

## NATIONAL BODY TO WAR ON CRIMINALS

### Score of Influential Men to Push Fight.

New York.—War has been declared against the growing cohorts of crime. A score of influential men pledged themselves at a meeting in the office of Elbert H. Gary to do their utmost to stem the tide of lawlessness now sweeping the country. Their efforts will be exerted through the national crime commission, which, instead of a temporary body as at first planned, is to be organized permanently with nationwide affiliations.

Headquarters will be opened in New York and crimes of violence will be the first to come under attack. Mr. Gary promised assistance, financial and otherwise. He has been asked to head the commission, but his decision is not yet known.

An executive committee of five or six members, representative of the entire country, is planned. The work of drawing up the nominating slate is in the hands of a committee headed by George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States.

Others taking part in the preliminary work include Richard Washburn Child, former ambassador to Italy; former Gov. Charles S. Whitman, Gov. George S. Silzer of New Jersey, George Gordon Battle and John W. Davis.

### HAD 286 OPERATIONS



George Gillespie, thirty-seven, Pittsburgh (Pa.) police sergeant, is now recovering from his two-hundred sixty-eighth operation. The operations followed injuries suffered in an automobile accident two years ago. Nineteen of them were major ones. Gillespie by his latest operation lost a leg.

### New Railroad Connects South American Countries

Washington.—Recent completion of a 124-mile railroad line connecting Bolivia and Argentina was hailed in a statement by the National Geographic society as bringing "the long-cherished dream of uniting the republics of North and South America with bonds of steel another step nearer realization."

In addition to providing a new outlet for Bolivia, which has no seacoast, the new line connects with the railway systems of Argentina at its southern terminus and through them, with the lines of Uruguay and Brazil, while at Atocha it is possible to make connections with Pacific coast ports and to continue as far north as Cuzco, Peru.

"More than half of the 10,211 miles separating Washington and Buenos Aires have already been paved with steel," the statement said.

### Tree Preservatives Kill Bees

Werder, Germany.—Millions of bees in the Werder district have been killed supposedly from chemicals sprinkled upon fruit trees. Only the insects that were near the orchards died.

### Cites Big Drop in Crime in Britain in 50 Years

London.—Better education, an increase in sobriety and an advanced standard of living have resulted in a tremendous decrease of crime in England in the last 50 years. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, home secretary, told the International Prison Congress.

He said that in 1875 there were 10,000 persons undergoing penal servitude. Now, he said, there are only 1,600 in spite of the increase of population. Besides the number there are 1,100 young people undergoing correctional treatment.

### Clock Saves Life

Burlington, Wis.—A recording clock which he carried on his belt saved the life of Corlie Bettig, night patrolman, recently, when a fleeing burglar fired two shots at him.

## Piano Long in Favor With Lovers of Music

The first upright piano made in the United States was manufactured in the year 1800 by John Isaac Hawkins of Philadelphia, an Englishman by birth. The earliest piano made in the United States was that made by Joseph Hisky of Baltimore. His instruments quickly found favor and his establishment in Baltimore was the mecca of all lovers of good musical instruments. Johannes Francis Kahl, who was born in Germany, is credited with making the first piano made in Washington.

John Chickering designed the first distinctly American pianoforte. His father was a blacksmith. The English owned their first piano to a Scotsman, John Broadwood. The English harpsichord, known to the Germans as the flugel because its shape somewhat resembled the wing of a bird, to the French as the clavessin and to the Italians as the clavicembalo, was the immediate predecessor of the pianoforte.

## Preserve Relics of Emperor Charlemagne

A vault in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, covered with a marble slab, is inscribed with the words "Carlo Magno." At his death in 814, the Emperor Charlemagne was placed there in a sitting posture upon a marble throne, dressed in his imperial robes, his crown on his head, scepter in his hand, and the gospels lying open in his lap.

