

THREE ARE GIVEN MEDALS FOR DEEDS OF HEROISM

Rescues From Fire, Snow and Water Basis for De Molay Life-Saving Awards.

Kansas City, Mo.—Heroism medals for saving lives have been awarded to three members of the Order of De Molay by the grand council of that organization. Those honored are William H. Elkins of Baltimore, Md.; Arthur F. Whitehead, Norfolk Downs, Mass., and Samuel Pierce, Alameda, Cal. Announcement was made by Frank S. Land of this city, founder and grand scribe.

Elkins saved the life of Mrs. Barbara Wagoner, Baltimore, when the excursion steamer Three Rivers burned in Chesapeake bay, July 4, 1924. With the fire raging on all sides, he lowered himself from the top deck of the steamer to the lower deck, hand-over-hand down a rope, with Mrs. Wagoner clinging to his waist. On the lower deck life preservers were secured and they jumped into the water, where he supported her until picked up by boats from the Allegheny.

Whitehead and a companion, Joe Dodge, rescued Max Englehardt, keeper of Tip Top House, Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, when he was overcome in a blizzard, October 13, 1925. Englehardt, fearing the house would be blown down, wrote a short note saying he was starting for the bottom of the mountain and left in the raging storm. Several hours later Whitehead and Dodge arrived at Tip Top House, found the note and, fearing for the keeper's life, started out to find him. After a search of several hours they found him in a snowbank with just his head and one hand protruding. Dodge went for aid, while Whitehead, half carrying and half dragging the old man, started down the mountain. He kept Englehardt from freezing to death through physical exertion until met by the rescue party led by Dodge.

Pierce saved the lives of Mrs. Anna Cushing and six-year-old Frances Harworth of Alameda, February 28, 1925. The girl had fallen from a sea wall into San Francisco bay and Mrs. Cushing went to her aid. Both were struggling in the water when Pierce, attracted by the screams of Frances' playmates, plunged in, brought the child to safety and then Mrs. Cushing.

The De Molay heroism award was recently created by the grand council.

Climbs Mt. Washington in Gale With Dog Team

Pinkham Notch, N. H.—Mount Washington was scaled by dogsled for the first time in history recently when Arthur T. Walden, veteran musher of Wonalancet, drove his six giant cross-bred huskies to the summit and back in a little more than 15 hours.

Starting from the Glen House at 4 o'clock in the morning, after a 70-mile gale had thwarted his first attempt, Walden fought his way up the eight-mile carriage road to the summit in approximately eight hours.

The start was made under ideal conditions, with almost springlike weather in the glen, but the wind rose later in the day, reaching gale force when the bronzed driver and his handful of followers climbed above the timber line.

The high wind made exceedingly treacherous going after the half-way house had been passed. Long stretches of solid ice and heavily crusted snow were encountered on the bare upper reaches of the mountain and more than once the men were forced to don ice creepers and help the dogs in their struggle against wind and slippery incline.

Leading the team was Chinook, veteran of a score of big northern dog derbies, who, although supposedly pensioned at the outset of this season, was brought from retirement by his master for a last chance to make sled-dog history. Included in the team was Koltag, son of Chinook.

Find Fish Still Used as Candles in America

Washington.—The history of lighting from such crude beginnings as when the Shetland islanders made a torch-lamp by sticking a wick in the throat of the very fat stormy petrel forms the subject of an interesting manuscript just completed as the fruit of years of research by a Smithsonian scientist, Dr. Walter Hough, head curator of anthropology.

Doctor Hough reveals that animals have played a surprisingly large part in furnishing light to man. A very fat little fish, called the candle fish, is burned like the stormy petrel by the Indians of the northwest coast of America. In the tropics of America the natives used to build cages to hold the great light-bearing beetle or firefly for illuminating purposes. But whales and seals have made the largest contribution, of course, in supplying lamp fuel. Up to the discovery of petroleum in quantities in 1859, they provided the major portion of the world's lamp oil.

Another Champion

Lexington, Ky.—Claims were laid to the world's championship for eating raw eggs by George Pollard here after eating 25 in 15 minutes. George won a \$5 bet also.

"BLACK CHAFF" IS TRACED TO RUSSIA

Appears in West After Being Brought Here in Wheat Shipments.

