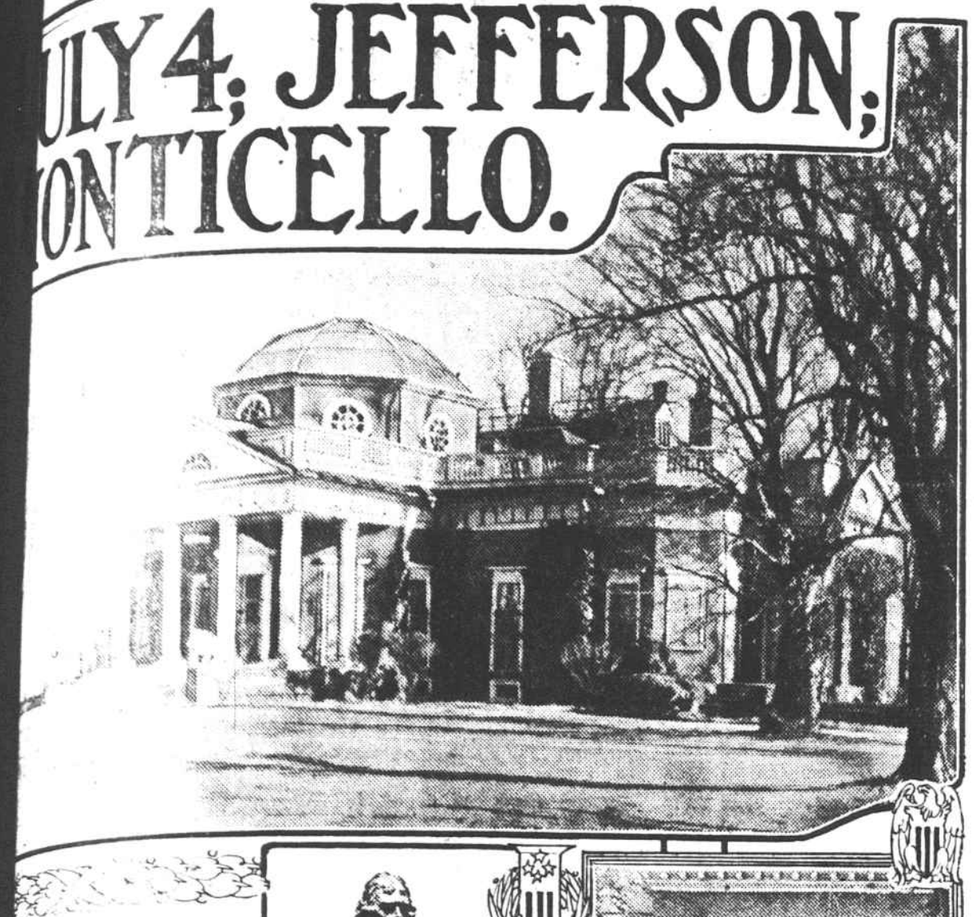
ULY 4; JEFFERSON; ONTICELLO.



