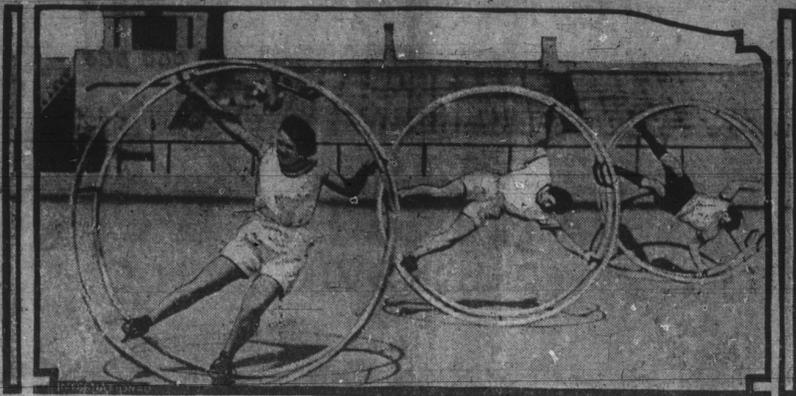


"Merrily We Roll Along," Say These Berlin Girls



Here are shown girl athletes of Berfa using the rhenstad, a new training apparatus. The hoop arrangement is said to be an ideal solution of the problem of training all the muscles of the body at the same time.

U.S. Documents Eagerly Sought

Public Purchases 7,770,782 Government Publications in a Year.

Washington.—The document division of the government printing office, which, under the superintendent of documents, has charge of the distribution and sale of nearly all government publications, except those allotted to members of congress, last year made sales amounting to \$487,822.63, an increase of \$47,017.70 over the preceding year, and \$194,551 more than for the fiscal year 1921, according to George H. Carter, United States public printer.

In the fiscal year 1925 the document division sold 7,770,782 copies of various government publications, an increase of 526,041 over the sales for 1924. Most of these publications were ordered by letters, of which 375,000 were received during the year. A large number also were sold over the counter on the ground floor of the Document building.

The increasing sale of government publications is especially noteworthy, says Mr. Carter, in view of the fact that the office has no funds for advertising its products and has to compete with free distribution by members of congress and other officers of the government.

The sale of government publications could be greatly increased, declares Mr. Carter, by ending the present wasteful method of free distribution which cannot supply all the demands and is therefore of benefit only to comparatively few persons. The charge for government publications, it is pointed out, is nominal, based upon reprint cost, plus 10 per cent. With this low cost no real reason is seen by the public printer why the distribution of practically all government publications should not be put on a sales basis and every one thus given equal consideration in the supply of public documents.

Would Help Pay for Printing. "Increased sales would, of course, help compensate the government for the cost of printing," the report continues, "but a material growth in sales, unless accompanied by a reduction of the free copies, would necessitate an additional force and a larger building for the document division, which is already seriously overcrowded. Therefore, any plan for the increased sale and distribution of government publications should, of necessity, take into consideration additional facilities and larger quarters for the document division."

"During the fiscal year 1925 the document division distributed 54,064,438 copies of publications. About 7,000,000 of these copies were purchased by the public. The distribution was made in 21,372,592 packages, filling 189,155 mail sacks. Periodical distribution for the various department and subscription lists requires the handling of 1,235 mailing lists

containing approximately 835,000 names. From these mailing lists 22,712,964 machine-stencil impressions were made during the year.

"In order to meet the demand for government publications the document division has to carry a regular stock of fully 30,000,000 copies, including almost every publication issued by the government in the last half century. During the year the superintendent of documents received and stored 55,188,327 copies of the products of the government printing office.

"Not all of the copies printed annually ever reach the public. During the year 2,645,531 obsolete and useless copies, which had been ordered by the departments in former years, had to be disposed of as waste paper. Millions more of government publications will have to be consigned to the scrap heap year after year, if the present excess printing for free distribution continues and no additional space is provided for the storage of the surplus.

The superintendent of documents also conducts an extensive information service concerning government publications. Last year his office received and answered 161,832 letters of inquiry and aided several thousand other inquiring persons who visited the office. The fact that the document division possesses a remarkable library of government publications, consisting of 375,000 books, pamphlets and maps, for which there is a complete reference catalogue, makes it possible to furnish information which could not be obtained as readily and accurately from any other source.

