

Shakespeare Forgeries Brought Good Prices

The largest collection of Shakespearean forgeries ever assembled, the forgeries of William Henry Ireland in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, over which James Boswell wept tears of thanks and one of which Sheridan bought for production in his theater without suspecting its authenticity, has been acquired by the Rosenbach company of New York in the purchase of the library of Shakespeareana, belonging to Marsden J. Perry.

The Ireland forgeries, as related in the Kansas City Star recently, are the most notorious in English literature and include the supposed manuscripts of such important plays as "King Lear" and "Hamlet," and the pretended discovery of an entirely new Shakespearean play called "Vortigern and Rowena."

These forgeries, which deceived many of the most eminent men of the time, seem all the more remarkable when it is known that the perpetrator was a boy barely eighteen years old. Sheridan paid \$1,500 for the rights to produce "Vortigern and Rowena" and agreed to share equally the profits from its production with young Ireland.

The New York Herald quotes Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach as saying: "At the sale of the elder Ireland's library the Shakespeare papers were purchased by a Mr. Dent, M. P., for \$640. This is the first record of their material value. Years later the majority of them—all the better pieces—were acquired by Marsden J. Perry, from whom the Rosenbach company purchased them. The uniqueness of the works and their historical interest have made this value steadily mount."

Ranch Woman Rescued by Intelligent Dogs

Our Animals is authority for one of the most striking illustrations of canine intelligence and devotion of which we have ever read, related by Mrs. Ruby Pettis, a ranch woman at Shearar Bridge, Ore., says Our Dumb Animals. It is that while driving at dusk, from a neighboring ranch, the loaded wagon was overturned in rounding a curve, and she was pinned beneath, unable to move hand or foot. She was imprisoned for 15 hours. Her shepherd dogs, Jack and Pup (his mother) saved her life from several menaces.

First, they stopped the horses, saving their mistress from being crushed to death by the wagon. Then they burrowed frantically under the wagon, removing from her face the earth that would have suffocated her. They repeatedly repelled the insistent advances of a herd of hogs. They licked from their mistress' face the blood that flowed from nose and mouth, and prevented her suffocation. The crowing work of these faithful animals was to sweep with their paws, from the hole they had dug, the water from a rain that fell during the night, working alternately all night and saving the woman from drowning.

At eleven o'clock the next morning a ranch hand, attracted by the frantic barking of the dogs, rescued Mrs. Pettis.

Showing a Tire's Work

An automobile tire company displays in its salesrooms in New York one of the most perfect machines yet devised for demonstrating the working of a tire under road conditions. Mounted on a heavy stand, a big iron drum is driven by an electric motor. An axle and wheel are mounted over the drum, with the tire in contact with it and bearing its weight. The tire is under the same pressure as if on a loaded touring car. The test, a most severe one, consists in driving nails, spikes, etc., into the tire and tube and then running with them in at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. The machine is operated by electric power, and is also equipped with a speedometer, which gives a correct speed of wheel, as if in real road use.

New Kind of Milk Bottle

Getting the milk out of a bottle while leaving the cream always has presented something of a problem. The usual method is to pour the cream off; the round-mouthed type of milk bottle makes this method somewhat difficult. Ray Dunn of Tipton, Ind., says Popular Science Monthly, has now provided the ordinary milk bottle with a small hole in its bottom. A cork keeps this hole closed. When it is wished to draw off the milk, the cork is removed and the milk allowed to flow into another receptacle until it is all gone.

Buenos Aires Enjoys Boom

Buenos Aires is growing faster probably than any other city in South America and its population is now said to be beyond the 2,000,000 mark, and conditions are troublesome to the authorities because housing legislation cannot be executed fast enough to keep up with the strides of the city. Immigration from abroad and from other provinces is very rapid.

Electricity in Homes

In percentage of electrically lighted homes Illinois is the leader. Having 61 per cent of the nation's population, she has over 10 per cent of all the homes in the United States with electric service—or about 850,000. Second among the states is California; third is New York.

The COTTAGE GARDENER

To Supply Table With Vegetables

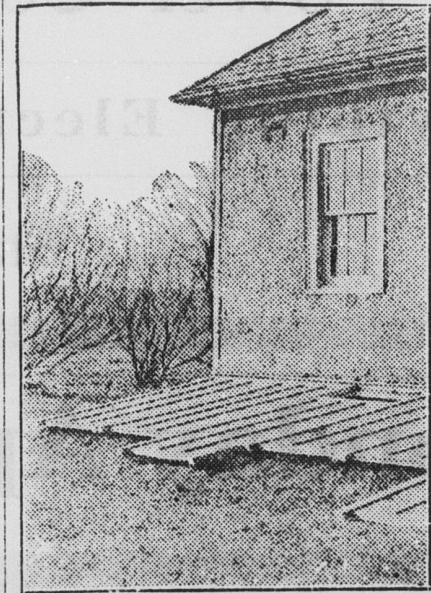
Coldframe Is Advocated as Means of Providing the Crispy Greens.