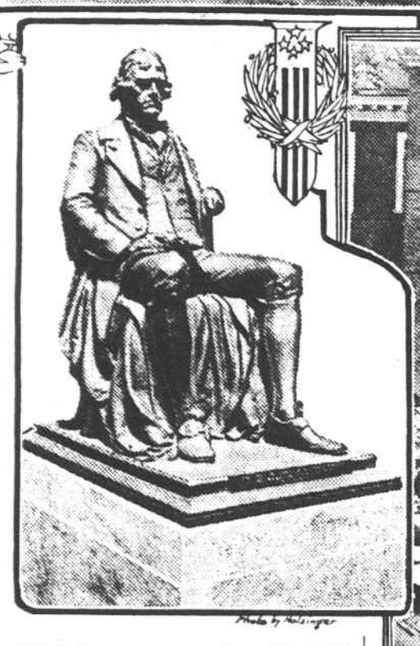


Photo by Holsinger

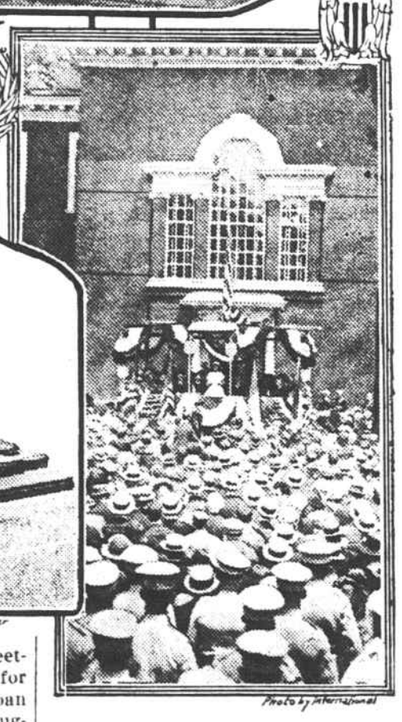


Photo by International

DICKINSON SHERMAN

... Thomas ... naturally ... in the ... Americans. ... to be added ... a move- ... way to ... Char- ... national

... deserves ... was he who ... laration of ... third Presi- ... of his other ... tinguished. ... 13, 1743, ... Monticello ... anniver- ... of Independ- ... day next year ... of the ... of Jef-

... graduated from Wil- ... 1762 and was ... in 1767. He was ... continental congress, ... Declaration. In ... of the legisla- ... leader in impor- ... He filled these ... governor of Virginia, ... congress, 1783; min- ... 1784; secretary of ... 1797-1801; ... founded in 1819 ... Virginia at Char-

... to be restored, so far ... condition in which ... This task ... jointly by the ... Memorial Foundation ... Institute of Archi- ... committee on the ... historic monuments ... Prof. Fiske ... of the architects' ... not only to restore ... to Thomas Jef- ... also to return to ... much of the fur- ... Foundation was estab- ... hundred and ... of Jefferson's ... The following ... Foundation by making ... took legal title ... mansion, the ... acres of land ... Jeffersonian relics.

... from the Presidency, ... to be the "Hermit ... but this was not to be. ... of visitors came ... It was said at the time ... the United States ... sooner or later found ... extraordinary her- ... wrote at one ... only a day or ... had to prepare fifty ... His visitors ate him ... and home.

... top of the gradual dwin- ... resources, the prerevolu- ... his wife's estate be- ... England and nearly half ... was swept away at one ... indorsement for a friend ... Finally he had to ... and sell it to congress ...

... know that was ... obtained the legis- ... dispose of his ... by lottery. ... I can save ... farm ad- ... and bury ... sell house, ... family to ... even a log ... There was ... stature, but

When the news spread, public meetings were called and subscriptions for Jefferson's use were started. A loan or gift from the treasury was suggested, but Jefferson would not hear of that plan. He said: "I have spent three times as much money, and given my whole life to my countrymen, and now they nobly come forward in the only way they can, to repay me and save an old servant from being turned like a dog out of doors."

The action of the public made the last days of his life easier. But the debts still hung over the estate. Upon his death subscriptions ceased to come in. The lottery was a farce. The executor disposed of the estate, the land going as low as three to ten dollars an acre. The proceeds were not enough to discharge the obligations. The executor made up the difference.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation is now engaged in the task of freeing the estate of debt. The movement has the support of men and women of all political faiths. President Coolidge, accepting appointment as a member of the board of governors, said: "But I cannot too earnestly assure you of my conviction that your organization is performing a useful service in encouraging the preservation of those shrines and monuments of American history, which must bring inspiration to the American public."

Jefferson was versatile and ingenious. He was an amateur architect of no mean ability, for one thing. He made the plans for Monticello and superintended its construction. The plans for the University of Virginia were his.

As a farmer he was in advance of his time. He practiced rotation of crops, had a fancy for improved live stock and introduced new fruits and vegetables.

