

## ROCKEFELLER MEETS OIL DRIVERS ON ROAD

### Magnate Gives Employee and Rival New Dimes.

New York.—Harold Riley, who was driving a big Standard Oil tank truck, stopped as he rounded a turn on the hilly road between Riverdale and Bloomingdale, N. J., and came to a stop as he saw a gasoline truck of the Tidal Oil company approaching. Charley Stout of Dundee Lakes was driving it.

"Leave any business for me?" said Charley, coming to a stop. "I pretty well oiled up the whole country," said the Standard Oil man. A costly closed car coming from Riverdale stopped between them. A door opened and an old man in a gray cap and gray duster stepped briskly out on the road.

"Pleased by Recognition. "We're lost boys," he said to the two drivers. Then, addressing himself to the driver of the red Standard



John D. Rockefeller.

Oil truck, he asked: "Can you tell me the way back to the Oakland-Suffern road?"

"Go back to Riverdale and take the right turn, Mr. Rockefeller," said Riley.

"You recognize me, eh?" said the old man delightedly, extending his hand.

"I certainly do," said Riley. "Glad to meet any old man," said Mr. Rockefeller, shaking hands also with Stout, who had jumped down from his seat on the rival truck.

"Always glad to meet a man in the oil business, but, of course (shaking the Standard Oil driver's hand again), the Standard Oil is my first love."

"Dimes Begin to Appear. "Just a minute, boys," he said to the drivers. "Now, Riley, that's for you."

He gave the Standard Oil driver one of his famous fresh minted dimes. Then he inquired about their families—found Stout had one child and Riley none, so he gave each of them a dime "for the wife" with his "compliments" and an extra dime for the baby.

**Texas Cowboy, 95, Still Active, Rides the Range**

Childress, Texas.—Supple as a youth in muscle, vigorous and hearty, H. B. Mangum, ninety-five years old, is still riding the range on the big ranch of the Smith brothers, near here.

He is said to be the oldest cowboy still in active service in the country. Mangum has been a cowhand ever since he came to Texas from South Carolina, three-quarters of a century ago. He was well along toward middle life when the famous Chisholm trail was established. He went up the trail with herds of cattle many times.

In his early life he worked on ranches in the southern part of Texas. As the wild lands of the more western parts of the state were opened up he went with the venturesome cattlemen into their new grazing territory. He was upon the frontier when Indian raids were common and when buffaloes populated the unbroken region by countless thousands.

Mangum says that he has observed no set of rules of living. He "went the usual paces" of a cowboy in the stirring days and has devoted himself to hard work and life in the open air.

**All Ages Poetic**

For my part, I can call no age abominably unpoetic; how should it be so since there are always children to whom the acorns and the swallows' eggs are a wonder, always those human passions and fatalities through which Garrick as Hamlet in bob wig and knee breeches moved his audience more than some have since done in velvet tunic and plume? . . . To be quite fair toward the ages, a little ugliness as well as beauty must be allowed to each of them, a little implicit poetry even to those which echoed loudest with servile, pompous, and trivial prose.—George Eliot.

## Foolishness of Fear

### Set Forth by Writer

"I'm afraid—I'm afraid—I'm afraid!" A million times a day we say it—"I'm afraid!" And then we wonder why we have so little success and so little happiness!

If you spend your whole life looking for safety, then you'll get safety, perhaps, and you'll find out how little it amounts to.

Safety isn't success and it isn't happiness. Safety is a negative thing. It isn't worth a bean by itself. It's not getting hurt—that's all. Yet millions of people waste their whole lives trying to be safe.

The world of business is filled with fears. It is filled with people who are hiding—dodging—running for dear life.

In business life, as well as on the battlefield, men have shellshock and spasms of fear—blind, mad, unreasoning fear.

Most business men have these spasms of fear in times of depression. Then they cancel orders and sack employees, and stop advertising and digging themselves in.

Generally it is not what does happen that frightens men, but what might happen. Most men squeal before they are hurt.

The truth is that no man can escape either criticism or risk. You can never be blameless and you can never be safe, so why worry about it.

Face your fears. Walk toward them. And you'll be surprised to see how small and weak they are. Do what you're afraid to do.

Be brave enough to buy in a slump. Be brave enough to sell in a boom. And you'll have to hire a taxi to take your profits home.

If you are in trouble, always ask: "What is the worst that can happen?" You'll usually find that the worst is not so terrible.