Kitchen gardens were a necessary adjunct to the home in the earlier days, but at present a kitchen coldframe is advocated as a means of supplying the family table with fresh lettuce, parsley, radishes, cress, and other vegetables at periods of the year when it is too cold to grow these things in the open ground. While it is true that the coldframe may not give very good results during the winter months, especially in the northern part of the country, yet in the early spring excellent results may be had from its use, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The construction of a coldframe is comparatively simple, as the side walls may be made of boards, brick, hollow tile or concrete. Where the construction is of boards, cypress lumber should be used, and it is a good plan to have the walls made double and some dry straw or planing mill shavings packed in the space between them. If the walls are of brick, they should be plastered, both inside and out, to make them air-tight. Hollow-tile walls should also be plastered the same as brick.

One of the best types of construction is simply to put in a little foundation, then set up frames and tamp in well-mixed concrete consisting of about three parts clean, broken stone or gravel, two parts sharp sand and one part cement. The ingredients should be placed on a mixing board or in a box and thoroughly mixed while dry, then water added gradually and the mass turned three or four times until it is thoroughly mixed and is of a consistency that can readily be tamped as it is put into the forms.

The size of coldframe to build will depend upon circumstances. Standard coldframe or hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet in size and the frame may be constructed to accommodate one, two, or even as high as five or six of these sashes. The front or south wall of the coldframe should be about 12 inches in height, while the rear or north wall should be 24 to 30 inches high, and the ends sloping to correspond with the front and rear walls. Wooden plates, preferably of 2 by 6 cypress material, should be bedded on top of the wall and held in place by bolts



A Well-Constructed Coldframe.

that extend down into the concrete. Rafters upon which the sash rest are fitted to these plates. At the upper side of the bed a sort of overhanging board should be put on in such manner that the end of the sash will slide up beneath it, making the bed tight. The lower end of the sash should extend slightly over the edge of the bed to carry off the water.

In addition to the sash covering, straw mats, blankets or even old carpet may be used to keep out cold. Where the coldframe can be located on the south side of the garage, this will give it extra protection. A well-constructed bed of this character will provide lettuce and other salad crops without the application of artificial heat. Plants may be started in the living room during February and planted in the bed in March, giving a supply of salad for the table during the spring months or until outdoor lettuce, radishes and spinach can be grown.

ORNAMENTAL BARBERRY

Thunberg's barberry, one of the Japanese barberries, is a handsome ornamental and defensive hedge plant. It will grow four or five feet high and as many broad. It may be left without trimming or be trained into a compact formal hedge. It bears an abundance of bright red berries that hold on the plant all winter, but does not harbor the wheat-rust fungus.

LIKE RICH SOIL

Annual flowers especially responding to rich soil: Castor-bean, scarlet sage, balsam and china bean.

Edison Says Few Men Have Real Imagination

There is a lack of men capable of designing automatic machinery, says Thomas A. Edison in System. We are increasing our knowledge of the possibilities of automatic machinery at the rate of 100 and we are increasing the men capable of putting the ideas into effect at two. No educational or technical institution that I know of is even attempting to develop men for this all-important phase of industry.

This is an extremely serious problem. I had much less trouble getting men forty years ago than I have today. The men of today seem to lack imagination. I have examined 1,800 men for positions in the last two years. I took 80 of them and of that 80 only 35 lasted. I test out the men with a questionnaire, in which I put five little mathematical problems which I took from a child's schoolbook on arithmetic. Not one man as yet has correctly answered all five of the problems.

It seems somehow that in the modern system of education the average boy's brain stops somewhere between the elementary school and the secondary school—that is, when he is about fourteen years old—and thereafter he takes no interest in knowing anything. I find that unless a boy has become interested in some subject—it does not make much difference what it is—before he is fourteen, he never thereafter masters anything, but is content to be led or driven.

Industry is the result of the efforts of man, and I think a large part of the work bettering industry will have to begin with the education of the boy.