Jefferson's early home—the house of his father at Shadwell, near by—was burned in 1770. He lost all his books and papers; a negro servant saved his violin. The previous year Jefferson had erected a story and a half brick building, which afterward formed the southeastern part of his mansion. So he moved to Monticello at once, bringing his mother, brother and unmarried sisters. He not only built Monticello, but was his own interior decorator and landscape gardener.

A touch of romance is supplied at Monticello by a little two-story house at the end of the long row of servants' quarters. The upper room opens upon the lawn made by leveling the mountain slope. This was Jefferson's bridal chamber New Year's day, 1772. Monticello was only partly built and a blizzard was blowing. But the room had its own fireplace and was secluded from family and servants. His bride was Martha Wayles Skelton. The marriage was happy and gave him one son and five daughters. His wife died in 1782.

This little house will be restored. So will its companion house, a replica, on the other side of the lawn. The first one was later used to accommodate guests. The second one was where Jefferson had his law office and kept the accounts of his estate. Tradition says that he sometimes used it as a refuge from his hordes of visitors and guests.

Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia.

This was the inscription, in accordance with Jefferson's wish, on the original obelisk over his grave. Congress, in 1882, replaced this with one more ornate. The original now stands on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia—a site within the Louisiana purchase made from France during Jefferson's administration.

Thomas Jefferson's fame, based upon his actual service to his country, is secure. For this reason the promotion of a Jefferson cult, which apparently seeks to make of him a superman, is deprecated by many.

For example: Jefferson was not the "author" of the Declaration of Independence. The committee of five, appointed by congress to prepare the document, instructed him to draft it. He put into words sentiments and phrases which were on every man's lips, as is shown by the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775. The committee revised Jefferson's draft; congress amended its revision of his draft. The American people, articulate through congress, was the real author of the Declaration of Independence.

Again: The Louisiana purchase from France in 1803 of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rockies was a stepping stone in the march of the American people across the continent. But Jefferson was a secondary factor only. His envoys to France had authority to buy the mouth of the Missisippi for $2,000,000. Napoleon forced them to agree to buy the Louisiana territory for $15,000,000. The whole deal was unconstitutional. Jefferson was aghast. The East almost seceded from the Union. But congress had to ratify the purchase, to save the territory from Great Britain—which was permanently balked in its designs on this western empire by Andrew Jackson, January 8, 1815, at New Orleans, one of the "Decisive Battles" of America and of the world.

MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB

(Copyright.)

Question: How Far Did George Go?

The white man—so the story runs—was named Ferguson. He owned a string of two-room frame cottages and his tenants exclusively were colored. Very great was his chagrin when a negro man in a fit of pique cut a woman's throat in one of his houses so that she bled to death, leaving a large dark stain on the floor, because immediately the word spread among the black population that the building was haunted and thereafter nobody would rent it, even at reduced rates. For months the cottage stood empty. Then the owner had a bright idea. He went one evening and hunted up a large dark individual named George Titus, upon whom by way of beginning, he conferred a drink out of a bottle of corn spirits.

"George," said he, "these darkies tell me you know quite a lot about h'ants and ghosts and such things?"

"Well, suh, Mist' Ferguson," replied George modestly, "I does know a right smart 'bout sich."

"That's good," said the wily white man. "I'm rather an authority myself on such matters. Now, then, speaking as one expert to another, I want to tell you that gun-barrel shack of mine out here on Clay street, where that woman was killed, is not haunted. She died in a state of grace and her spirit rests in peace.

"But the trouble is that these colored people around this town don't know it and they've given the place a bad name. What I want to do is to prove to them that it's not ha'nted. And here's the way we're going to do it—you and me. I'm going to hire you to spend tonight in the room where the killing took place. Then, when you come out tomorrow morning and tell your people that nothing happened there during the night, I'll be able to rent the house again. I'm going to give you the rest of this bottle of liquor now and a fresh bottle besides. And tomorrow morning I'll hand you a ten-dollar bill. How about it?"

That slug of corn whisky already was working. It made George valiant. Besides a white man had appealed to him for professional aid. He consented—after another lusty pull at the flask.

The crafty Ferguson took no chances. Straightway he escorted his newly enlisted aid to the house of tragedy, provided him with a pallet on the floor and left him there in the gathering darkness. But before departing he took the precaution of barring the two windows from the outside and securely locking the front and rear doors.

Next morning bright and early he came to release his brother expert. The windows still were shuttered, the doors still fastened tight; but the house was empty. Also it was in a damaged state. At one side the thin clapboards were burst through, as though a blunt projectile traveling at great speed had struck them with terrific force from within. The shattered ends of planking stood forth encircling the jagged aperture in a sort of sunburst effect.

Upon the splintered tip of one of the boards was a wisp of kinky wool. Upon a paling of the yard fence was a rag, evidently ripped from a shirt sleeve. Otherwise there were no signs of George Titus. He was utterly gone, with only that yawning orifice in the cottage wall to give a clue as to the manner of his departure.

Mr. Ferguson waited all through the summer day for the missing one to turn up. George failed to return. On the second day the white man gave the alarm. A search party was organized—men on horseback with dogs. Bloodhounds took the trail. They followed it from early morning until late that evening.

Just before dusk, in a swamp thirty miles away the lead-dog bayed exultantly. The pursuing posse, with Ferguson in the lead, spurred forward.

Here came the missing George. His face was set toward home. It was a face streaked with dust and dried sweat, torn by briers, wet, drawn, gray with fatigue. His garments were in shreds; his hat was gone. His weary legs tottered under him as he dragged one sore foot after the other. He was a pitiable sight.

Yet in the heart of Mr. Ferguson indignation was stronger than compassion. He rode up alongside the spent and wavering pedestrian.

"Well, by heck, you are certainly the most unreliable nigger in this state!" he said. "Here night before last I make a contract with you for a certain job. I leave you in one of my houses. I come there the next morning and not only are you gone without leaving any word, but one side of my house is busted out. And then I have to leave my business to come hunting for you. And after hunting all over the country I find you here, thirty miles from home, in a swamp. Where in thunder have you been since I last saw you, forty-eight hours ago?"

"Boss," said George, "I've been comin' back."

EXCURSIONS IN CORRESPONDENCE

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

Women's Letters

WOMEN speak more easily than men and with less self-consciousness, and so they write letters more easily, and in the case of social letters, at least, more often. Men write on anything that is at hand or do not write at all, while women in general are careful as to their stationery and are more likely to know what is proper and what is not.

Women are more prompt in answering letters than men because, perhaps, they are naturally more conscientious. A still further reason, and possibly a better one, is that women more often have the materials at hand in a desk, or a table drawer, or in some convenient place, where they can be easily gotten at, and so there is not so much fuss and litter. A man has no place to go when he wants to write a letter. Nature (or custom, is it?) has not provided him with a lap, and the table is generally cluttered up with something else when he makes up his mind to write. A woman will write on her lap or the window ledge.

Because they are more fluent in speech than men, the letters of women are usually longer than those of men. They have less unity, are not so much to the point; they wander more. In a social or friendly letter there is no disadvantage in this fact. When gossip or neighborhood news are the topics of discussion, we like detail. The bald, unamplified statement is dull and does not satisfy our curiosity. It takes a woman to give all the interesting details. No matter if she does wander round the whole block in doing so.

When it comes to business the matter is different. Then we want to get at the point as quickly as possible; we want to know what it is all about without dragging in extraneous and unrelated matter. This is where the woman falls down. She is likely to tell it all from the creation to the end of time, and when she has finished you scratch your head often and, like the Frenchman, you ask yourself, "What is it that it is?"

I have a case at hand now. From what I can gather from the woman's letter a young student has rented a room from her and agreed in writing to pay $20 a month for it and keep it for a half-year. He now declines to stay, and she wishes my help in enforcing the contract. She could tell it all in three or four lines, and a man usually would do so. As it is, she takes eight closely written pages in which she touches upon all the details of the initial interview with her tenant; what he said, and what she said, and what she remarked at the time to her neighbor, Mrs. Brown. She stresses her own need, her husband's business inactivity, the fact that it is the first (and I trust the last) time she has ever had difficulty of this sort, though she has rented rooms since Columbus discovered America. There is much more interesting but wholly unrelated fact presented. What she really wants is for me to ask the boy to liquidate at once.

