JUNIOR AMERICAN RED CROSS ARMY 5,596,663

Children of 29,942 Schools Now Enrolled in Movement of Service to Humanity.

The American Junior Red, Cross, which was organized as a children's auxiliary during war-times especially to help the young refugees in Europe, and to exemplify in peace-time the Red Cross ideal of service, has now a membership of 5,596,663 in the schools of the United States and the insular

This Junior movement gives oppor tunity for the children to share in Red Cross effort parallel to that of the parent organization. Juniors are therefore identified in varying degree with the health services, disaster relief work, salvage and other suitable activities of value to the operations of the Red Cross.

It is a valiant host marching on under its "I Serve" banner in the cause of happier childhood every-where and particularly wherever the American flag flies. The enrollment embraces 29,942 schools and 147,486 school rooms, a gain over 1923 of 5,655 schools and 22,414 school rooms. The year's gain in membership was 769,402 children, or nearly 80,000 for each month of the school year.

The educational and social values of the Junior Red Cross movement is thus evidencing the firm and cordial endorsement of school authorities. The government has added the weight of recognition by extending the Junior Red Cross in the schools for American Indian children. The American Red Cross is also planning to develop the Junior program in 600 rural schools in isolated sections.

There is no abatement of the exchange of correspondence between schools in the United States and schools in the insular possessions and foreign lands. During the year the Junior Red Cross in part support ed operations in twelve European countries. It is a potent influence for the cultivation of international goodwill and its example has been the means of stimulating the formation of Junior Red Cross societies in more than thirty countries.

RED CROSS RAISES \$10,000,000 IN 21 DAYS FOR RELIEF

Terrible catastrophes, such as the Japanese earthquake, prove the wis-dom of the people in maintaining the American Red Cross as their national and international relief agency. The readiness of the Red Cross for duty in the greatest of emergencies was also

proved by test.

The record shows: Sept. 3, President Coolage assigns the duty of raising \$5,000,000 to the American Red Cross; Sept. 4, Red Cross Chapters in over 3,500 communities given fund allotments: Sept. 12 fund totals \$5.563. 000; Sept. 17, fund nearly \$8,000,000 and President announces formal closing of campaign; Sept. 27, fund passes \$10,000,000 mark.

In 21 business days the Red Cross doubly performed the duty entrusted all the while keeping a steady flow of relief supplies going out from many Pacific ports to the stricken areas in Japan. Thus was the confidence of the American people in their Red Cross justified and the wisdom of Red Cross preparedness to cope with an unprecedented relief emergency

Modern Noah's Ark

Barro Colorado island was formed when the valleys about it were flo by the impounding of the waters of the Chagres river to form Gatun lake, says the Detroit News. It resembles Noah's ark in that there gathered as the waters rose nearly every form of animal life in the vicinity, seeking es

Despite that it is only two mile Panama river, it has been found to harbor amphiblans of nev and manufactable species never described, as well as many strange and exotic plants, numbering 2,000 or more. It abounds with antaters, sloths, armadillos, peccaries, tapir, agoutis, coatis, the ocelot, the jaguar, many species of bat, monkeys of various kinds and the famous black

"Talkless Phone" for Deaf One of the most recent devices for use in communication between deaf nutes is a "talkless phone" that con-reys messages by means of an alpha-let printed on electric light bulbs. As operator presses the keys of a ial typewriter wired electrically, corresponding letters are lighted. ling out the message. The inven-is the work of William E. Shaw ambridge, Mass., who was stricken by sickness at an early Science Monthly.

Superstition Persists

in Spite of Culture

The ignorant and the neurotic are not alone in their observance of superstitious practices; as many instances may be found amongst the educated classes, Elton Mayo, in Harper's Magazine, declares. The problem has nothing to do with enlightened religion; we are facing a question as to why an essentially primitive attitude of mind should persist in the most advanced societies

Recently a leading business man of Philadelphia refused to leave a factory he was visiting by the most obvious exit. He had come in by another door and must therefore leave the building by the same door; otherwise he suffered premonitions of "bad luck."

This same belief is found widely spread through the country and mining districts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. If a visitor enters a house by one door and leaves by another, the death of some resident in the house may be expected. It is somewhat astonishing to discover in the United States and among native born Americans (the educated not exempt) a superstitious belief with respect to visit-ing strangers which is held by the savage islanders of Java, New Guinea, Borneo, and the South Pacific generally. The elaborate ceremonies of purifica-tion after a visit from a stranger have been abandoned, but the fear itself persists.

