

**MIXTURE OF SECTS
PUZZLE IN INDIA**

**Buddhists Put Up Problem
in Government.**

To most people it would appear, according to a Bombay paper, very natural that the famous temple of Bhub Gaya, the most sacred spot in all the world to the Buddhist, should be under their control.

But it is not, and in recent years the Buddhist community has been carrying on an agitation which has for its object the persuading of the government to give them the right to manage the temple in the interests of their faith.

Is there, in India, any temple which has associations with so many faiths as this beautiful structure in Gaya? The original building, not the present one, for this is of a comparatively modern period, was built over the place made sacred by the great teacher Buddha, who here received that enlightenment which was the basis of his future teaching, and today Buddhists come from all parts of the world to pay their homage at this shrine.

There is something very impressive in the sight of some pious Buddhist who has made a journey of thousands of miles, along difficult roads, to rest his eyes on this sacred spot, every inch of which has been honored by the presence of the Buddha.

But what is found when one passes inside the temple of Buddha? Here is an image, but strange to say, it bears the "frigid" mark, the emblem of Vishnu, and even more strange, the sites are performed by a Brahmin. Could anything be more incongruous? The pious Buddhist pilgrim places reverently his pieces of gold leaf on the sacred image of his Lord, but he must pay in his gift to the Brahmin priest who officiates. Nor is this all, for it is found that the Mahant, or guardian of the Buddhist "Holy of Holies," is a Mohammedan, and he can easily show his right to the post.

How? By reference to a sanad granted to him by a "Christian" government. Thus, these four faiths are associated, in this central shrine of Buddhism, and it is not surprising that Buddhists resent the ownership being in the hands of others. The British government will doubtless give due consideration to the petitions which have been sent by representative Buddhist bodies.—Montreal Family Herald.

The War Debts

The late Col. Frank H. Ray, organizer of the American Tobacco company, often used to laugh over the things Europe said and did about her war debts.

"Europe," he once observed to a New York correspondent, "reminds me irresistibly of the young man at the seaside."

"Telling on the sand, under a parasol with a pretty girl, this young man murmured, softly:

"Gee, but I wish I had enough money to marry."

"The girl blushed. Then, with lowered lids, she said:

"What would you do if you had? "

"Travel."

Ships on Scrap Heap

Ships come and ships go, but on the whole we hear very little about them. Here are some remarkable figures about the world's fleet:

Last year there were lost through one cause or another 316 merchant ships, totaling nearly two million tons, and nearly three-quarters of them were steamers or motor ships.

This does not mean that there were more wrecks, for there were actually fewer; but the huge total of more than 1,800,000 tons of shipping was scrapped, the biggest figure ever recorded. Britain alone scrapped 290,000 tons.

Jail Turned Into Hotel

At Throckmorton, Texas, there has been so little demand for space in the jail that the county commissioners have arranged to convert it into a hotel. The cells have been fitted up comfortably and iron bars have been hidden by draperies. The interior has been made fairly cheerful and the county expects to receive considerable revenue from the idea.—Exchange.

French Paper in Cairo

The first Egyptian woman proprietor of a newspaper is Miss Munira Sabet, a cultured Mohammedan writer on women's, children's and other social subjects, who has received from the Egyptian government permission to issue a French language paper in Cairo.

200-Year-Old Pet

Mrs. Edward Raynor has inserted a "Lost" ad in all the papers in Brookhaven, L. I., for the return of a pet turtle, which she claims has been a pet of the family for 200 years. She thinks some thoughtless motorist carried the turtle away.

**Criminals "Slip Up"
in Laughable Ways**

Criminals have almost invariably a sense of humor that proves their humanity. They especially relish a laugh when it is on themselves. George B. Dougherty, writes in the Saturday Evening Post.

A rope ladder thief had successfully finished one of his difficult jobs. Fastening a rope ladder to a chimney on a roof, he had to climb down to a window below, force an entrance, climb up with his loot and make his getaway.