Courage! It is the rarest and most precious of all our real possessions. It is not taught in schools nor in churches. Every man must learn it for himself.

Danger is a tonic. It is a necessity of the inner life. You can never learn to be a good loser until you lose.

So here are unanswerable reasons why you should adopt this tip as one of the rules of your life—get rid of fear. No one can hurt you if you are true to yourself.—Herbert N. Casson, in Forbes Magazine.

## The Adult

We adults forget. Food and drink and sleep are the realities to us. To us there is a yesterday; there will be a tomorrow. I try to go back into the dim and vasty past, but I do not find myself there. I am an adult. I have discovered philosophies that never burdened the sweet conscious honesty of childhood. I have discovered obstacles intervening between me and my God. The road to Paradise is no longer short and straight and shining; it winds among the shadows and may not lead to Paradise, after all.

Complexities have entered into that gentle relationship between life and myself that had no existence in the days of babyhood. A hundred hands, atavistic and primitive, pull me in a hundred different directions; mocking voices, stilled in childhood, hurl repeated questions in my puzzled ears. Along that road to babyhood I do not find the child I was; I find only my present self. Knowledge of things I may have gained, but only a great bewilderment as to life itself.—Arthur Somers Roche, in Heart's International-Cosmopolitan.

## Air Mails and Ireland

Every proposal for the inauguration of an air mail service is welcome, if for no other reason than because it turns thought away from the use of airplanes for war purposes. Hence the announcement that it is hoped to start such a service between Belfast, Ireland, and England in March next is especially gratifying because it may also tend to cement the two peoples more closely together. It is said that already two airplanes have been purchased and that a third has been ordered. With these it is intended to carry on an all-year-round service. This will enable letters posted in Belfast in the evening to be delivered in London by the first mail in the morning, and vice versa.—Montreal Herald.

## Corrects Receding Chins

Receding chins are now being fixed by New York surgeons. By means of a special plate, it is possible to throw the lower jaw forward, so that the molar teeth meet in their proper position. This plate has the effect of making the patient bite forward, with the result, in most cases, that the receding chin eventually becomes normal.

## Boom in Italy On

People in Italy are just meeting their accumulated needs which had remained unsatisfied during and since the war, and this is giving the country its present prosperity.

## LAKE IN TENNESSEE DISAPPEARS IN CAVE

### Swallowed Up With Roar When Roof of Cavern Falls.

Mayfield, Ky.—Particulars have reached here from the Idaho Springs vicinity, across the Kentucky line in Tennessee, of the swallowing up of a small lake on the farm of C. P. Warfield by the collapse of the roof of a cave.

The lake dropped into subterranean regions with a roar like that of a locomotive's passing, according to the story attributed to W. L. Warfield, who was in the neighborhood and saw the water dropping into the cavern.

In place of the lake there was an insignificant pool, scarcely worth notice. The hole when first seen by W. L. Warfield was about four feet in diameter, and the waters rushed down in a torrent, carrying fish, turtles and other inhabitants of the lake away with the great force of the suction.

The water plowed through its new channel underground for some distance and then found a new exit a few hundred yards from its former location.

## Old Law on "Indecent Music" Puzzles Capital

Washington.—The Washington police have found still another "don't" in the official records, and are preparing to enforce it if they can agree on what it prohibits.

From a musty file of police regulations someone unearthed one forbidding "indecent music." Evidently "indecent" music without words is meant, and some authorities say there's no such thing while those who take the contrary view are far apart in defining a standard of decency.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hart held words are wholly unessential to make music indecent.

"You know what I mean," he said, "that hootchy-kootchy sort of intonation."

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, head of the policewomen, had an entirely different definition.

"I refer," she said, "to that tom-tom sort of oriental music that makes men forget home and babies. The desert natives play that sort for dancing, but they have self-respect enough to dance by themselves. They would be shocked to see the way our boys and girls hug each other and vibrate to the tune of those compelling pieces."

Sergeant Phillips, the police psychopathic expert, inclines to the belief that while there is a lot of "crazy" music, it would be difficult to prove that any of it is "indecent."

**Tax to Support Science**

Commerce and industry will be required to contribute to the financial support of a scientific research in France, if a measure passed by the chamber of deputies is also approved by the senate. The bill provides for a tax of five centimes on each 100 francs paid in salaries by industrial and commercial concerns. The sum which the tax would raise for French scientific laboratories is estimated at 14,000,000 francs a year. This is about \$700,000, according to the present rate of exchange.