The apparent identity of superstitious beliefs is not confined to this single instance. Over a wide field there is a most striking resemblance that calls for further investigation. A bird flying into a house or against a window means a death; this again is an omen that would be similarly inter preted in the Pacific.

Civilization has apparently developed the outward and visible signs of intellectual freedom, but not the inward reality. Many new superstitions have been added to the original and primitive list-superstitions with respect to the significance of a faller picture, shoes left on a table, the new moon seen in a mirror, and so on in definitely.

Animals That Hunters

Are Slow to Provoke

J. C. Faunthrope, who with Arthur S. Vern made the valuable collection of Indian fauna presented to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, writing in Asia Magazine, says that in India, as in Africa, are animals that have obtained an undeserved reputation for ferocity.

Elephants survive in several parts of India in considerable numbers and only those that are proclaimed rogues are allowed to be shot, except under unusual circumstances. The writer says that those inclined to attack human beings unprovoked are invariably solitary males, which have morose dispositions and dislike being dis turbed.

Many persons are under the impres sion that the Indian tiger is a fero cious beast. They will be very surprised to hear that jungle men are very much more afraid of the sloth bear and the wild boar than of the tiger or the leopard. If a man meets a sloth bear or a wild boar, particu-larly the former, it is about an even chance whether the animal will straight for him or go away. Ele phants are very much afraid of the sloth bear.

The Indian wild boar is a formidable animal, although he is less liable than the sloth bear to attack unprovoked. A full-grown boar is a formidable opeven for a tiger and a tige will hesitate to attack a boar unless driven to do so by hunger

Cameo Cutting Hard Work

Much skill is exercised by the expert cames cutter. He can only work at his task for a few hours at a time because of nerve strain. A quavering hand may be responsible for the single stroke which will spoil a week's work He must have an eye like a micro scope, and a very delicate touch; he must be an artist in soul, and as skillful a craftsman as is a watchmaker st know how to model and draw and ne must have a knowledge or chemistry, so as to remove offending spots. The work is executed in relief on many kinds of hard or precious stones, but especially the chalcedonic variety of quartz and on shells.

Worse Than Devil's Island Easter island in the South Pacific is about the most undesirable place or earth for human habitation. No trees grow on the island because it lacks water and no birds will live there on account of their being no worms. The island is irregular in shape, being twelve miles by nine, by seven, and is very seldom visited by ships. Two hundred Polynesians inhabit it, and they suffer continually from hunger. It was first sighted in 1686. It explored in 1722 and the Island then had 2,000 inhabitants. - Scientific



Old Settlements in This "Young Country'

The United States is still characterized as a "young country." Yet its oldest city, St. Augustine, has cele-brated its 359th birthday, a writer in the Montreal Herald notes. important European centers of population had not been planned or eve conceived when this little Florida city was planted among the pines by Do Pedro Adelentado in 1565. The kind of civilization which was then brought to this continent has very considerably influenced the national American institutions, especially in several of

the Southern states.

The next oldest European settlement in North America still in existence is Annapolis Royal, formerly Port Royal. This was the early capital of Nova Scotla at a time when that colony included not only the present province by that name, but New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and part of the present province of Quebec and the Labrador coast as far north as Ungava bay. The first wheat was sown by the hand of a white man in North America at Port Royal in 1605, and the first wheat mill was constructed in the same place in 1606. It was probably a tidal mill.

Fate of Indiana River

The Mississinawa river runs through the counties of Grant and Delaware in Indiana. The river was reserved by the government as a fishing stream for the Indians on the reservation. As late as 1880 the stream was liberally stocked with fish by the governmen This was probably the best stocked stream in Indiana.

Then the great natural gas boo struck that region. Factories and towns grew like mushrooms. Owing to the pollution of the stream from factory waste and refuse from gas wells, not a fish remains, says the Detroit News. The once beautiful Mississinawa river of the red man is at

Fixing Her Class "Jim," said the kindly old boss to

one of the junior clerks, "I hear your the did."

"Too bad."

"But she came back," "Well, well. Why did she leave you

She thought she was too good for

"Then why did she come back?" "She found she wasn't good enoug for the movies."—Lourville Courie

Talkers' Word Records A rapid and experienced talker mal

ing a speech on a subject which he fully understands will speak at a rate of about 8,000 words an ho

Country Uses Much Chromite Use of chromite by American leath er and steel industries has made the United States the world's largest con-

Bathing by No Means a Universal Custom

In Japan we would learn what the Japanese idea of cleanliness is. In this quaint country of beautiful sun-sets and colorful costumes people bathe twice daily. And there is no question that many of them have no convenient bathroom as we do. In China the family has a large stove which is used for a bed at night so they can keep warm.

Between this picturesque empire and India, separated by miles and miles of lonely country and ocean, a great change of customs would be seen. In these out-of-the-way places we find people living in mere hovels. They enjoy no running water systems and other conveniences as the most segregated parts of our country enjoy.

In India, where plagues continually cause the death of thousands of fam-flies, you will find towns that have no water and sewerage systems. You can see the Indian women balancing on their heads huge jars which they have filled with water drawn from the town well or the sluggish and muddy river.

From Calcutta to Bagdad, thence t Constantinople, you will see that bath-ing is considered only for the white man, and the native aristocracy. On the deserts of Arabia, where water is necessarily used only for drinking, the desire to keep clean is accomplished in a rather "rough" manner Instead of using water for the bath the Arab vigorously rubs himself the sand of the desert.

His Little Jobe

Theodore Hook once went into a book shop and told the clerk he wanted some lamb, about two pounds.
"But this is a book shop," said the

"It must be fresh," continued the joker, pretending to be deaf.
"But, sir, this is a book shop, not meat shop,

Attracted by the bubbub, the proprie tor came up and brushed aside the "Now, sir." bawled the proprietor

"we sell books and nothing but books What is it you want?" "If you sell books you must have the Essays of Charles Lamb."-Louisville

New Palindrome Found

Courier-Journal.

New palindromes are rare, but a western newspaper writer has re-vealed several especially good ones. A palindrome is merely a phrase that spells backward and forward. A classic example of the palindrome is the speech put into the mouth of Napoleon: "Able was I ere I saw the fol-Among the new ones sent was the following purporting to be a sign which a store manager placed over a rat catching preparation composed Dutch cheese and tar: "Rat trainmade a la Edum, part tar." Years ago "Rat trap when "red root" was popular as a cure-all, a druggist's sign ran: "Rec root put up to order."

Earliest Accounts of

Trade Among Nations From the time that men began to live in cities, trade, in some shape, must have been carried on to supply the town-dwellers with necessaries; but it is also clear that international trade must have existed, and affected to some extent even the pastoral nomadic races, for we find that Abraham was rich, not only in cattle, but in silver, gold, and gold and silver plate and ornaments (Gen. 13:2; 24:22, 53). Among trading nations mentioned in Scripture, Egypt holds in very early times a prominent position, though her external trade was carried on, not by her own citizens, but by foreigners—chiefly of the nomadic races. The internal trade of the Jews, as well as the external, was much promoted, as was the case also in Egypt, by the festivals, which brought large numbers of persons to Jerusalem, and caused great outlay in victims for sacrifice and in incense (I Kings 8:63). The places of public market were, then as now, chiefly the open spaces near the gates, to which goods were brought for sale by those who came from the outside (Neh. 13:15, 16; Zech. 1:10). The traders in later times were allowed to intrude into the temple, in the outer courts of

Loaded Shells Spelled

21:12; John 2:14).

Doom of Shot Towers Until the loaded shotgun shell was developed shot was sold to the jobbing trade throughout the entire country packed in bags, which in turn were purchased by the man having a muzzle-loading shotgun, who was obliged to reload his gun with powder and shot whenever the gun was fired at game or target, says the Detroit News. The loaded shot shell and the breech-loading shotgun sounded the death knell

which victims were publicly sold for the sacrifices. (Zech. 14:21; Matt.

of the old type of shot tower.

The business of the ammunition concerns manufacturing shot shells grew by leaps and bounds so that the shot consumption of the country centered at the points where these shot shells were manufactured, notably in New England, and in the course of events these ammunition concerns began to manufacture their own shot, thus completely destroying the business of the many shot towers located throughout

Picturesque Whitby Abbey Other of the ruined churches of

England have a more picturesque magnificence, but none a more an fame than Whitby abbey, Henri Pickard writes in the Cincinnati Enquirer. There the first rude poetry of England was written more than twelve centuries ago. There, earlier still, was held the synod which decided that the British church should keep Easter at the same time as the rest of Christendom, a choice which meant that Christendom should be united, and Britain remain within the influence of the civilization of Italy and Gaul. But the modern traveler who climbs the many steps which lead from the river to what was "high Whitby's cloistered pile" has seen nothing of the Ab-bey of St. Hilda. In the ruins on the hill there was no fragment older than Plantagenet times. But discoveries of great interest have now been made.

Only an Antique nia, a colored maid, had a taste

for lofty ideas and high-sounding words. One of the members of the family in which she served was a tall elderly lady of imposing figure and fine carriage.

One day after Leonia had for perhaps the hundredth time expressed to the lady her great admiration for her handsome figure the object of her praises exclaimed, "Why do you say o much about my appearance, Leonia? I am only an antique."

"What is that?" asked Leonia in as tenishment.

The lady explained to her. "Well," Leonia burst forth, "If that is what you are now, you shorely is a powerful indication of what you has en."--Youth's Companion.

Tree's Unkind Comment

Stories of Beerbohm Tree flourish like the green bay of the same family name. Tree is in fact and for many years has been the legitimate game of all storytellers, a part he undoubtedly enjoyed. The famous scene painter, Harker, is responsible for this one:

Mr. Harker, who painted the scenery for such famous spectacular shows as "Kismet," "Chu Chin Chew," "Cairo and Decameron Nights," was a friend

Tree and he had had one of their occasional tiffs, and the actor was feeling vindictive. He and Alfred Wareing, of the Huddersfield Repertory theater, were motoring one day in the country. Wareing called Tree's attention the glorious sunset.

Tree was silent for a moment, then he snapped: "Ah, in Harker's most

Dogs Need Frequent Release From Chain

The following humane appeal made by a correspondent in the Dog World shows pointedly how dogs are the vic-tims of a cruel practice; how their dispositions may be spoiled, and their lives rendered unnatural and un-

"May I plead through your columns for the better treatment of dogs who are continually chained, sometimes for weeks and months, without being liberated from their imprisonment The other day a man stated in a police court that his dog had not been off the chain for twelve months; from its puppyhood, it had been fastened vithout an hour of liberty.

"As a lover of dogs I hold that every dog is entitled to regular exercise, and that it is unjustifiable cruelty to imprison a dog for life. Such treatment makes a dog hopeless and miserable; he becomes dejected and often savage, and his health suffers se-

"A young dog can be trained to be guard without chaining, and the best watchdogs are those which are not chained. Chains are a heritage of bygone days and should be abolished."

The best way to keep a dog that needs restraint is to put him in a yard with a high fence. If this is not practicable, fasten a wire across any yard; on this put an iron ring which, when attached by a cord to the dog's collar, will allow him to run backward and forward the full length of the wire. The yard should have shade as well as sunshine, to protect the dog from too great heat of the sun.

Make your dog your companion and friend. Treat him kindly and he will respond.

It is cruel to tie a dog under a wagon or allow him to follow an automobile or bicycle. Let him ride with you.

Explorer's Ruling Passion

When Columbus landed for the first time in the New world he found the Indians, who greeted him "a very poor people." His friend, Las Casas, wrote the abstract of the Journal of the First Voyage to America, gives the admiral's own account of his interview with the natives as follows: 'I was very attentive to them and strove to learn if they had any gold. Seeing some of them with little bits of this metal hanging at their noses, I gathered from them by signs that by going southward or steering around the island in that direction there would be found a king who possessed large vessels of gold and in great quantities." The first thought, even of the man who had just discovered a new world, was of gold!—Youth's Companion.

The Unity of Nature Nature can only be conceived as existing to a universal and not a particular end; to a universe of ends, and not to one—a work of ecstasy to be represented by a cl mlar movement. as intention might be signified by a straight line of definite length. Each effect strengthens every other. There is no revolt in all the kingdoms from the common weal; no detachment of an individual. Hence the catholic character which makes every leaf an exponent of the world. When we be hold the landscape in a poetic spirit, we do not reckon individuals. Nature knows neither palm nor oak, but only vegetable life, which sprouts into forests and fectoons the globe with a of grasses and

Unique British Island

Emerson.

Most of Britain's islands have their story, which is sometimes unique, The most striking instance, perhaps, Sunk Island, in the Humber-a little world that has the peculiar distinction of being the youngest bit of Britain.