Coming out of the door he saw his own shadow in the yard and was so nervous that he fired at it, thereby bringing about his arrest. A mishap of that kind will cause great mirth in criminal circles.

A pickpocket worked all summer without an accident. Every week he sent a good proportion of his money home to his sister and mother. Coming home himself, after warm greetings, he wanted to know what had been done with the money.

"Why, Jim, I'll tell you," said the sister, a little hesitating. "You're in such a dangerous business that we often feel worried about you, so we gave the money to buy a stained-glass window in the church."

After his arrest, a skillful counterfeiter told me how his undoing came about. He had been a sign painter and was decidedly artistic and skillful. Coming to New York he took a downtown office, painted "Real Estate" on the door, and used it as a workshop for painting imitation bank notes.

He said that though it took no more time or work to imitate a \$100 bill than a twenty, he had to make five twenties to get change for \$100 because the 20-dollar bills were more easily passed.

It was a \$100 counterfeit that led to his downfall. Finishing it late one afternoon, he started for home, but stopped in a saloon to buy a drink and a bottle of whiskey. Laying his \$100 imitation bank note on the bar, it came in contact with a little spilled whiskey and the colors ran, leading to his arrest.

A Bad Press

Edward W. Browning, the millionaire realtor, was held up the other day by a New York reporter, who wanted to question him about a new phase of his ill-omened adoption of Mary Spas.

But Mr. Browning shook the reporter off dexterously.

"Young man, I'll tell you a story," he said. "A realtor was lunching one day when another realtor slapped him on the back and said:

"Hello, old fellow! How are you feeling?"

"Rotten," said the first realtor, "all run down."

"Ah, been working too hard, eh?"

"No. Papers been talking too much about me."

And Mr. Browning nodded significantly and stepped into his automobile.

Wasting Time

Little Billy Kent, four-year-old actor, was sent to kindergarten. For a few days things went along all right, but one morning he came home so early that his mother knew school could not possibly be out.

"Why, Billy," she demanded, "how is it that you've come home so early—are you ill?"

"No, I have quit," said the little fellow.

"You've quit!" exclaimed his astonished mother. "You go right back this minute."

"What's the use of going back?" sobbed Billy. "They had a fire drill and I don't want to be a fireman—I'm a screen star."—Los Angeles Times.

Taxing Bachelors

The tax on bachelors recently imposed by the Irish Free State, recalls the fact that William III, to raise money for the war with France, imposed a tax, which remained operative in this country from 1695 till 1769, making every unmarried man pay for his freedom in accordance with his social status. The impost graded down from \$12 1/2, per annum in the case of dukes and archbishops to 6s. for gentlemen, esquires, and doctors, and is for "other persons."

Bones in Human Hand

There are no more bones in a child's hand than that of an adult. In the young, however, the ends of the bones have not been firmly attached to the shaft, which in an X-ray picture would give the effect of more bones than really exist. Bones originate and develop from several centers known as centers of ossification.

No Power of Expansion

There is no power of expansion in men. Our friends early appear to us as representatives of certain ideas which they never pass or exceed. They stand on the brink of the ocean of thought and power, but never take the single step that would bring them there.—Emerson.

Causes of Fire Loss

Divided into two classes, the chief causes of fire are: Strictly preventable—Defective chimneys and flues, fire-works, etc., gas, hot ashes, coals in open fires, matches, smoking, open light, petroleum and its products, rubbish and litter, sparks on roofs, steam and hot-water pipes, stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes. Partly preventable—Electricity, explosions, sparks from machinery, incendiarism, lightning.

Grotesque Relic

The finger of Galileo is shown under a glass case in the Florence museum. It stands, a mysterious-looking bit of parchment, pointing towards heaven. The hand to which it belonged is supposed to have been put to the torture by the inquisition for ascribing motion to the earth, and the finger is now almost worshipped for having proved the motion.

Early Weather Prophet

The Shepherd of Danbury was the pseudonym taken by John Claridge in publishing, in 1744, his noted collection of rules for predicting weather changes. The book achieved immediate popularity and had many editions.