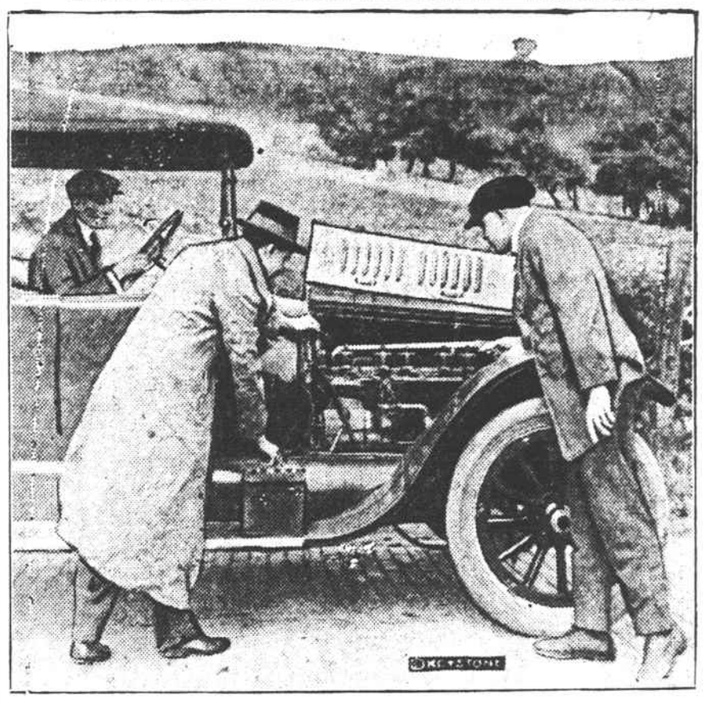
I have tried to analyze the cause of this prolixness in the correspondence of women, for it is pretty general in the women with whom I have business or social correspondence, no matter what the education of the women concerned may be, and I believe it can be explained on the ground that she is more emotional than men, more high-strung. She feels injustice, or joy, or grief, or business responsibility more keenly than he does, and feeling it she gives free expression to it, and so too often misses the relative importance of what should go into her letter, and in doing so writes an ineffective letter.

One of my old teachers of composition used to say that when, in criticizing the themes of his students, he could not think of any fitting comment to write upon the back of the paper, it was always safe to say, "Omit the first page." I have sometimes felt that the woman who writes the business letter might often with profit omit the first two pages.

Women more often than men reveal their characters in their letters. Their feelings come to the surface; then ruling passions show; their weaknesses are more evident. Two letters are before me as I write. The one is hastily, carelessly, sloppily done. The lines reel drunkenly across the page; there are blots scattered everywhere. It is easy to see that the writer would be a poor housekeeper, untidy in her dress, and one who let things run at loose ends. The second letter is beautifully done, careful, neat, well considered in all details. I can imagine how she looks; and I know her house is well run. She's the girl for me!

(© 1925, by Western Newspaper Union)

KEEP RIGID WATCH FOR AUTO THIEVES



Auto owner, did you know that 10,064 automobiles were reported stolen in 1924? This report is authentic, and shows that a more rigid watch should be made for the thieves.

One method of the crooks is to carry their own battery, in case your switch is locked.

WEAR CAUSED BY SEVERE BRAKING

Tests Show Tires, Wheels, Spokes, Gears and Joints Are Affected.

Tires, wheels, spokes, differential gears and universal joints; these are the parts of an automobile which suffer most from sudden and severe brake applications, according to tests just completed.

These tests revealed why it is possible for a car to skid on a perfectly dry pavement. It was found that locked wheels slide along asphalt on a film of soft rubber, melted from the tread of the tire by frictional heat. In such cases, it was found, the car will travel farther before stopping than when the brakes are so adjusted and applied by the operator that they cannot lock the wheels.