Better Library Service. "Better service is being rendered the depository libraries than ever before, as indicated by the increasing number of libraries that have found it advantageous to secure congressional designation as depositories of government publications. By the new law allowing depositories to select the class of publications to be furnished by the government, the depository libraries have been relieved of the unbearable burden heretofore imposed in having to receive and store copies of every publication printed by the government.

"Under the selection plan only 59 of the designated depository libraries elected to take copies of all government publications; 230 libraries receive more than 50 per cent of the list, and 173 of the smaller libraries less than 50 per cent, or only the publications of special interest to their patrons. This plan has effected a saving in the printing of thousands of publications, which heretofore the libraries had to discard after a time owing to lack of space or usefulness.

"Another agreeable service to the depository libraries is the immediate delivery of all congressional documents and reports that are of sufficient size to be bound separately. Formerly it was necessary to hold all these publications until after the

walls are near together may be safer than large rooms, where there is nothing to break the force of a falling roof or ceiling.

close of a session of congress so that they could be bound in sets. Many publications of congress were obsolete or useless before they were sent to the libraries. The more prompt delivery was made possible through the co-operation of the joint committee on printing in adopting the new method of distribution as proposed by this office."

Many obstacles are encountered by the document division which are unknown to most mail-order houses, it is pointed out by the superintendent of documents. The question of stock is always an uncertain quantity, he states, since, as a general rule very little information is had on which to base requirements. Publicity from unanticipated sources often exhausts the supply and aside from creating delays, while reprints are made, if the publication was run from type and not plated, reprints have to be made.

Would Facilitate Payments. "The adoption by the government of a legal tender of small amounts along the line of the Canadian postal note would be a great convenience, not only for the public in ordering government publications, but for any one patronizing a mail-order house where small remittances are involved," declares the superintendent in his report to the public printer.

"Although we advertise that postage stamps will not be accepted, last year more than \$1,000,000 worth were received as remittances. If we could not find an outlet for these stamps it would be necessary to return them as nonacceptable for the reason that they cannot be converted into cash. Fortunately our foreign business has grown to such an extent that we were able to use all of them. I am convinced that advertising of stamps as nonacceptable keeps a great many people from ordering publications.

"The generous policy of the United States government in its free distribution of publications has no doubt served to depreciate their value. Those opposed to a restricted free distribution might be interested in knowing that Great Britain since the war has discontinued even its pre-war limited free distribution, and now all libraries have to purchase their copies.

"The British government, recognizing the value of its publications, in 1887 passed a resolution permitting the reprinting of information contained in a majority of them. The policy is similar to ours, in that we do not allow copyrighting. The two countries also entertain similar views in their practice of charging the prime cost to the government, so that the public may purchase at a nominal cost for paper, presswork and binding."

Indian "Gobbled," So He Shot—Murder Defense Okmulgee, Okla.—Imitation of a turkey gobble's call, Indian signal of intent to kill, forms the basis of the defense in a murder trial here. Jim Crowell, a wealthy rancher, charged with shooting Willie Brunner, an Indian, testified he shot Brunner after the Indian had "gobbled" three times and then attempted to shoot him. The defense recalled a decision by Judge Parker, Indian territory jurist, who regarded as justifiable homicide the act of a man in shooting an Indian who "gobbled" at him.

Pinch Hitter London.—If a pinch hitter is needed on the royal ball team, American hotel men are for the duke of York. Subbing for the prince of Wales, who is treating a convalescent ear by playing golf at Biarritz, the duke told the visitors to stimulate the spirit of travel and make the world happier.

Bad Table Manners Jersey City, N. J.—Marie Yvonne Mourou Hart, who ate with her knife, has been divorced from her husband, who objected to what he said was his refusal to adopt American customs.

Community Building

America's Lead in Home Ownership

As a home-building nation, the United States unquestionably leads all others just at present, according to the Common Brick Manufacturers' association.