Queer Customs

The Zipas, chiefs of the Chibcha Indians, Colombia, were governed by singular rules. Each Zipa was the son of his predecessor's sister, was reared under special guardianship and was forbidden to see the sun or eat salt.

First Newspaper

The first newspaper was the Gazzetta of Venice issued in 1563 during the war with the Turks. It received its name from the small coin, called gazetta, the price charged for the privilege of reading it.

Foolish King

William IV, who was king of England from 1830 to 1837, was known as "Silly Billy" on account of his eccentric behavior. He had to resign the office of lord high admiral because of his arbitrary conduct.

Survey of Niagara Falls

The first thorough survey of the great Niagara falls was made in 1764 by Capt. John Montrossor of the Royal Engineers. The second was made 78 years later, by James Hall, for New York state.

Famous Soldier

Jose Dolores Estrada, a Nicaraguan general, was appointed in 1899, at the age of eighty-two, commander in chief against the revolutionists, whom he defeated in several encounters. He died before the campaign ended.

Second Huguenot Colony

Landoniere, who was sent by Coligny, in 1564, with aid for the Huguenot colony founded by Ribault, at Port Royal, S. C., finding the settlement abandoned, built Fort Carolina on the St. John's river in Florida.

Great Lombard Architect

Giovanni Antonio Amadeo, a native of Pavia, is considered the most remarkable of the Lombard architects. He was appointed chief architect of the famous Certosa of Pavia, in 1490.

Slightly Defective Memory

"He's good at recalling names and faces," remarked the man on the car, "but his memory deserts him when it comes to small sums of money he borrowed of his friends."

Not Many Sea Burials

There have been few burials at sea for a great many years, as all large ships are equipped with apparatus for embalming the bodies of those who die on shipboard.

Cleaning Leather

To clean leather seats of chairs, try warm milk. Apply it with a soft rag and then polish with another soft cloth. Do not rub hard.

Earliest Boxing Glove

The cestus was a boxing glove bound to the wrist and forearm by loaded thongs. It was worn by Greek and Roman cestaurii, or boxers.

Count the "R's"

From a story: "I guess I don't need anybody put at my disposal," he observed, the r's rolling from his tongue with a heavy burr."

Slow Work

Such great care is necessary in printing banknotes that 30 days are required to complete the process, whether the bill be \$1 or \$10.

Gave Name to Fabric

Damascus was famous in the Middle Ages for its silk and linen fabrics; hence the name "damask."

WHY

College Is Making New Intelligence Test.

A new kind of examination, a test of social intelligence, is being tackled by twelve hundred students entering George Washington university. When the results are in, the professors will have evidence as to which students are "good mixers," which are quick to size up situations and people, and which are likely to get along in positions where they must direct other people.

"It is a well-known fact that many students who rate high in general intelligence tests do not make good in later life," said Dr. Fred A. Moss, associate professor of psychology at the university, and author of the social intelligence test. "Some of these make fine school records, but they lack what is popularly called the ability to 'get along in the world.' Since universities are trying to bring out the possibilities in their students where they are likely to have success, we believe that a measure of each new student's social sense will provide valuable data."

The new type of test deals with practical conditions. Doctor Moss points out. The ability of the students to remember names and faces was first tested. Then their success at sitting up a series of social situations was measured.—Science Service.

Why Hammerhead Shark

Cannot Live Captive

Fishes that swim in the ocean never get accustomed to walls. Especially is this so of the hammerhead shark. It is one of those creatures of the briny deep that refuses to live in captivity. A New York aquarist has tried all methods to keep them in tanks for exhibition, but one day is the longest period he has succeeded in keeping one alive. He is still trying to discover how to stop a hammerhead from hammering its head.