Inspect Brakes Often.

In the interest of greater safety, car owners should see to it that their brakes are more frequently inspected; certainly no less than once a month, or, better, every 500 miles. A simple road test, moreover, can be made by determining within what distance a car can be stopped at various speeds. When this has been determined, with any particular car, a liberal margin of safety should be added for actual conditions of service.

It should be remembered that the ability to stop a car is greatly influenced by the condition of the road surface. When roads are very wet, as in heavy rainstorms, there is less tendency for a car to skid than when the roads are partially dried or in what is known as a "greasy state." Should a car start to skid when applying the brakes, it is usually due to the wheels locking.

Stop Skidding.

A dangerous skidding can usually be quickly stopped if a driver has presence of mind to release the brakes and apply them a second time with less force. This gives the wheels a chance to again grip the road. If the road is very slippery, as on an icy road with light snow on the surface, best results are obtained by slowing the car carefully with the engine and helping with the brake. Lightly loaded cars, as with the driver only, are more difficult to stop than loaded ones.

With these points in mind a driver can quickly learn the "tricks," but, above all, do not have too much confidence in your ability, as "it is better to be safe than sorry."

Watch Universal Joints

Universal joints, due to their location under the floor of the car, are usually neglected and the owner seldom gives them any attention until they begin to give trouble. These units of the car should not be overlooked. If the joints are of fabric type, see that every bolt is tight, and cotter pins are in place and that the fabric is not worn at any point. If mechanical joints are used, lubricate them thoroughly, and if there is any extra "play" in the joint, drive it to a service station immediately.

PUMP FOR FIRE USE ATTACHED TO WHEEL

The Outfit Is Practical for Draining Wet Lands and Other Uses.

A new pump has been invented for fire use, and distributed by a New Jersey factory, that is an innovation. The pump is connected by belt drive to the rear tire of your auto to the pulley on the pump. The outfit is practical for

Be Your Own Fire Fighter.

fire protection, but also can be used for draining wet land, flooded cellars, pile driving, cleaning out stuffed up water lines, etc. It has a lifting capacity of 24 feet through the 1½ inch suction hose.

Care for Spring Clips Is of Much Importance

A point not always observed by the new car owner is that it is necessary to tighten the clips which hold the springs to their seats from time to time. Though the clips are tightened firmly when a new car leaves the factory the continual working up and down of the spring leaves will cause them to set gradually, thereby somewhat loosening the spring clips. These clips should be drawn up perfectly tight every once in awhile.

It is a common error to suppose that when a spring breaks upon a car plunging into a deep hole, the breakage is caused by the shock of the weight of the car coming down on the wheels. As a matter of fact, when a spring gives way under these circumstances, the breakage is usually caused not on the downward movement of the spring, but on the rebound. When the load plunges down, the load is borne by all leaves simultaneously, whereas the force of the rebound is taken by the leaves individually, one after the other, and for that reason must become more emphasized when the spring clips are loosened. Spring breakage occurs more often with loose clips than with properly tightened ones.

After the car has been run for a while and the springs have assumed their permanent set, the spring clips will need tightening only at very long intervals.

Difficult to Estimate Correct Speed of Cars

From the results of experiments conducted by the psychological department of an Iowa university it appears that the average person is prone to overestimate the speed of a small, noisy motor car and underestimate that of a large, smooth-running one, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

About 100 students were recently assembled at a point past which machines of different sizes and conditions were driven at known speeds. As a vehicle passed, each person recorded on paper his personal estimate of its mileage per hour.

Twenty-three trips were made with the cars, and from a study of the subsequent tabulations it was found that when a driver continually sounded his horn in passing the students considered the speed to be about five miles an hour greater than it really was. The discrepancy was double this when the rate of a rattling machine was considered.

Of two cars traveling at equal pace, the smaller was invariably estimated to travel faster than the other.

It is rather interesting, too, that young men and women who had never driven a car, made, on the whole, as nearly accurate estimates as did those of greater experience.

Close guesses of actual speeds were made when cars jaunted along at ten or twelve miles an hour, but when raced at 50 or 60 miles the guesses were extremely wild.

AUTOMOBILE HINTS

There are about 12,000 auto dealers in Great Britain.

* * *

The automobile industry gives employment to 2,750,000 workers.

* * *

Underinflated tires, overheated engines, improper engine lubricant, badly adjusted spark plugs or dragging brakes will increase the cost of a motorist's gasoline anywhere from one cent per gallon up.

A painter's brush that is thick and soft will be found better than waste for removing dust from the motor. There are so many small projections that waste is generally a cause of bad language and little else.

* * *

To prevent the annoyance of receiving a shock when working about electrical connections of a car, it is best to insulate the handle of the pliers. This may be readily accomplished by placing a piece of heavy wall rubber tubing over each handle.

Going and Coming

Two scholars, a Frenchman and an Italian, were having an argument. Each insisted his own country had produced the most distinguished literary figure that had ever lived.

"Dante," said the Italian, "was the greatest of all writers. Dante went to hell."

"Bah!" cried the Frenchman, "Baudelaire was a thousand times greater than Dante. Baudelaire came from hell."

No Respecter of Dukes

In Germany even nobility is subject to the official mentality. A worthy policeman in Krefeld recently stopped a suspicious-looking motor car. The occupant announced himself as Duke Ernst August of Brunswick, but his identification papers were all in a closely packed suitcase in the baggage carried. That meant nothing to the public watchman, who yanked the duke away to a police station and kept him until he had successfully proved who he was.

Gentlemen

Perhaps these are rarer personages than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in this circle—men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes them simple; who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are very well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call, in the inner circles, and have shot into the very center and bull's-eye of the fashion; but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make out his list.—Thackeray.

Our "National Anthem"

"The Star Spangled Banner" owes its popularity to tradition and to historical association. It is a "national anthem" by popular consent only because congress has on more than one occasion refused to give it official recognition. Though the song may be open to criticism, the nation as a whole does not relish the attempts to "improve" it. A move now in that direction will probably arouse no more enthusiasm than have similar efforts in the past.

...lked From Jericho

... ent police- ... he had ... Jericho, did ... had jour- ... ne.

... six Jeri- ... dance survey ... or the other ... d come.

... s folk, and ... names on

Daylight Developing

... developing ... plates, by ... ned out in ... darkroom, and ... fixing bath ... per, are pos- ... ment experi- ... Leffman ... Institute of Sci- ... The daylight ... developer, ... distinct advantage.—New

Knotty Legal Point

Running water is a troublesome thing for the law, particularly in the West where so many rights are involved in its use: irrigation, navigation, power. It is novel, however, to find that there is, too, a right to have a flood overflow one's land; especially novel in these days when so many millions are being spent to do just the opposite. The story always has been that Egypt lived only because the Nile overflowed each year and created thereby the fertile ground on which the Egyptians grew their crops.

Predict Cure for "Flu"

British scientists are investigating a new serum or vaccine, known as "toxin anti-toxin," which, it is claimed, gives immunity from diphtheria, and will prove useful in preventing influenza, measles, infantile paralysis and whooping cough.

Invisible virus germs are believed to be the cause of these diseases.

their places of abode. There is a Garden of Gethsemane in Yorkshire. Clydebank has its Holy City. Paradise crops up five times, Nineveh three times, while Salems and Zions abound. —London Times.

Ancient Superstition

There have been various theories concerning the origin of the superstition relating to peacock feathers. According to the Mohammedan tradition, the peacock and the snake were placed at the entrance to Paradise to give warning of danger. Satan seduced both and subsequently they both shared his punishment. According to another authority, peacock feathers were usually used as funeral emblems, hence the belief that they cause bad luck.

Cheer Him Up

First Mosquito.—That's sure a dejected-looking fat man, over there.

Second Mosquito—Yes, I think I'll go over and give him a shot in the arm.