## Why Birds Are Not Stung

Birds that eat wasps, bees and other stinging insects do not depend on chance to protect them from being stung inside their throats by the victims, according to recent observations by German ornithologists. Snakes, flycatchers and tritons catch bees and wasps, but always crush them with their beaks before swallowing.

## Bishop Brings Body of Saint Christina

New York.—In a plain oak box the bones of St. Christina, virgin martyr of the Third century, rest on American soil preparatory to being taken to the Roman Catholic cathedral at Cleveland, Ohio.

The bones were the gift of Pope Pius XI to Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland in recognition of the \$200,000 which the Cleveland diocese contributed to the erection of a "house of catacombs" in Rome.

Bishop Schrembs, Bishop Michael Gallagher of Detroit and others returned from a four months' holy-year pilgrimage on the liner Homeric recently and were met by a delegation of middle western clergy and laymen.

They brought the following message from the pope: "America has been the hand of Providence for the impoverished and unfortunate nations of the world, and the world will never forget America."

## HOW ISLAND OF PHILIPPINES RECEIVED NAME LUZON.

The island of Luzon, on which Manila, capital of the Philippines, stands, got its name in a peculiar way. A Spanish military expedition landing 350 years ago on the shore of Manila bay accented the chief of a near-by village, who was watching his slaves pound rice (to remove the hulls) in a huge mortar hollowed out from a section of hardwood log, a common practice even today. With some ceremony the commander of the expedition inquired of the chief the name of the island he was about to take possession of for his catholic majesty. The innocent chief thought the commander inquired the name of the mortar, and replied laconically, "Luzon." The Spaniards understood this as "Luzon," and Luzon has been the name ever since. In the earliest maps, however, it appears in Latinized form, Luconia, which has recently been suggested by Americans in Manila as a good name for the territory.

## College and Cathedral

Christ church, the largest and most notable of Oxford (Eng.) colleges, is in the fifth century of its existence. For reasons of convenience the celebration already had been held, so the true birthday anniversary of this curious institution, which is both a college and a cathedral and yet is called a church, passed quietly during the long vacation.

Modern investigation has revealed a remarkable continuity in the history of English ecclesiastical foundations. The Saxons built their churches on the ruins of the great Roman temples, and the Normans in their turn rebuilt the Saxon churches.

This continuity is most remarkable in Oxford, where nearly every college has grown out of a medieval monastery.

Christ church stands on the site of a priory, a parish church and at least two older monastic colleges, its bells were removed from a neighboring abbey, and both the stones and the funds used in its construction were obtained from the dissolution of more than forty monastic foundations.

## Centenary of Match

The match recently had its one hundredth birthday, having been introduced in 1825 by John Walker, an Englishman, who conceived the idea of selling his matches in boxes at 1 shilling 4 pence a box.

The safety match, called "Swedish," did not appear until the year 1862. This was the first match which could be lit only when struck on the box.

The idea of the match, however, antedated Walker by nearly two centuries. As early as 1680 Godfrey Hawkwitz was using phosphorus to ignite little wooden sticks, dipped in sulphur. Various experiments were made by other scientists of the day, but it was not until 1825 that the match emerged from the laboratory and was placed on the market.

## Long-Buried Tree

Bolla Fallon, employed at the Glenn Ayr mine, near Terre Haute, Ind., was digging coal with a pick 200 feet below the surface and more than a quarter of a mile back in the mine, late in March, when he struck a substance that was firmly embedded in the coal.

He picked at it until a piece, more than one foot long fell out, disclosing a well-developed tree trunk with limb formations still intact. The whole tree appears to be in the coal. He took the wood to Terre Haute and will send it to the state museum at Indianapolis for further scientific research. The wood oozes water and is spongy instead of petrified, as would be supposed. The find is attracting considerable attention from miners.

## Handkerchief's History

In its earlier form the handkerchief was merely a cloth or towel with which to wipe the face or the hand. The modern name is derived from the "coverchief," or veil, formerly used by women for covering the head. In the sixteenth century this article formed a part of woman's headdress, and the word kerchief (corrupted from coverchief) lost its original meaning but retained its name as a cloth, and the term "handkerchief" was generally adopted. Its prefix, "mouchoir des poches," which, translated idiomatically, means pocket-handkerchief.