The proportion of residential building to all other types of construction is growing in America each year. The statement often is made that one-half of America's building expenditure goes into homes, but an accurate check of the different classifications of construction shows that in 1925 nearly 62 per cent of the building in the United States was residential, based upon floor space area. The proportion in 1924 was 54 per cent; in 1921, 52 per cent; in 1922, 54 per cent; in 1923, 59 per cent, and in 1924, 61 per cent.

As a home-building nation the United States unquestionably exceeds all others at the present time. Dividing the various classes of construction into four, namely, residential, commercial, industrial and educational, in 1925 residential building was the largest volume was commercial, being 16 per cent of the total. The next largest, industrial, being 7 1/2 per cent, and the next, educational, 6 1/2 per cent.

Owners of Property Must Work Together

Improvement associations afford an inspiration and a medium for the study of conditions, remedies and possibilities. They make possible the formulation and application of definite, progressive policies. Without such policies there is only limited incentive for the individual property owner to keep his holdings in first-class shape or to make new or additional improvements. But when there are definite standards applicable to a whole street and observed by all the owners of frontage, each property owner not only enhances the value of his ground or building, but gains this additional value through the desirability of the street as a whole. Progress is slow at best if it depends on a few enterprising property owners; yet there has been a disposition on the part of many property owners to refuse to do anything, to wait merely for the improvements made by others to increase their own values. This is a slow game to play. Whatever the cost of a general improvement policy recommended by any of these associations, it would be a good investment for the property holders.—Chicago Post.

Good Building Rules

When you build you will want to build well so that, like the descendants of the Colonists, future generations can point with pride to the work of your hands and hands. This thought adds a new pleasure and a new sense of responsibility to your efforts.

In advising you to build well we do not necessarily mean that you should build expensively, although we do believe that if it is ever advisable to stretch a point, here is the place to do it.

Your success will depend primarily upon your plans, your choice of materials and the honesty and skill of the workmanship employed. A good residence is simple and dignified rather than fancy and fussy. A modest home, well planned, is far more desirable than a poorly planned mansion.—Boston Herald.

Decorative Values

Paint and stain, besides being invaluable as means of protection and conservation, are the best decorative mediums we have. Before choosing a color scheme for a house, one simple rule should be heeded, a roof should be in perfect harmony with its surroundings or in definite contrast to them. This involves a study of the style of architecture, the character of the setting, and the geographical location of the house. Every roof is an individual problem. Among trees, hard roof-lines, developed in strong colors, will contrast pleasantly with the softness of the leaves. But against a sharp horizon, a color which will soften the silhouette is desirable.

Clean-Up Committees

The Kansas City Real Estate board has appointed five committees to take charge of an improvement campaign, each committee to be appointed to a definite section of the downtown retail district. It is planned to eliminate unsightly conditions on vacant property, to clean up vacant store-rooms, to banish overhead signs and to remove the sidewalk display of merchandise.

The campaign follows an appeal for greater orderliness and beauty in the business sections of American cities made at the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate boards in Detroit in June of last year by H. K. Ennis of Kansas City, former president of the association.

Ideal Flower

The United States Department of Agriculture advocates the iris for home flower gardens, as it is resistant to disease, insects, and because some kinds can be found to suit almost any soil and climate in this country.

"Moses" Sent to California by Italy



The only full-sized copy ever made of Michelangelo's masterpiece, "Moses," sent to this country at the direction of Premier Mussolini, being unveiled in Forest Lawn Memorial park, Glendale, Cal. Count Buzzi Gradenigo, personal representative of the Italian dictator, attended the ceremonies.

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Ruler of Baroda, Son of Herdsman

Maharajah Gaekwar Has Governed Indian State for 50 Years.

Washington.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has achieved a record. He has sat upon his throne for 50 years, an unusual term among Indian rulers in recent centuries. Therefore, Baroda has had a jubilee, climaxed by a great state dinner at which the important citizens of Baroda sat cross-legged on the floor of the palace audience hall with eastern verities before them, while the maharajah Gaekwar sat alone at a table in a chair of state. The state dinner was given by the ruler in his private quarters of the Washington (D. C.) club society.