It is, in point of age, a mere bant- ciple ling, having been formed in comparatively recent times of land carried away by the sea from the northeast This land was swept down to Sourn head and then up the Humber. where it lodged and in time formed an island. The process is still going an island. The process is on, and as a result the island continues to row. The public is enriched without knowing in lor to mation the property of the Crown,

Rawlinson Was Peeved

A number of good stories center around General Lord Rawlinson, who for 40 years was connected with the British army in India. The general was brought prominently before th British public eye by being home on furlough. While he was in command of a column during the South African war, Lord Rawlinson was constantly sending in demands for heliographs, with no result. At last when drawing near Kroonstadt, in what was then the Orange River colony, he signaled again to ask whether his heliographs bad arrived. Officialdom, however, was rampant, and wanted to know "What the reply with caustic brevity, "To fry kidneys on, of course!"

Love of "Bush" Strong

in Average Australian

All true Australians refer to the ountry districts of their land as the bush. They prefer it to the more sophisticated expression "the country." The dictionary definition is "a thick shrub," and that is all the word conveys to most people. To an Austra-lian it means more than almost any word in his vocabulary, a writer in the

Youth's Companion asserts. It will conjure up for him a vision of a wide tract of land covered with brushwood—sandalwood, star bush gleaming with white blossoms, saffron wattle and feathery may-stretching away unevenly till it meets the edge of the dome of the sky. The sky always seems so much more vast in Australia than in other lands, and the stars so much bigger!

If he comes from the scrub country, he bush will mean to him forests of thin brittle-branched mulga or tangled titree, the whole trunk of a giant eucalyptus standing strongly eucalyptus standing strongly among cockatoos calling shrilly overhead. If the plains of New South Wales are his home, he will recall a day when he rode alone for many hours across the red plain, only checking his horse while he opened the gates in the barbed-wire fences with his boot, till the low roofs of the homestead came into sight and he saw the green fringe of the willows by the deep-banked

The Queenslander will think of a night that he spent camping among colossal red gum trees, when he slept on a bed of sweet-smelling branches and heard the howl of the dingo, his horse hobbled near by, and the last flames of the fire lighting up the tree trunks and making the leaves far over head quiver,

To each one it will stand for some thing different, for the area of Australia is nearly 3,000,000 miles, and the bush stretches from the orchard and dairy lands around the coast to the unsearched deserts of the center.-Christian Science Monitor.

City to Honor Jenny Lind

A full-length statue of Jenny Lind is soon to be erected by the Jenny Lind association in Battery park, near the Aquarium, formerly Castle Garden, scene of the first American appearance of the famous Swedish singer. monument, according to present plans of the association, will be dedicated on October 6, 1925, which date will be the one hundred and fifth birthday of the singer, and will fall less than a month after the seventy-fifth anniver sary of her first appearance in Amer-

ica, on September 11, 1850.

Jenny Lind is the second woman to be honored by a public statue in the city of New York, and the sixth musiclan to be thus commemorated in the American metropolis. The only other public monument to a woman, excepting the busts in the Hall of Fame, is the equestrian statue of Joan of Aron Riverside drive. The other musiclans to whom statues have been erected in the city are Beethoven, who is honored by two pedestaled busts-one on the Mall in Central park and the other in Prospect park in Brooklyn; Mozart, von Weber and Grieg, each with a bust in the flower garden of Prospect park, and Verdi, with a heroic monument in a square of upper Broad-

Artificial Butterfly Wings

Prof. Hans Zozher, addressing the declared that he has succeeded by artificial means in reproducing the color-ing of butterfly wings with much more effect and richness than the originals themselves. Frequently, said the German scientist, he has made artificial wings which would make "any butterfly in the world turn green or black with envy." The beautiful color effects in butterfly wings are produced by light reflections on the same principle which causes the glistening colors in soap bubbles.—Pathfinder

Few Titled Japanese

The number of titled persons in Japan is now 953, according to figures just published by the imperial household department. The lowest rank of the peerage, that of baron, leads with 411; then come viscounts with 382; counts, 103; marquises, 38; princes, 19. This list does not include princes of the imperial blood.

Line of Least Resistance Janet's husband was a simple old

fellow. One day the good laundress wanted her husband to paint the Having told him what to do, she out to buy the dinner.

On her return she could see no sign of her husband in the cellar. "Joe! Joe!" she called. "Where are

vou?" "Upstairs!" replied Joe from above, "What are you doing up there?"
"Painting the mangle."

"What are you painting up there

"Well, the paint was up here!" re plied Jus.