In 1215 Frederick II ordered the body removed from the vault and placed in a casket of gold and silver, in which it is preserved in the treasury of the cathedral at the present day. The marble throne on which the dead Charlemagne sat for nearly four hundred years is in the cathedral. Until 1558, it was used at the coronation of the German emperors. The other relics found in the vault are preserved in Vienna.—Kansas City Star.

## Brick Buildings Endure

Since the earliest dawn of civilization brick has served the world well. Time has proved it to be the one imperishable building material, supreme through all the ages. Europe has been a land of brick houses for hundreds of years, and America is now emerging from the "wood age" and leadership in tremendous fire losses. Throughout Europe are magnificent brick buildings hundreds of years old, but still as substantial and even more beautiful than when they were built. Brick is preserving the landmarks of our own history. The Old South church in Boston, Faneuil hall in the same city, Independence hall in Philadelphia, the Betsy Ross house, and a host of other historic buildings, all built of brick, were standing as firmly as on the day they were finished.

## Oldtime Pocketbooks

Under Charles II of England purses were supplanted by flap-pockets, which were worn over the hips, and ladies favored quilted pockets which were perfumed. Years later, purses of netting again came into vogue, and were carried by men and women alike, even to the days of our grandparents. These were displaced once more by small, book-like cases made with several divisions, to each of which the contents of the day was regulated—gold in one, silver in another, and bronze or copper in a third. When banknotes and bills became common the shape of the purse was modified. It was made larger, had more compartments, and became card case and purse combined, or what we know as the modern pocketbook.

## Why They Hesitated

An inspector of schools at Natal, South Africa, after inspecting a small farm school, situated at the mouth of one of the rivers on the coast, invited the boys to join him in a swim in the lagoon.

The boys accompanied him to the lagoon, watched him undress and go in, but themselves remained on the bank. After a long and enjoyable swim, the inspector came out and proceeded to dress. He chafed the boys for not coming in, and said: "I suppose you are afraid to bathe with an inspector?" "No, sir," said one of the boys, "but we saw a crocodile in this lagoon yesterday."

## Promising Boy Musician

James Whitehead, a youth of twelve in Morecambe, England, recently defeated 30 adults in a violin competition. He was pronounced a musical marvel by the judges who sat entranced by his music and the facility with which he played. He plans to follow a musical career.

## Double Rail Speed

By use of benzol rail motor cars of Australia have doubled their speed.

## Heraldry at Bottom of Ophelia's Remark

Many who have seen the tragedy, "Hamlet," and heard Ophelia say to the queen, Hamlet's mother, "You may wear rue with a difference," must have been mystified as to her meaning, although the poignancy of the mad act causes the mind to pass it by as one of Shakespeare's inexplicable problems.

Yet it is not inexplicable. In heraldry "differences," or "marks of cadency" indicate the various branches of a family. During the lifetime of his father, the eldest son bears a label, the second a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur de lis, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatre foil. Ophelia says both she and the queen are to wear rue, herself as the affianced bride of the eldest son of the king, but the queen with a "difference," indicative of the fact that, although she was Hamlet's mother, her status was that of her present husband, Claudius, the cadet branch of the family.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Evil Spirit of Sea Feared by Sailors

Punta Flechas, a promontory on the northeast coast of Palawan, Philippines, has become a well-known landmark to Yankee skippers voyaging to minor ports of the Philippines to pick up cargoes of sugar, coconuts, dried lard, copra to be shipped to vegetable oil mills, and Manila hemp and other fibers for the cordage industry. An interesting superstition of Filipino sailors attaches to the name Punta Flechas, which means in English Arrow point. The granite cliff figures in Philippine mythology as the dread abode of an ogre of the sea who could conjure winds and typhoons to trouble the water of Dumanan channel and wreck the little navies of those who refused to pay him homage. He demanded prowess in his worshippers, and the way to appease his wrath was to sail close under the cliff and launch arrows into it. Shots falling short were an evil omen—if they are not yet.