"Baroda," one of the wealthiest of the native states, is a group of lands on dry land," says the bulletin. "Only prewar Prussia had more scattered dominions. There are four main divisions, but about each of the larger regions cluster small districts, and even separate villages that fairly pepper the territory of the Bombay presidency of British India, in which the Gaekwar's 'islands' lie. There is probably a separate fragment of Barodan territory for each of the 50 years the Gaekwar has ruled.

"The territories, which total 8,000 square miles, begin near the west coast of India, 150 miles north of Bombay city, and extend for 200 miles to the north. Other fragments are scattered off to the west on the Kathiwar peninsula, the most remote being 225 miles from Baroda City, the capital.

"Most of the state is level alluvium in a high state of cultivation. This is especially true of the region lying to the north of the capital. With its fields, well ordered hedges, and groves of trees, this section has much the appearance of English park land. Some of India's best cotton land is in Baroda, and the state has 25 gins and a cotton mill. Rice and wheat are raised, and a considerable area is devoted to poppy growing for the making of opium. Growers of poppy are licensed, and the handling of opium is a state monopoly.

"Baroda City has a population of 103,000. There, and in the vicinity, are the palaces of the Gaekwar. The white stucco palace of Nasar Bagh is notable chiefly as the Barodan strog box. In it are stored the Gaekwar's jewels, said to be worth \$10,000,000. Among them is one of the world's famous diamonds, 'the Star of the South,' of 125 karats. Another unit of the collection is a cloth embroidered

with precious stones and seed pearls. This was prepared for a Mohammedan ruler and was meant as a cover for the tomb of Mohammed.

"Four miles south of the city is the Makapura palace, the country place of the Gaekwar. It is noted for its fine gardens, fountains, grottoes, and pergolas. The chief of the ruler's residences is the Lakshmi Vilas. In it is a huge Darbar hall around which are covered and screened wooden galleries from which the women of the Gaekwar's menage may observe state functions without being seen.

"Leading off the main street of Baroda City are numerous 'wards,' each for a separate caste or class, including Brahmins and other high-caste groups. In certain sections of the town English influences are noticeable. Baroda college has its cricket grounds, its tennis courts, and its gymnasium. Baroda spends more on public education than any other native state, maintaining public schools for both boys and girls. There are even zenana classes for adult women who must remain in seclusion.

From Hut to Palace. The 2,500,000 inhabitants of Baroda belong predominantly to the Hindu

faith, and the pinnacles of numerous Hindu temples pierce the skyline of the capital. The minority religions are not molested, and the Gaekwar, in fact, patronizes one of the chief Mohammedan festivals.

"The life of the present Gaekwar has been like that of the hero of a fairy tale. In 1876 the ruler of Baroda was accused of attempting to poison the British resident, and was deposed. He had no heir, so a search was made by the British government for a collateral relative. A young lad, the son of a humble herdsman, was chosen and was placed on the throne in 1878. It is he who is the present Gaekwar.

"Baroda is important as well as wealthy. The Gaekwar is one of only five Indian rulers entitled to receive a salute of 21 guns anywhere in India."

Havoc Was Extensive in Krupp Dismantling

London.—Remarkable figures showing the havoc wrought at the Krupp works under the direction of the international control commission are given in the report presented at the annual meeting of the company, says a Berlin correspondent.

The machines destroyed numbered 9,300 and had a total weight of about 60,000 tons. The dies and tools sacrificed reached the prodigious total of 801,420, their aggregate weight being 9,588 tons.

Further, 379 presses, tempering naces, oil and water tanks, cranes and overhead travelers were scrapped on the commission det.

On the testing grounds 150 experimental guns and 1,100 tons of ammunition were destroyed. The replacement value of all this property is estimated at about 104,000,000 marks.

The report mentions that the concern is now permitted to make annually not more than four guns above seventeen inches.

Fort Centuries Old Is Discovered in Kentucky

Lexington, Ky.—Discovery of a prehistoric fort in a "lost world" in the Kentucky mountains was announced recently.