## Corn-Made Tires From Kansas Seen if Prices Soar

Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical society in session here, sees in the cornfields of Kansas a possible solution of the disturbing situation recently created by skyrocketing rubber prices.

If continued high prices force tire manufacturers to appeal to the chemist, Doctor Norris said, it is entirely possible that a method of manufacturing synthetic rubber from corn and wheat derivatives may be developed and the rubber plantation supplanted in some measure at least by the middle western American farm. "It is among the possibilities that our research men will develop a valuable commercial rubber from acetone, from which the Germans made rubber during the war," he said.

"Acetone is a by-product of butyl alcohol, and butyl alcohol is produced from grain. In other words our automobile tires may yet be made from Kansas corn."

Doctor Norris pointed out that crude petroleum may be used as the base of synthetic rubber, in which case the corn and wheat growers of the Middle West will have to compete with the oil companies.

## Of Its Own Volition

Two girls were quarreling and one centered her attack on the shape of the other's nose, which was distinctly of the pug variety. Her remarks proved so telling as to reduce the snub-nosed one to the verge of hysterics. "It's cruel of you to make fun of my nose," she wailed, "I didn't choose it." "Of course you didn't," was the unfeeling retort. "It turned up unasked."

## His Downfall Coming

Harold, aged six, appeared on day at the next-door neighbor's dressed in the fashionable long trousers for small boys. "My mother," he announced, "says I act just like a man." The older people nodded approvingly, but Betty, aged five, critically looked over the caller and then observed, "You may act like a man now, but just wait till you grow up and put on those short golf trousers!"

## Magnet Collects Tacks

A mining company in Idaho recently performed a unique experiment in riding a highway of tacks, nails and other metallic objects which cause tire punctures. An 1,800-pound magnet operated by 72 storage batteries was attached to a truck and dragged over the road. About 500 pounds of nails, tacks, bottle caps and other metal was collected on a mile and a half of road.

## Gun in Cop's Club

A revolver is encased in a policeman's club by a new invention. It enables him to shoot quicker if attacked.

## Withering Comment on Result of World War

The Recorder sat in a tower on the wall of the Eternal city and thumbed an ancient book. The book contained the record of man's achievements.

The entries were surprisingly few. On the first yellow page were two words: "Fire discovered." The second entry, obviously made many centuries later, was equally terse: "The wheel discovered." It was evident that the Recorder took no notice of trifles and made entries only on those rare occasions when men took a step forward.

There was a brief note concerning the beginning of organized government, when men sacrificed personal liberty to win safety, and another to mark the beginning of democracy.

The discovery of printing received three lines.

The Recorder thumbed the pages of his book and yawned. And even as he yawned there was a great stir on the earth below and a war was in progress.

Nations girded themselves for the conflict and young men marched in countless millions. Guns belled, gases crept along the ground, mighty ships were shattered. Orators denounced the evil that had been let loose in the world; idealists pictured a world free from human nature; valiant men died without whimpering because their cause seemed just. Cities were destroyed; children starved; fields lay idle.

And when the orgy of killing was over, men gathered up the shattered remains of the civilization they had been so long in building, taxed themselves to pay for their follies and wrote their memoirs.

The world was dotted with new graves; new prejudices formed. The maimed hobbled on every street. The Recorder, leaning on a window sill, had watched the commotion with some show of eagerness. Apparently he had hopes.

But when the world had returned to its accustomed way he yawned and closed his book.

A messenger appeared at the door with a question.

"Tell him," said the Recorder, "that nothing has happened."—Baltimore Sun.

## How Cotton Is Packed

Usually two packing processes are employed in packing cotton, but in a few cases only one is used. Ordinarily the cotton is first put through the cotton baling press at the gin; this packs the bale to a density of about 12 to 14 pounds per cubic foot. It is then sent to the railroad compress, where it is compressed to a density of about 28 to 33 pounds per cubic foot. It is then ready for railroad shipment or export. Sometimes a special compress is used in connection with the baling process, with which the cotton is packed at the gin to a density of about 30 to 32 pounds per cubic foot. No further compression is required even for export.

## How Coffee Stimulates

Coffee is more of a stimulant than alcohol. The latter makes a man stupid. It is depressing and paralyzes all proper fear and restraint. While those under its influence can do more work, they do not do it well. On the other hand, coffee is stimulating, enabling the user to work beyond normal strength, although he must pay the penalty later in loss of sleep. These statements were made recently by Dean Henry H. Rusby of the Columbia College of Pharmacy in New York city, says Popular Science Monthly.