## Fled From Native Land

The name "emigres" is given to those persons who left France at the time of the revolution. The royal princes fled in 1793, in consequence of the fall of the Bastille, and were followed, after the adoption of the constitution of 1791, by all those who felt aggrieved by the extinction of their privileges. The greater number of these refugees returned in 1802, after the peace of Amiens, owing to an amnesty granted by Napoleon Bonaparte, while first consul. Many, however, remained abroad until after the fall of Napoleon. According to the charter of 1814, the emigres were unable to recover their estates or their privileges. In 1825, however, a compensation of 30,000,000 francs yearly was granted those emigres who had lost their landed estates. This grant was annulled after the July revolution of 1830.—Kansas City Star.

## Jenny Lind, Genial Friend

Jenny Lind came again and yet again to the Taylors' congenial home-stead; her kindness, "sensitive, capricious and restless as it is, her humanities and impetuosities" won the affections of mother and boy alike, says the Christian Science Monitor. "Great impulses, a humble Christian heart watching and praying to bring her into subjection of God's will, she is a great addition to my life," wrote Alice Taylor. Nor was it to him (James Spedding) only that the great cantatrice of the world's worship brought her message of beauty and joy. In many a letter of that date we catch glimpses of her shining presence in that quiet home.

## Historic Scottish Castle

The ancient and picturesque castle of Dumbarton is situated on a rocky eminence above the river Clyde, near Glasgow, Scotland. Although of no military value now, it is one of the four Scottish fortresses that must be maintained by the terms of the treaty of Union. Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, was confined there in 1305, and in one of the apartments of the castle is shown the huge, two-handed sword wielded by the hero. Mary Queen of Scots lived there in her childhood, in 1548. Dumbarton rock has been famous since its capture by the Picts and Northumbrians in 756 A. D.—Exchange.

## Insinuation Here

"I'm sorry I kept you waiting so long, Harry, dear," murmured the wife as she appeared ready for the theater. "It took me so long to put on my coat." "Did you put on only one coat?" he asked, blandly. Turning quickly she found his gaze resting on her cheeks.

## WHY Babies Should Have All the Sunlight Possible

Old Sol is a good baby doctor. Let him have a chance at your child! So says Dr. Martha M. Elliot, director of child hygiene of the children's bureau, United States Department of Labor, urging "more" sunlight for babies.

Doctor Elliot is directing a demonstration of the control of rickets in New Haven, Conn., in which the children's bureau and the pediatric department of the Yale school of medicine are co-operating. This demonstration has proved again the power of the sun in preventing and curing rickets.

"In the campaign for better babies and healthier children," says Doctor Elliot "more stress must be laid upon sunlight. The baby or little child who has been kept out of doors and tanned by the sun is strikingly healthy and vigorous in contrast to the pale flabby baby or child who has been kept indoors.

"When the sun's rays are analyzed by the physicist, it is found that some of them produce visible light which can be divided by a prism into the well-known spectrum of colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. It is also found that beyond each end of this visible spectrum there are invisible rays; at the red end, the infra-red rays which produce heat, at the violet end, the ultra-violet rays and X-rays. It is these ultra-violet rays which have so powerful an effect on living matter, destroying bacteria, healing tuberculosis and rickets. When sunlight shines through window glass, the visible light and the heat rays pass through, but the ultra-violet rays do not penetrate beyond the glass."

## Why Waters of Ocean Vary in Their Color

Near the shore, the sea often changes its color to green. A stretch of white sand below shallow water will cause it to appear water-gray, or light green, while a deep yellow-colored sand, joined with the blue of the water, produces a darker green. In the Bay of Loango the water appears to be deep red, which is on account of the red bottom.

Another cause of water colors is the large numbers of minute organisms always present. In some of the salt lakes of Tibet, and in the south of France, a certain rod organism gives to the water a vivid crimson hue.

When a rope is thrown over the side of a boat, it is sometimes found that the water is phosphorescent. The drops of water hang to the rope like a blazing necklace of pearls!

At one "arm of the sea" in Great Britain, practically any color of the rainbow can be seen, from a glowing crimson to a glittering gold. This is due chiefly to sunlight effects. If anyone doubts this they should go to the Bristol channel, where Turner, the great painter, produced some of the most wonderful seascapes the world has seen.—Tit-Bits.