As one writer has put it, the hammerhead is a flathed and a blackhead, but not a bonehead. The protuberances from each side of its head which gives it its name, are like the peens of a machinist's hammer. These protuberances are nerved and carry sensory apparatus. For this reason the least bit of hammering ruins him as a marine exhibit. Seemingly this shark just can't get used to the walls of captivity. Being used to the roominess of the ocean, he bungles around till he knocks himself out, and there is a carcass to remove from the tank.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why Colored Barber Pole

In former times when the barber united with his art that of surgery, or at least of blood letting, the barber pole had a real significance. The gilt ball at the top represented the brass basin used for lathering the customer; the pole represented the staff held by persons during the venesection; while the two spiral ribbons painted on the pole represented the arm previous to blood-letting, and the other the bandage used for binding up the arm afterward. Now that the barber's art has fallen from its once high estate, the barber pole has only a historic significance.—Kansas City Star.

"L's" His Hobby

A liking for names beginning with the letter "L" was further illustrated by C. L. Rappe of Camden, W. Va., when he named his newly arrived daughter Lenora. She is the twelfth child. The others are named Lydia, Lula, Laura, Lee, Lemuel, Lillian, Luther, Louis, Lucille, Lester and Lawrence.

Giraffes Are Delicate

Giraffes are the most difficult animals to maintain in captivity. At present there are only five of the animals in this country and only three that have been born in captivity have been reared.

Legumes Cause Bloat

Some of the legumes are more apt to cause bloat than others. Alfalfa seems to be the worst offender of all the legumes. In some years white clover causes a good deal of trouble. Common red and mammoth clovers, when the growth is very rapid in early spring, and especially if consumed in large quantities while wet, also produce bloat. Sweet clover seldom causes bloat, and for years was considered harmless in that respect.

Feed for Each Fowl

It is impossible to state the exact amount of feed which is to be given to each fowl each day as the appetites of the different fowls vary under different conditions. When the hens are out on free range in the summer they will pick up green stuff and this will not need to be furnished. The hens will also get some bugs which may allow a slight reduction in the amount of animal food which is furnished in the mash.

**Why Nature Has Made
Difference in Ankles**

Why is an elephant's ankle so thick and a mouse's so slender? The answer is bound up with the same facts that would make it impossible for a human giant 90 feet tall to take two steps without breaking both his legs. Explanations of some of the riddles of size and proportion in animals were set forth by Dr. J. B. S. Haldane, one of the most famous of English scientists, and author of the well known book of scientific prophecy, "Daedalus," addressing the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The 90-foot giant imagined by Doc for Aldene would weigh about a thousand times as much as an ordinary man—say, ten tons—while the space on his thigh bone where muscles could be attached would be increased only a hundred times. The poor ogre would thus be vastly too heavy for his legs, and would infallibly collapse from sheer overweight. So that when we have a really heavy animal, like an elephant or a rhinoceros, he must have his bones and joints greatly thickened and strengthened to support his weight.—Science Service.

Tennis in Balkans

With the object of encouraging tennis in Bulgaria an American diplomat has the laudible idea of presenting a challenge cup for competition between members of the various tennis clubs throughout the country. The competition will be conducted on lines similar to those on which the Davis cup is run. Tennis, as a pastime, has not yet come into its own in the Balkans, but every year the number of clubs increases. The sporting associations are encouraging young boys and girls to take up the game. The initiative of the American diplomat is expected to go a long way toward popularizing the game.

Complexities

William Lyon Phelps, the eminent critic, was discussing the new French school of writers.

"Marcel Proust," he said, "is probably the leader of this school. His work is complex beyond belief. The complexities of Henry James' later manner are as simple as A B C beside Proust."

"If Marcel Proust were writing an ordinary love scene he would make the girl talk like this:

"Bill, darling, am I the first girl you ever asked you if she was the first girl you ever kissed?"

His Vivid Memory

A local member of a secret fraternity sought to visit a strange ledge and found that he could not pass the examination at the door and knew no one qualified to vouch for him. As he was turning away, a man from out in the state recognized him and recalled having been at his initiation a dozen years ago. "You were in the class with Mr. So-and-so, weren't you?" he inquired. "Yes," replied the applicant, a little flattered; "how did you happen to remember me so long?" "By the 'cowlick' on the back of your head," was the reply.—Detroit News.