## How Rocks Are Formed

Rocks are formed in several ways. Some of them, such as sandstone, are formed by sediment in water. Others, the igneous crystalline rocks, for instance, were formed geologic ages ago when the earth was a molten mass. Then there are the metamorphic rocks which have been formed under pressure, heat or chemical action. Rocks do not have life and consequently do not grow in the proper sense of the term; they increase in size only by accretion or addition of material from without.—Exchange.

## How to Curb the Dishonest

Why are there so many impudent, idle, dishonest, worthless people? Because they get away with it so easily. You make a mistake if you do not promptly "call down" the deadbeat, the loafer, the liar; the impolite, the dishonest. To firmly rebuke all such is the most effective way an honest, private citizen has of preaching.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

## How Publicity Persuades

Yes, publicity has been developed into a fine art, having reached the point, for instance, where it can convince a man who has one two-pants suit to his name, and who never goes anywhere anyway, that he needs a wardrobe trunk of the latest model.—Ohio State Journal.

## PLAN SANITARIUM ON MOUNT POPOCATEPETL

### Will Be Erected at Altitude of 17,843 Feet

Mexico City.—At an altitude of 17,843 feet, near the snow-covered peak of the volcano Mount Popocatepetl, practical use is to be made of the romantic lure of the "mountain that smokes," as Popocatepetl is referred to frequently.

The ministry of public works makes the announcement that an offer has been received from British capitalists for the construction of a sanatorium above the snow line of the mountain to be used by tubercular patients.

The plan includes the building of an extraordinarily complicated aerial railway for the ascent of the mountain. Part of this line is to be an ordinary funicular or cog incline railway. This is to reach as high as the grades up the mountain's side will permit. From there on an aerial line, cars to be run on a cable, much like elevators dropped into mine shafts, will make the further ascent possible.

The investment is to reach \$500,000. The Popocatepetl crater will not interfere with the plans, it is said, as it is proposed to build the road and terminal on the side of the volcano facing Mexico City, while the sulphuric eruptions and smoke clouds that the mountain emits continually make their exit from its internal caldron from an opening on the east side of the mountain facing the city of Puebla, although the smoke spread above the peak is visible from Mexico City.

## American Wives Wanted by Italian Officials

Rome.—Recently a bill was introduced in the Italian senate to raise the pay of cabinet ministers to \$250 a month. At present the salary is about \$120, while under secretaries receive less than \$20 a week.

Thirty dollars a week is the amount Italy pays Signor de Stefani for administering the national budget of nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year and doing it with scrupulous honesty.

The small salaries of cabinet ministers have been serious obstacles to the careers of some of them. Frequently ministers are unable to accept social invitations because they cannot return the hospitality in a worthy manner. Hence it is of great practical value to a minister to have a wife with an independent income. The ideal is to have an "American wife," in Italian thought the equivalent of a "millionaire."

A minister with an "American wife" need not worry about the social part of his career. It is said in bitter jest that the first duty of the ambitious Italian diplomat is to go to the tea dances and flirt with the American girls.

## Strangles During Operation

New York.—His trachea so affected that he could not breathe and with death imminent Samuel Grizen, thirty-six years old, a janitor, submitted to an emergency operation in an ambulance of Reception hospital while his family and scores of curious passers-by looked on. The operation was not successful and Grizen suffocated before it was over.

## London's Chief Charm

London owes much of its charm and fascination to its plan, or rather its lack of a plan. Much of it was built before the days of town planning and before the invention of the deadly "gridiron" which makes hideous so many American cities, and as London's streets, squares, places and lanes developed apparently by no fixed plan, the buildings which face them were built with apparent defiance of all rules of architecture, and yet they possess charm and distinction which it would be difficult to secure today, when the world's building customs are changed, and design itself is in a state of flux.

## Forest Fires Cost \$38,000,000 in 1924

Washington.—There were nearly 92,000 forest fires in 1924, which swept 29,000,000 acres of public and private lands and did \$38,000,000 damage exclusive of injury to young growth, watershed protection, wild life and recreation facilities.

The figures, gathered by forestry officials, are said to be accurate and to indicate how criminal is the carelessness of those responsible for much of the loss.

Many of the worst fires, it was reported, occurred in several of the southern states and in California.