossing of the yak with common cattle as practiced in Mongolia, Siberia and Tibet produces an animal more serviceable than either of the parent stock.

Sport in the Jungle.

The Hippo—If I'd known there was going to be such a crowd I'd have bought ringside seats. We can't see a thing from here.

The Giraffe—I think these seats are fine. I can see everything.

Completing Her Collection.

Helen—People say it is awfully good of her to marry him. He has an artificial arm and an artificial leg.

Marie (sweetly)—Yes, about the only artificialities she hasn't got herself.

WRIGLEYS

The Perfect Gum

Made of purest materials—

In modern, sanitary, sun-lit factories—

No expense spared to make it wholesome and full of flavor—

Wax-wrapped and sealed to *keep* it good:

WRIGLEY'S is *bound* to be the *best* that can be made!

It's good—and good for you

aiding digestion

whitening teeth

clearing breath

Soothing to overwrought nerves and a general pick-me-up.

C109

Marriage in Haste.

"What do you think is the cause of so many unhappy marriages?"

"Too many people are married before they get sense enough to stay single."—Miami Herald.

Nu-Way STRECH SUSPENDERS

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 37—1922.

Didn't Want to Talk.

In the smoking room of an eastbound car the other evening there were two men—one of them grouchy, the other receptive. After smoking two indifferent cigars the latter said to the former:

"How far are you going?"

"Buffalo," acknowledged the other, taken off his guard.

"Is that so? Well, Buffalo is a great town. I have a cousin living there and I've been there myself several times. Er—what are you going to do in Buffalo?"

"Change cars."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Independent Icelander.

The native of Iceland is dependent upon his own resources for all the necessities of his family. He makes his own clothes, builds his own boats, and shoes his own horses.

Nice Enough to Eat.

"Seen the black hats trimmed with white curlycues?" "Yes, they look like chocolate cakes with icing."

If you don't do your best you will get the worst of it in the end.

Recipe for success: "Do as well as you know, and know all you can."

Monkeys.

Craveth Wells, explorer, while tramping in Malay jungles, found that the natives had trained brooks, small monkeys, to run up trees and pick coconuts for them.

That is interesting because it happens far away.

But, shucks! In our country the monkeys' descendants have been trained to do "a heap sight" more than the brooks.

You have noticed in a circus menagerie that the monkeys are just as interested in us as we are in them. This is one of the reasons.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio.

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

Who First Licked Stamps?

Dispute is being waged as to the earliest postage stamp licker. Claim is put forward for James Chalmers of Arbroath, Scotland, who submitted specimens of adhesive postage stamps to a select committee of the house of commons in 1834. Rowland Hill is also credited with the invention, having experimented with glutinous washes in 1837. As Rowland Hill directed the British postal arrangements, he was probably the first man to lick a genuine post office stamp.

"Dead Shot," Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, is not a "lozenge" or a "syrup" but a real, old-fashioned dose of medicine, which cleans out Worms or Tapeworm with a single dose. Money back if not satisfied.—Advertisement.

There's a Difference.

She—I suppose you'd like to be free to marry again!

He—No. Just free.

Absolutely.

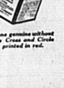
Flubb—What do you consider the largest expense in running your house?

Dubb—My wife!

Early to bed and early to rise, gives you a grip that you can't analyze.

The prick of certain fresh water catfish stings like that of a wasp.

A BRUSH A PAIL and



Just mix Alabastine with water cold or hot and apply to any interior surface. The sure result is beautifully tinted walls in exactly the color you wish.

Alabastine comes in all standard colors and these intermix to form countless others so that your decorating taste may be accurately followed.

None genuine without the Cross and Circle printed in red.

Alabastine

Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper