

Prominent People

Gillett to Leave the Speaker's Chair



Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the house has decided to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for senator from Massachusetts. The speaker reached his decision after several conferences with Massachusetts political leaders, including those in charge of the national campaign of President Coolidge. He will seek election to the place now held by Senator Walsh, Democrat.

Speaker Gillett has been a member of the house from the Second Massachusetts district since March 4, 1893, his sixteen continuous terms constituting a record of unbroken service not equaled by any other representatives now in office. He has been speaker since 1919, but was re-elected to that post last fall only after a long deadlock forced by the fight of the insurgent Republicans against the party organization.

His withdrawal from the house after March 4, next, regarded as a certainty no matter how the senatorial situation develops, means a realignment of the party organization there and probably a renewed effort by the LaFollette followers to secure additional recognition should they retain a substantial voting strength after this year's election.

Two Congressmen Stage Lively Scrap

Representative Thomas L. Blanton of Texas, Democrat, who has been in the limelight before, is in again. This time it's a fight between him and Representative William C. Hammer of North Carolina, also a Democrat. The fight, in which books and chairs were hurled around promiscuously and spectators scattered for cover, was staged in a meeting of the house committee that deals with District of Columbia affairs.



The battle was lively while it lasted, the two members swinging wildly and struggling to get at each other while spectators and other congressmen endeavored to keep them apart. The trouble started when Blanton (portrait herewith) objected to the meeting being held on the ground he had not been previously notified.

Hammer said Blanton had "willfully misunderstood" an announcement about the meeting.

"You're a garrulous old grandmother," retorted Blanton.

"That's not true," cried Hammer, "and you haven't the courage of a dog to say it."

"You're a liar," yelled Blanton.

Hammer swung and missed. Blanton swung and missed. All even.

As Blanton swung again—and missed—the North Carolinian picked up a folding chair and, reaching over the head of William F. Ham, president of the Washington Railway and Electric company, struck the Texas.

By this time the spectators that were not hunting cover were hanging on the coat tails of the contestants, and they finally succeeded in pulling them apart. Later on they went at it again and Representative Zihlman, Maryland, hastily adjourned the session.

Will the Vast Stinnes' Fortune Endure?



Dr. Edmund Hugo Stinnes (portrait herewith), who by the death of his father has suddenly become the monarch of one of the world's most gigantic industrial and commercial empires, is described by his associates as "a youth of engaging personality and winning urbanity." Although only twenty-eight years old, he served a rigorous technical and commercial apprenticeship under his father's unsparring tutelage, and subsequently was graduated from the Charlottenburg Technical school with the degree of doctor of engineering. He enlisted as a volunteer in the World war and advanced to a lieutenant in the aviation corps.

Young Stinnes was constantly at his father's side during the latter's restless and manifold activities of the last five years and is possessed of first-hand knowledge of the mining, smelting and industrial branches of

the Stinnes' enterprises. He will direct the properties in the Ruhr and Rhineland, while Hugo Hermann Stinnes, younger son, will oversee the family's interests at the headquarters in Berlin and care for the shipping and foreign properties.

The President's Oil Commission Reports

Here is a new portrait of Rear Admiral Hillary P. Jones of the special commission appointed by President Coolidge to study the problem of navy oil conservation. His colleagues are George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, and R. D. Bush of the California state bureau of mineralogy. The commission has reported recommending that no more navy oil be exchanged for construction of navy reserve oil tanks by Doheny, Sinclair, or any other contractor. For the provision of such additional tanks in the Hawaiian Islands and at other strategic points it will be necessary for congress to make large appropriations. Says the report:



"The prime purpose in retaining the oil in the naval reserves being safety, the administration of these reserves should be animated by principles of saving publicly owned oil for these future needs rather than of saving public funds from present expenditures. The choice between oil and dollars has to be made.

"The oil that now remains under governmental control, or that can be brought under such control, must be treasured not for its market value, especially in these days of low prices, but for its emergency value at some future date.

"Considerable funds will be needed to provide adequate tankage, considerable more to purchase oil to fill those tanks, and still more funds to test and develop possible additional reserves. Without money the existing reserves can neither be adequately protected nor fully utilized."

Cow Is Important Figure in Industry

Remarkable Variety of Articles Made From Milk.

Washington.—"If the humble cow ever aspired to trademark her products the average shopper would be amazed at the labels 'Made from milk' which would adorn his purchases—purchases ranging from horn-rim spectacles to chessmen, magazines to radio sets," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society's Washington headquarters.