America Gathering All the Diamonds and Gold

The National City bank of New York discloses the somewhat appalling truth that about half the world's present supply of diamonds is now held in the United States. In the last fifty years we have spent approximately \$2,000,000,000 in the acquisition of these trifles, but since the war we have been importing them at the astounding rate of \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth a year, and it appears that only a simultaneous exhaustion of both Kimberley and the European crown jewel supplies will check the influx.

Already about one-half of the world's \$9,000,000,000 worth of monetary gold has been amassed in our vaults. Precious stones are not currency, but they can perform an approximately similar function in international exchange, and we appear to be withdrawing this last form of portable real wealth from Europe as rapidly as we are reducing her gold. The more we have the more rapidly we accumulate, and while we are relieving the rest of the world of its cash, we are taking the jewelry as well.

The suggestion of highway robbery is too strong for European cartoonists to resist; but the melancholy truth is that we regret the situation fully as much as our apparent victims. But as a nation we are as powerless to do anything about it as they are.—New York Sun and Globe.

It Works Both Ways

A farmer driving along a country road was thus accosted by a young man: "Hello, Reuben! Give me a lift to Boontown, will you?"

The young man climbed up and beguiled the time with lively chatter. After a few miles had been traveled, he said:

"It's quite a distance to Boontown, isn't it?"

"Quite a distance," answered the farmer.

After a few more miles the young man asked: "Say, farmer, how far is it to Boontown, anyway?"

"Well," replied the farmer, "keepin' right on the way ye're goin' now, I should say it would be about twenty-five thousand miles or so; but if you wanted to git out and walk back, it wouldn't be very much more than ten miles."

Not Prodigal Enough

In many parts of Mexico hot springs and cold springs are found side by side. One can see native women boiling clothes in a hot spring, rubbing them on a flat rock and rinsing them in a clear cold spring.

A visitor watched this process for some time and then said:

"I suppose the natives think old Mother Nature is pretty generous, eh?"

"No, senor," responded his host. "There is much grumbling because she supplies no soap."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Family or Social Wage

The law passed in France last year providing an annual allowance of 90 francs (\$17.37 par) for each child that is under thirteen years of age in excess of three children in French families is proving popular. This allowance will be granted to all children up to sixteen years of age if the children are still in school, apprenticed or invalided or incurably ill. The departments of the commune may increase this allowance from their funds if they desire. These allowances are now termed the "family or social wage."

Another Case

Johnson—So her father didn't favor your calling on his only daughter?

Tillery—I should say not. He came into the parlor and said: "Young man, it's time my daughter retired and time you went home—and you need not be in any hurry to call again."

Johnson—He did?

Tillery—Yes, he did. Now what would you call such conduct.

Johnson—Contempt of court.



Have you seen our Mens' and Young Mens' 2-Pants Suits at

\$25. \$27.50 - and - \$30.

They are Wonderful Values. Let us show them to you.

A. FAUBLE

Responsibilities

The public are more than users of telephone service.

They, and no one else, provide the money necessary to conduct the business, and look to the business to pay adequately on that investment.

The public tell us what to do, when to do it, and where to do it.

They tell us how much service they want, and when and where they want it.

We take these figures and find

out what it will cost to install the telephones, along with the central office equipment, wires, cables and buildings needed.

Then we must go to the public for the new money necessary to finance these additions.

The telephone using public pay us for their service, and they must pay us enough so that we can pay back to the same public, as investors, a reasonable return on the money they put into the business.

Or it might be summed up this way: Telephone rates must be adequate to enable us to make a reasonable return on the money invested in the business. Otherwise the public will not invest the new money needed to give the tremendous amount of new telephone service which is required by the people of this State.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA

L. H. KINNARD, President

Tenth of a series of advertisements regarding the present telephone service program in Pennsylvania.



Czar's Cutlery Used in Restaurant.

London.—Cutlery that once graced the tables of the Czars of Russia is now in use in a dingy restaurant in Islington, one of the semi-slum boroughs of this city.

There are six hundred knives, each bearing the royal arms of Russia engraved upon the blade. When they came into the possession of the pres-

ent owner they all had handles of solid gold, but those used in the restaurant have bone handles fitted, "for obvious reasons," according to the proprietor.

Answered.

The bus was making its early morning trip to connect with the train on a branch line in Mississippi. It was

filled with half-awake passengers with the exception of one very talkative traveling salesman. Failing to start the usual conversation, he turned to the negro driver.

"Sambo," he said, "why in thunder did they put this station so far from the town?"

"Don't know boss," said the sleep-negro, "cep'in' it is dey wants it o' de railroad."