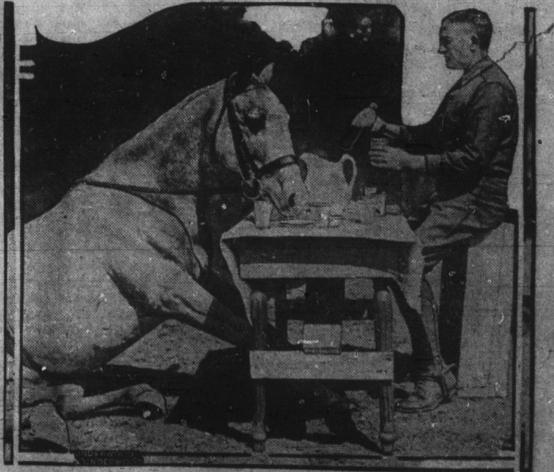
Prof. W. G. Burroughs of Berea college, the South's largest mountain school, told the Kentucky Academy of Science in annual convention that the fort, a half-mile south of Indian Fort mountain, explored by him, and one of the largest prehistoric forts in the nation, probably is several thousand years old. The "lost world" in Madison county extends 20 acres within two grim sets of cliffs, 50 to 100 feet high.

rior copper was unearthed by a professor, who tripped over skeletons which had been lying flat for centuries after a consuming rite to the god of fire.

Married Illegally

Providence, R. I.—For years many folks in the state have been illegally married. A law passed in 1789 says persons with a former wife or husband living cannot wed again.

Gasmask Is a Real Gentleman



Gasmask, prize cavalry horse at Fort Myer, Virginia, near Washington, has table manners that would do credit to a social dawg. In this photograph Gasmask is shown at luncheon with his trainer, Sgt. S. J. Matherson of Troop F, Third Cavalry. Gasmask was a guest of honor at luncheon served at the Washington horse show.

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LOWLY MOSQUITO GIVEN CREDIT FOR U. S. POWER

Chicago.—The lowly mosquito made us what we are today. At least, yellow fever and malaria mosquitoes have been largely influential in giving the United States a leading rank among the nations of the world.

That tribute came from a bitter enemy of the insects, the Gorgas Memorial Institute. It is contained in a report for the institute prepared by Joseph A. Le Prince, international authority on mosquitoes and senior sanitary engineer of the federal public health service.

Had malaria and yellow fever not rebuffed the early settlers in American tropics, the institute said, a dominant civilization would have resulted, and with its earlier start, would have been detrimental to the colonial settlements along the Atlantic to the north.

The early Spanish colonies of the central plains of Central and South America had wealth and opportunity for growth and development, but they could not hold their ground against the dreaded mosquito, said the report. This eventually led to emigration from Europe directed to the northern part of the continent, and since that time, the institute contended, the mosquitoes have lent vigor and confidence although unsolicited, support to the Monroe doctrine.

But the work of the mosquito has been done and, while paying tribute to a falling foe, the institute announced that the warfare will be pressed until there is a mosquitoless America.

No Indian man ever has been appointed to the United States Supreme court.

SUGGESTS HOW TO FIND SAFETY DURING TORNADO

Southwest Corner of the Basement About the Best Shelter When Twister is Approaching.

Harrisburg, Ill.—While no place in the path of a tornado is safe, as a rule a person is safer inside a building than outside.

Scientists attending the annual meeting of the Illinois State Academy of Science here were told this by Prof. Frank H. Colyer of the Southern Illinois State Normal university. The data by Professor Colyer was compiled after a close study of the tri-state tornado, which swept through Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

"A person is safer in some building," he said, "because the air is literally full of violently whirling missiles of various kinds. Many of these are splintered timbers from destroyed buildings that may at any moment be thrust through the body.

"In other cases a person may be struck by the rapid movements of any kind of debris in the air. In case the building has a basement, the southwest corner of this basement is generally a safer place to be than the rooms above the ground, in this case, however, one should keep away from the stove or furnace with a fire in it.

A number of persons were buried to death while pinned beneath fallen debris which were near a furnace or stove.

"If there is a room with a strong box, steel bed, or exceptionally strong table, it is well to lie flat on the floor near such an object, for it will often hold up a fallen ceiling or roof sufficient to save a person from being crushed. Many people came out of completely wrecked buildings, because they had presence of mind enough to place themselves in such a position.

Sometimes hallways, where the

walls are near together may be safer than large rooms, where there is nothing to break the force of a falling roof or ceiling.