## Why Anger Perils Health

Both anger and grief have a mental basis, and indulgence in both produce marked ill-effects on the body, says a writer in the London Times. Sir James Paget and Doctor Murchison, for example, considered that protracted grief and anxiety were the cause of cancer in certain organs of the body. Further investigations into this subject tend to prove the truth of their assumptions.

Anger, which, like grief, is a mental quality, is known to provoke indigestion, headaches and neuralgia. Seeking relief in tears, therefore, when the feeling of anger is sought to be overcome, would be tantamount to jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Both anger and grief, therefore, ought to be shunned by all right-thinking people, and this modern applied psychology teaches one how to do it.

## Why the Fingers Wrinkle

Over our bodies is an outer covering which acts as a sort of skin-fitting protection to the true skin underneath. With immersion into hot water this outer layer responds quickly to the change of temperature and so expands some little time before the true skin below has realized the conditions and expanded, too. The outer covering, then, isn't at such times "skin-fitting," but rather tends to hang like a glove slightly overlaid for the hand. In other words, it wrinkles till such time as the true skin underneath has caught up with it and, as it were, filled the glove out.

## Why a Cloud Floats

In still air a cloud will sink to lower levels at the rate of 8 feet per minute. Average cloud droplets are but 1-8,000,000 of the size of an ordinary raindrop, so that it takes but a slight ascending current of air to keep such moisture floating.

## Boy Finds Pail of Gold While Diving in California

Marysville, Cal.—"Rainbow's End" has been found—the old legend is true. The pot of gold lay at the bottom of a 12-foot pool of water in Dry creek, near Robbins.

Twelve boys of Yuba county found it as their fishing bodies plunged deeply into the limpid water—and one of them bumped his head upon reality, in the shape of an old, rusty tin pail. Half filled with nuggets and dust of gold, the value of the find has not yet been estimated. It may be worth thousands. The boys are not particularly interested in how many.

The old pail bears on its side the legend of a man's name, now undecipherable, and the date "1863."

## Auctioneer's Find

Some time ago a man sent a parcel of books to a London saleroom. They proved mostly of little value, but among them the auctioneer discovered a rare leather-bound volume containing specimens of Caxton's press. The contents comprised a fragment of the "Royal Book," a perfect copy of which is worth over \$10,000, nearly all "The Book of Good Manners," and about half of "The Doctrinal of Sapience," a complete copy of which has realized \$3,000 at auction. The only perfect copy known to collectors outside the Bodleian library at Oxford, of the "Songs and Sonnets" by Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, published in 1587, was found in the old oak wainscot of a bakery at Chatham. How long it had lain there is a mystery.

## Term Used by Masons

The name "Cyclopean masonry" is given to walls constructed of large, irregular, but closely fitting stones, un-hewn and uncemented, specimens of which may still be seen at Mycenae and Tiryns and other parts of Greece, and also in Italy. These walls were probably built by the Pelagians, a race anterior to the Greeks and Romans, about 1000 B. C.; but later generations, struck by their vast proportions, ascribed their construction to the fabulous race of the Cyclopes, whence their name. Examples of Cyclopean masonry exist also in Sicily, Ireland, Peru and Africa.—Exchange.

## Chick Embryo in Glass

For the first time in history, the development of the embryo of a warm-blooded animal has been carried on under such conditions that it can be watched. This feat has been accomplished by two scientists at the University of Leyden, Dr. J. P. M. Vogelaar and J. B. van den Boogert, who have placed common hen's eggs, with the shells removed, in small glass dishes in an incubator, and have succeeded in keeping the embryo alive and growing for five days. Hitherto the only way in which embryos could be studied has been by placing large numbers of eggs in the incubator and removing and opening them one by one at intervals. By this older method it has been possible to study closely spaced stages of development, but not to observe the growth as a continuous process, now made possible by the new way.