Washington.—Wheat from southern Russia, brought to the United States for the purpose of pushing the wheat line west into the dry plains of Kansas and the Dakotas, smuggled in with it a troublesome disease known as "black chaff," according to report by Dr. Erwin F. Smith, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of Science.

The disease, which is of bacterial origin and manifests itself by a darkening of the husks and beards of the wheat, appeared in the wheat fields of the West several years ago. Nobody knew whence it had come, but since it grew in the hard-wheat area, most of whose grain was of recent Russian ancestry, Doctor Smith put forth the opinion that it had come in with the seed wheat.

Find Disease in Europe. Recently his opinion has been confirmed, for the same disease has been found in a number of places in the great wheat lands just north of the Black sea, where Mark Alfred Carleton gathered seed wheat for the United States Department of Agriculture nearly thirty years ago.

Doctor Smith, however, does not attach any blame to the work of this explorer, but believes that new plants should be grown under quarantine when first brought to this country so that lurking diseases may be detected and excluded. Of Mr. Carleton's work he says:

"I have always considered Mr. Carleton's work to be the most far-reaching and practical piece of work ever done by the bureau of plant industry, since in a district in our West stretching from Texas to North Dakota and covering several degrees of longitude, through his energy and ability, we now grow annually 100,000,000 bushels of the Russian hard wheats, where previously we did not grow any.

"I write this not to condemn Mr. Carleton but only to point out that if our government were as intelligent as it ought to be (few governments have much foresight) we should now have agents scouring the whole world studying all sorts of crops and crop diseases so that in future when we import valuable ornamental plants and food plants we may do so without at the same time bringing in their parasites.

Would Have Protected Seeds.

"Had we known of this Russian wheat disease in 1889 we should have imported the Russian hard wheats more slowly and grown the plants in quarantine first and so have avoided introducing the parasite along with the grain. In similar ways we might have avoided the introduction of a dozen very destructive parasites which have come to us from the old world in the last three decades. The United States, even at the present time, is very derelict in making explorations in foreign countries for the benefit of its citizens and the conservation of its industries, but if we would lead the world we must change our policy. Japan is the only country thoroughly awake to the need of foreign exploration. Her scholars are in every quarter of the globe, dozens of them picking up every grain of information possible for use in the mother country. It is much to be regretted that we have not already adopted the same far-sighted and commendable policy."

Expect Stones to Bare Egyptian Idea of Death

Berkeley, Cal.—Religious beliefs regarding life beyond the grave, held by Egyptians more than 3,000 years before the birth of Christ, may be revealed in inscriptions on stones just discovered in the University of California museum.

Two stones on which inscriptions were carved served as the jamb and lintel of the tomb of Sennetum, which was explored by archeologists about the time the Civil war ended. Sennetum probably was an officer of the ancient king of Egypt and served as a guardian of the Valley of the Kings, where the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen was invaded by scientists.