"Consider a debutante's ball, which is a most inappropriate place to contemplate the unromantic cow. The occasion would lose much of its glamor if the cow didn't supply the milk which helps provide many other adjuncts than the ice cream.

"Yonder maiden's burnished golden hair is kept in place by a faring comb, made of milk; she toys with a milk-handled fan; she made her toilet somewhat hastily with an array of articles largely made of milk, because she received her belated invitation from a procrastinating young man through a telephone receiver made of milk. She is jotting down her dance engagements on a program made of milk, while she chats during intermission with an escort flecking ashes from a cigarette in a milk-made holder.

"Sounds a bit far-fetched, doesn't it? But 3 per cent of casein in cow's milk today is the raw material for a kaleidoscopic array of manufactured products.

"Nor does this take into account that, for every six couples at the dance, somewhere in the background is one cow. For at our present rate of consumption every twelve persons consume the milk product of one cow.

Milk as Staff of Life.
"Bread has a reputation for being the 'staff of life,' but milk more nearly fulfills that definition. Substitutes for our customary breads may be had; but there is no substitute for milk. Our civilization depends literally upon a plentiful supply of good milk.

"Even the elimination of the casein from milk, the element which provides most of the by-products, would be inconvenient. Chemically, casein is the principal nitrogenous constituent of milk; popularly, it is the 'curd'; and its first and principal use is for cheese.

"Our animal immigrants have been neglected. Their importance deserves a society of their descendants. Economic geography has been influenced by the animal winners of our West. When, in 1623, a packet of the Dutch West India company landed on Manhattan island with a cargo of domestic animals and agricultural implements it paved the way for a principal industry of the Empire state of 1924. Economically, the New Amsterdam settlers were cheesemakers.

"After the Black Hawk war, in 1832, the progeny of these settlers shaped Wisconsin's economic destiny by driving their covered wagons up the west shore of Lake Michigan. Wherefore Wisconsin last year produced \$9,000,000 worth of cheese.

"The very names of cheeses—Cheshire, Gorgonzola, Edam, Cheddar, Parmesan, and many others—read like a gazetteer. The genealogist, Sherlock Holmes of the family tree, might get important clues of people's origin by the cheeses they eat.

"There is a fascination, too, in the making of cheese. The spherical Edam cones are reputed to be dark red to this day because, in the days before pure food laws, a consignment was tinted with a harmless solution of car-

Says All Food May Soon Be Made by Chemists

Washington.—Artificial production of the world's food supply, emancipating man from absolute dependence on the soil and eliminating the dangers of famine and overproduction, was predicted before the convention of the American Chemical society here by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, director of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford university.

Dr. Alsberg said there is every reason to believe that the three groups of foodstuffs—carbohydrates, fats and amino acids—can or soon will be producible artificially.

mine. Just why people like to eat in pink, rather than yellow, is a problem for the psychologists, but that preference not only keeps the cheese red, but it has virtually eliminated yellow tomatoes from the market, and causes a heavy monetary loss to salmon shippers if, perchance, their catch happens to be white instead of pink.

Some Decorative Cheeses.
"The Italian Parmesan cheeses are kept for several years and then are polished with a mixture of charcoal and linseed oil until they shine like ebony. The housewife throws moldy bread into the garbage pail, but when she buys Roquefort cheese she judges its quality by the green blotches, which are developed by introducing bread mold into the sheep's milk of which Roquefort is made.

"In recent years manufacturers have become active competitors of cheesemakers in buying casein. The

NEW USE FOR DIANA



Diana of Madison Square garden, New York, the beautiful weathervane, may become the world's most exquisite radio antenna. James F. Kerr, general manager of the first radio world's fair, believes she can be so used, and his theory is being tested by radio engineers.

substance is highly cohesive and is little affected by heat or moisture. Hence it is used as glue, and also as a binder in making glazed paper, in dyeing cotton cloth and in piecing together laminated furniture.

"If a drug store were to display on a single shelf its articles in which casein is used the exhibit would resemble a rummage sale. There would be earrings and shoe polish, ointment and medicinal tablets, photographic plates and strings of beads."

Finds Radio Wave Slower Than Light

Navy Astronomer Offers an Amazing New Theory.

San Francisco, Cal.—The discovery that the radio wave travels slower than light was announced by Capt. J. J. See, professor of mathematics in the United States navy, government astronomer at Mare Island navy yard, and well known authority on the theory of ether.

According to Captain See the radio wave travels around the globe with a velocity of 165,000 miles a second, while light travels 186,000. Captain See considers that his discovery in the velocity of the propagation of the radio wave about the earth may prove the most notable step in the development of the wave theory since Roemer's original discovery of the velocity of light in 1675.

Outline of Theory.
An outline of the chief conclusions communicated to the London Times is condensed below:

"1. The mean velocity of the wireless wave was found to be about 173,000 miles per second. This figure is about 13,000 miles per second less than that of light, but ten years ago we did not suspect the cause.

"2. In March last a wireless signal was sent from the sending station near

New York to Warsaw, Poland, and reflected back in 0.054 of a second of time. The double distance is 8,500 miles, and the transmission comes out about 158,000 miles per second.

"3. The mean of the two independent determinations of the wireless wave is 165,500 miles per second.

Phenomenon is Explained.

"4. What is the cause of this? The aetherion or particle of ether is only one-four thousandth part as large in diameter as the hydrogen molecule, so that compared to ordinary molecules of the size of oranges the aetherions would be like smoke from a cigar, and moving with a velocity of 294,000 miles per second. The wave travels through the solid earth as well as through the air and free space above the air, but is much resisted in the solid globe. As the ether is 689,321,600,000 times more elastic than air in proportion to its density—thus almost infinitely elastic—the medium cannot suffer a break in its continuity, yet the movement above the earth is held back by the slower movement of the wave in the earth. The resistance in the globe thus acts as a drag on the wave at its base. The result is that the wave bends around the earth, as long known yet heretofore not generally understood.

"5. This bending is quite analogous to the change of form of water waves as they run ashore—the top of the wave gains on the base.
"The results are of interest in connection with the wave theory of magnetism and the cause of universal gravitation, because they bear on the cause of the fluctuation of the moon's mean motion."

Scientist Says He Has Weighed Atom

Paris.—The analysis of the atom, for which scientists have been searching vainly for years, has been achieved, according to an announcement by Prof. Camille Matignon to the Society of Industrial Chemistry.

Although the carbonic atom weighs a billionth billionth of one hundredth of a milligram and is ten billion times smaller than the smallest object perceivable through a microscope. Matignon showed that it was possible not only to weigh it but to analyze its constituents by a process of "ionizing."

Through this process, the atoms are charged with electricity, which accelerates the speed at which they revolve, thereby permitting an analysis of comparative calculations of their speed with respect to their weight.

The importance of the discovery is that possession of the tiniest particle of any substance now permits correct analysis of the whole. In such a way Matignon analyzed a cubic centimeter of air, proving that it contained one millionth of a cubic centimeter of helium.

Monster Halibut Caught Off Boston



This giant fish, the largest gray halibut ever brought to Boston, was caught near the Boston light by Sam Scio, shown with the fish. The halibut has been put on exhibition.

WRIGLEYS

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A Smart Landlord

Prospective Tenant—I like the flat very much, but I hear that the place is haunted.

Landlord—My dear madam, I attend to that personally. The ghosts only appear to tenants who do not pay their rent and refuse to move out.—London Answers.

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

MOTHER KNEW CARDUI'S VALUE

Georgia Lady, Who Had Lost Too Much Weight, Was Advised to Take Cardui and Is Now Well.

Columbus, Ga.—Mrs. George S. Hunter, of 17 North Columbus, was relieved of great pain and suffering by following the advice of her mother, who knew, from her own experience, of the value of Cardui.

"After I married, thirteen months ago," writes Mrs. Hunter, "I suffered with dreadful pains in my sides during . . . My side hurt so bad it nearly killed me. I had to go to bed and stay sometimes two weeks at a time. I could not work and I just dragged around the house. . . .

"I got very thin—I went from 126 pounds down to less than 100. My mother had long been a user of Cardui and she knew what a good medicine it was for this trouble, so she told me to get some and take it. I sent to the store after it and before I had taken the first bottle I began to improve.

"My side hurt less, and I began to improve in health. . . . The Cardui acted as a fine tonic and I do not feel like the same person. I am so much better. I am well now. I have gained ten pounds and am still gaining. My sides do not trouble me at all. . . .

"I wish every suffering woman knew about Cardui."



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