## Recalled Matter on Car

Just as a young woman on a south-bound street car rang the bell preparatory to leaving the car, the other day, a woman seated beside her asked: "Pardon me, but will you be going near a telephone?"

The girl said she would; whereupon the other said: "Well, will you please call up Westport XYZ and tell whoever answers to please take the potatoes off the fire, water the plants and leave the laundry on the side porch? And thank you, so much."

And so far as the other passengers know the young woman did.—Kansas City Star.

## Policemen Use Tear Gas

Tear gas such as was used during the World war is becoming more and more a weapon employed by the police in big cities in arresting violent criminals who resist. One policeman equipped with tear gas can now arrest a man or group of men with greater ease than 20 officers could formerly. The gas is loaded into the night stick or billy club, and released by pressing a button. Police are being instructed by men who had experience with the gas during the war.

## Famous Irishman

Oliver St. John Gogarty, noted in his native Dublin as a wit and satirist, has been at various times a politician, a physician and a writer. As a senator of the Irish Free State, he was captured by insurgent forces and was forced to swim the icy Liffey to save his life. Escaping to London, he became a physician, and upon his return to Ireland produced a volume of verse that won the poetry prize at the Irish games. Critics of Gaelic verse place him with Yeats and Joyce.

## SPITLESS TOWN

"Not a very elegant title!" you say. No indeed, and not a very elegant habit, you will agree. Not a very elegant thing to do, this spitting. In fact a very disgusting species of license.

You do not indulge in it? So much the better then, but do you allow your friends, your brother, your father, your husband, or your son to do it? SO-O-O-O? You do not spread disease yourself; you are not guilty of an offence against decency and yet you permit your associates to do and be so without voicing a protest. Then YOU too might be considered responsible in a small measure for epidemics, for suffering and for death.

I knew a little boy once—a lad of about nine years. He was bedridden, had been so for over a year when I first saw him. Pitiful little chap—Alex! Had tuberculosis of the bones and the knee joint was larger than a football, by a good deal. The particles of bone were coming through the flesh which was also diseased. The odor was so offensive that no one but the doctor and the good nurses, the father, and the mother would visit his hospital room. One day, with his face quivering, he turned his appealing eyes to mine and said, "I wish the other children would come in to play with me. Not even the little Jesus would come to see me, I guess."

You think I should not tell you such a story? How else am I going to make you see how terrible a thing it may be to expectorate in public places, or for that matter in any place except into a handkerchief or its equivalent, which can be boiled or burned. How can you care unless you know of some of these awful consequences, to children especially, which follow carelessness.

I know the old excuse. You and they "have not the germs of tuberculosis in your nose and throat." How do you know? Pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and most of the other infections—how are they spread if not in this way and by coughing and sneezing improperly?

Little children are the ones who are most frequently endangered because of their great susceptibility. Doctors and nurses are all the time seeing just such suffering as Alex went through. It is not rare, it is not necessary.

Use your scouring powders and your soaps, by all means, but in the name of pity and decency, wipe out the prevalent habit of spitting. Make yours a "spittleless town" in the full sense of the term.

## Naval Commander Almost Blinded in Lone Cruise

Challap Bay, Wash.—Commander Eustace B. Maude, R. N., retired, who departed from Mayne Island, 30 miles north of Victoria, B. C., April 30 on a lone voyage to England in a 25-foot ketch, the Halfmoon, landed at La Push, an Indian village, 35 miles south of Cape Flattery, partly blind.

He was reported as far south as Santa Barbara, Cal., July 7 and was sighted from Destruction Island off the Washington coast, headed north, flying distress signals.

Commander Maude said that the constant glare of the sun's rays on the water blinded him so that he was unable to make observations or read his compass, which forced him to return home.

## London's Big Reservoir

As a means of increasing the fresh water supply for the city, London built the world's largest artificial reservoir. It is capable of holding about 7,000,000,000 gallons of water. It has a surface of more than 700 acres, larger than a section of land. It is about one and a quarter miles in diameter, and is a seven-sided polygon in shape. Its location is north of the Thames between Staines and Shepperton.