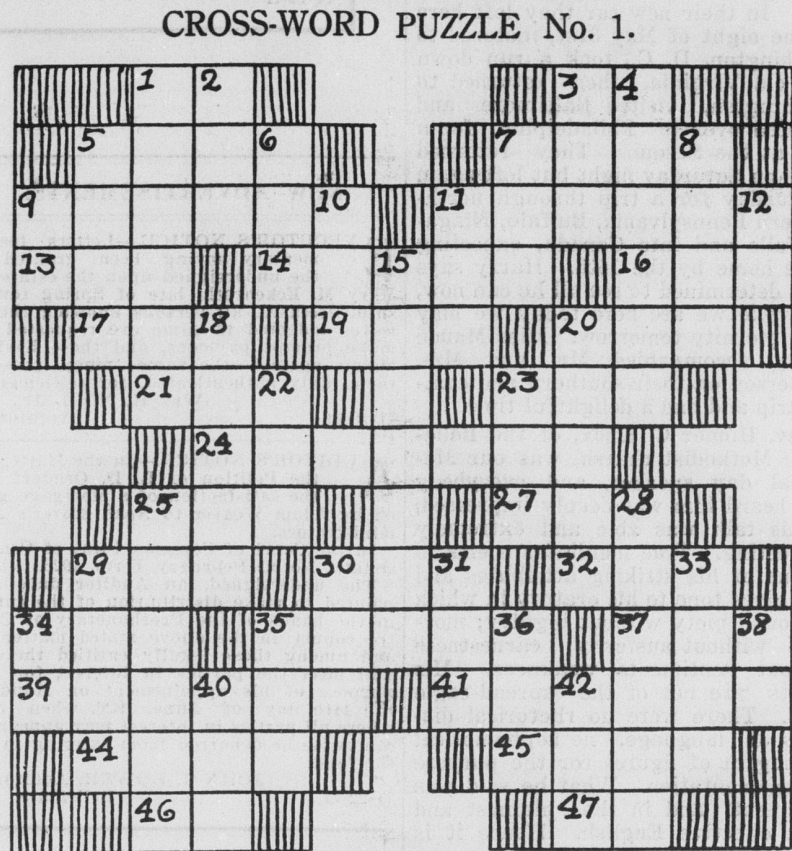
Device Warns Flyer Near Ground in Fog

London.—By means of new inventions air pilots are able to steer safely to a given point in the thickest fog, Flight Lieut. H. Cooch has informed the Royal Aeronautical society.

By means of delicate instruments in the cockpit a pilot is kept automatically informed when he is within 1,500 feet of the ground, and the loss of every foot of height as he descends is also indicated.

Other instruments show the aviator just what part of the aerodrome he is over, after he has arrived in the vicinity of his destination, so that he may land in safety, though he may not be able to see the ground until he has actually alighted.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.



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|---|---|
| <p>Horizontal.</p> <p>1—Father
2—Sun god
3—Scandinavian legend
7—to shove
9—Woods
11—Midwestern state
13—Atmosphere
14—Hostelry
16—Anger
17—to chop off
19—to attempt
20—to request
21—to open a keg
23—High in the scale
24—Ramping up
25—Pig pen
27—Kind of bird
29—to purchase
30—Not many
32—Torn cloth
34—Chart
35—Raid
37—Gazelle of Tibetan plateau
39—to desire eagerly
41—Proper
42—Weird
45—The weight of a container in which something is weighed
46—Note of scale
47—Addition to a letter</p> | <p>Vertical.</p> <p>1—Talking bird
2—Period of time
3—to hasten
4—to help
5—to get dirty
6—Ember
7—Companion
8—Listen
9—Note of scale
10—a child
11—Tool for opening a lock
12—Point of compass
15—One who snares animals
18—Social gathering
20—Platform in a church
22—Remuneration
23—Conjunction
25—a repast
28—Bets
29—Foundation
30—Enemy
31—a bunch
33—Departed
34—Mother
35—to cook in a skillet
36—Still
38—Preposition
40—Anger
42—Head covering</p> |
|---|---|

Solution will appear in next issue.

Printing.
In ancient and medieval times in Europe books were made by hand copying of manuscripts; that was the nearest approach to printing known. It is China that we must credit with the first printing at a very early date, the Chinese having originated as early as 50 B. C. a method of printing in ink on paper by means of wood blocks. It was not until nearly a thousand years later that printing in this manner came to be extensively practiced.

When we speak of the origin of printing, however, we are thinking of printing with movable type; in other words, the invention of the printing press. And the name of the real inventor of typography is shrouded in a quarrel that has continued for hundreds of years, kept alive by the contemporary supporters of the original claimants to the honor of this wonderful art.

The dispute has now been narrowed down to two names, Laurens Janszoon Coster of Haarlem, Holland, and John Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany. Coster is said to have invented movable types of metal in 1420, which were stolen by one of his workmen and carried to Mainz. Gutenberg is known to have experimented with printing at Strassburg in 1439 and to have carried on a printing business in Mainz from 1448 until his death, about 1468. Upon the sacking of Mainz, printing was suspended, and the workmen and pupils scattered throughout Europe knowledge of the art which until that time had been kept a secret.

The first press in England was set up in 1477 in Westminster by William Caxton and one found its way to this country, then the "Colonies of North America," and was set up at Harvard college in 1639. This "press" still continues under the name of the "University Press."

A Needle Mystery.
"A Western Kansas man found the proverbial needle in the straw stack. How it got there he don't know, but after he sid down the stack it required an hour for the surgeon to get the needle out." So records the Salina Journal. It was probably a need-

le some farmer lost when he "sowed" his wheat.—Capper's Weekly.

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