Insulin Aids Growth

According to the result of observations made by Boston specialists, children suffering from diabetes gain in weight, if they are treated with insulin, in the same manner as do normal children, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. The increase in height of the diabetic child treated with insulin, though occasionally normal, is usually below that of the normal child.

Super-Broadcaster

A new 100-kilowatt station is under construction at Herzogenstadt, Bavaria, which will enable crystal set owners to hear the programs throughout all Germany, says the Scientific American. This will be the most powerful broadcaster in the world. The second largest German broadcaster will be Koellnigwasserhausen, rated at 80 kilowatts.

Fisherman's Odd Bait

"While fishing off Fire Island with a party of men, women and children," says John J. Hallock of Fishing, L. I., "I ran out of bait. I borrowed a gumdrop from a child for bait. A few minutes later I pulled in a three-pound fluke."

Too Much to Expect

He that would please all and himself, undertakes what he cannot do.—Dutch Proverb.

Void of Sunshine

There is no record that any one ever saw the sun shine on Agattu Island in the western Aleutians.

Wonder!

What did the weather do to get herself talked about?—Lafayette Lyre.

**Famous Cheese Long
Made at Roquefort**

Roquefort cheese comes from the town of Roquefort perched high on a mountain in the department of Aveyron. French historians tell us that as far back as "Bible times" cheese was carried from Roquefort to the Mediterranean sea. The peasant people used to carry cheese to the top of the mountain and hide it in caves, which were found to be especially fitted by nature for the storing of cheese. The cool temperature of the caves made them excellent storehouses. This cheese is made of sheep's milk. Every morning the milk is skimmed, strained and warmed almost to the boiling point. Then it is put into pans and stirred with willow wythes. A little rennet is used to curdle the milk. After the curds are formed they are mixed with a specially prepared barley bread, which starts the green mold always to be seen in Roquefort cheese and helps to give it its distinctive flavor. The cheese is allowed to remain in the press several days and is then taken to the caves and sold. There it is cured with salt. The outside of the cheese is rubbed with salt until the pores are filled. The cheeses are cured in the caves for about four months, when they are shipped to nearly all parts of the world.

**Fahrenheit Made First
Thermometer of Value**

The first mercurial thermometer was the invention of Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, who died September 16, 1786, about ten years after he had made his name immortal by perfecting a device for registering heat. Before his day crude thermometers had been invented by Galileo, Drebbel, Paoli, Sarpi and Sanctorio, but it was left to the bankrupt merchant of Danzig to produce a really dependable device.

Fahrenheit's first thermometer was made with spirits of wine, but he soon found this unsatisfactory and adopted mercury, the medium that is used to this day. His instruments speedily spread throughout the world, and, although the centigrade thermometer affords a more rational method of graduation, the popular mind in England and America clings to the Fahrenheit scale.

Reaumur and Celsius thermometers, now termed centigrade, are in general use in the continent of Europe.—Chicago Journal.

Watch Your Chinaware

There is a real danger in serving food in cracked china dishes. "Chinaware," says a writer in the Washington Post, "can only be sanitary through the correct processes employed during the baking and glazing. If this is not done properly and the glass contracts more than the body of the dish, the surface will then break into tiny cracks going in all directions. Fruit juices or any colored liquid placed in such a dish is bound to seep into these cracks, also grease and dishwasher—one can readily see the unsanitary results." The imperfections in the china form a resting place for bacteria and dirt. For this reason, plain white dishes are more satisfactory than those of fancy colors and shapes.

Banker in Embryo

A veteran white wing took his boy to the president of a large bank and said: "I want you to start my boy in the banking business, first as an office boy, next as messenger and on up the ladder as bookkeeper, teller, cashier, and so on, up to president."