## But Robert Will Learn

Little Robert, age three, and his mother were visiting his aunt. His mother was the fortunate possessor of an abundance of hair, but the aunt was not so fortunate. One evening Robert was in his aunt's room when she took her hair down (or rather off) for the night, and greatly excited he ran and called: "Oh, mama, come quick. Auntie's hair has all broken off."

## No Wonder

The new baby had cried almost continuously for three weeks. Even Harold was disturbed. It seemed to the lad every where he went he heard the cries of his baby brother. He had heard a lot about storks carrying babies to happy homes and remarked, rather sarcastically one evening after listening to the baby's wails. "Well, it is no wonder that they chucked him out of heaven."

## BREADFRUIT HAS MYTHICAL ORIGIN

### Filipinos Believe It to Be Gift of a God.

The mythical account of the origin of breadfruit is typical of the Turanian culture which still grips the soul of the common man in the Philippines despite four centuries of Christian civilization.

According to the breadfruit myth, there was once a prolonged famine which was so severe that the people were reduced to the extremity of subsisting upon "araea," a sort of reddish earth declared to be edible.

A poor man and his wife had only one son, whom they tenderly loved. Not being able to bear the sight of the slow starvation of this son during the fearful famine, the father vowed that he himself would die and become food for the child. He asked the special boon of Bathala, god of gods in the Philippine pantheon, that when he should be dead Bathala would convert his remains into a food, and Bathala granted the prayer. Thereupon the father told the afflicted mother to grieve no more, but when he should be dead to bury his head in one place, his vitals in another and his body in another. When she should hear the sound of a leaf falling, then of an unripe fruit, and then of a ripe fruit, she would know that his prayer had been answered and hers and the child's life were to be spared.

Death came to the father. The widow buried the heart and stomach in the garden near the house, and Bathala lost no time in complying with his promise to a father ready to sacrifice life itself for a suffering child. Soon the widow heard a leaf fall, then a unripe fruit, then a ripe fruit. In a paroxysm of fear and hope she looked out into the garden—where behold! a breadfruit was growing! It was already full of ripened fruits curiously shaped like the human stomach! The famine was broken, the child's life saved, as the father had wished. Now, with many varieties of breadfruit growing without the least care throughout the Philippines, famine is not likely to recur in any degree of intensity; and if breadfruit does not suffice, then there are bananas and coconuts, each of which no doubt has quite as miraculous an origin as the breadfruit itself.

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## Why Eggs Are "Poached"

Our word "poach" is taken from a French word poche, which means pocket, and the association lies in the fact that the yolk of the poached egg lies in a sort of pocket of its own white. So, to pocket an egg became the stock term for this particular way of cooking it, and we turned it into poach in English.

The poacher, too, who takes another man's pheasants and the like, also takes his name from the same French word, in that he "pockets" the other man's property.

## Cost of Screening Barn

The cost of screening the barn more than paid for by the increased production. When the cows are in from files they can devote their energy to production. If screening cannot be done, spraying with some cheap but effective fly repellent should precede the milking process, whenever possible. Care should be taken, however, not to get any of the spray into the milk, because of the disagreeable odor and taste it will impart.

## Lack of Tourists Arouses the Irish

Dublin.—At the Rotary club in Dublin complaint was made that the tourist traffic, particularly from America, had not reached expectations this year.

One member who had returned from America said he was humiliated there by the questions asked regarding Ireland, by the doubts expressed as to whether the country was safe for travelers, and by the impression Ireland was in a backward of civilization, "with pigs in drawing room."

P. J. O'Brien, secretary of the Irish Tourist-Development association, answering these queries, said that, while it had not been anything in the nature of an American invasion, the arrivals at Cobh totaled more than 1,000 a week, and that traffic between Ireland and the rest of the world had increased.

The transportation committee concerned were satisfied that both results and prospects are in Ulster, the tourism as it is reported in excess of 10 million years and in several has reached the pre-war level.