The executive, not very much impressed with the lad, answered: "That's a good idea, but why not start him in your own line, first as a sweepster, then driver, foreman, superintendent and on to street commissioner?"

"Well," replied the old man, "I'd thought of that, but you see, the boy's not right bright."

Chemical Affinity

This is the attraction between different chemical elements which causes them, when brought together under proper conditions, to unite and form compounds. For instance, if oxygen and hydrogen are brought together under the right conditions they will unite in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one of oxygen, which forms water. The attraction known as "chemical affinity" is supposed to be electrical.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Not Working Under Cover

Grandma found little Alice, aged three, amusing herself one Sunday afternoon by ironing her doll's clothes with her toy iron and board.

"Oh, Alice!" she exclaimed, "don't you know it is wrong to iron on the Sabbath?"

Raising her bright eyes to her grandmother's face, she answered with surprise in her voice, "Why, grandma, don't you suppose Dad knows this little secret, too?"

**ACTORS HAVE MANY
AND ODD BELIEFS**

**Stage Superstitions a Matter
for Wonder.**

An amusing difference of opinion on stage superstition between M. Nikita Balleff of "The Chauve-Souris," who thinks that Friday is his "lucky" day, and Mr. Arthur Bouchier, who apparently holds other views about the "luck" of Friday, was reported recently.

I am afraid I belong to the younger generation that frankly has not much patience with old stage superstitions. Not that there was not a lot of sound sense in some of them. For example, it was considered unlucky to whistle in a dressing room. Well, the explanation of that particular taboo seems simple. Stage people are necessarily "nervy" and temperamental, and if anyone could be so unfeeling and lighthearted as to whistle it did not say much for the offender's interest in his work, and consequently for the play's chance.

To hum the "Dead March" in the precincts of the theater was also strictly forbidden, very likely for much the same reason.

The luck or ill luck attaching to certain colors probably had, if the truth were known, an equally prosaic origin. Green was considered unlucky. Probably some very bad play in which green was much used died a speedy and perfectly natural death. Green-room gossip, who are always with us, decided that it was the innocent color that killed it.

The same explanation, I think, can be given for the run of ill luck which, from time to time, seems to attach to various London theaters. Their ill luck consisted in having bad plays; when a good play was put on the "luck" changed.

Then there is the good luck which is supposed to follow after a black cat has crossed one's path upon the stage. But this superstition is age old, and is not confined to the theater. It goes back to the time of ancient Egypt, I believe, when the cat was worshipped. In America, curiously, it is a white cat which brings good luck on the stage.

No actor of the old school would dream of speaking the "tag"—the last few words of a play—during rehearsals. What the origin of this superstition is I cannot conceive. But I do know that when we were rehearsing "Our Betters" we spoke the "tag" on every occasion. And "Our Betters" ran for 548 performances.—Margaret Bannerman in the continental edition of the London Mail.

Why She Hit Him

"I had an appointment with the medium, or fortune teller, at four o'clock," said the woman just up from the South. "When I was ushered into his presence, he did not look up for a minute or two. When he glanced toward me, he arose and started at me with arms outstretched saying: 'I am so happy to see you, so happy to see you.' I stepped back to the door, but he continued to follow me with the words, 'so happy, so happy.' To save myself, I slapped his face. He stopped and asked: 'Why did you do that?' I said, my father always told me that when I could not agree with another person to strike a happy medium, if possible. 'Oh!' he replied.—Indianapolis News.

Why We Say "Canard"

The story of a remarkable hoax or extravagant tale was of French origin and was to the effect that a flock of ducks practiced cannibalism, eating one of their number each day, until they were reduced to a single survivor, who, it contended, had eaten all his companions. The story became common in Paris until when any marvelous tale was told the listener would shrug his shoulders and exclaim, "C'est un canard!" (That's a duck.)

Why Inseparable

Mabel—You and Harold seem inseparable.

Gertrude—We are together a great deal; you see, Mabel, I take a peculiar interest in him.

Mabel—Oh, you do?

Gertrude—Yes. I was engaged