

NAVY DESERTIONS CUT DOWN.

Washington.—Cutting down an alarming number of naval desertions by preventing the deserting type of sailor from ever enlisting in the first place is a new achievement of the United States navy.

In 1923, the number of men who were unable to adapt themselves to navy life had grown to excessive proportions, declares Commander Cummings.

To find out whether general intelligence has any connection with the ability of a man to make good in the navy, the O'Rourke general classification test, prepared and standardized by Dr. L. J. O'Rourke, now director of research of the United States civil service commission, was put into use.

Five hundred men who had deserted and been apprehended were first tested, and also 2,000 recruits. The scores of the deserters ranged consistently lower than those of the recruits in general.

It was also found that men who had gone farther in school were more likely to make good in the navy than men who had had poorer educations.

Tests on recruits during the last year designed to show more definitely that intelligence has not progressed very fast, owing to the fact that desertions and courts-martial have decreased so greatly, Commander Cummings reports.

All Roadside Stands Must Meet State Beverage Laws.

All roadside stands and small drink dispensing places must meet the requirements of the State Beverage Laws the same as large bottling plants, asserts Dr. James W. Kellogg, director-chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

These State laws have been enacted to protect the health of the people in every possible way. They prohibit the placing of ice directly in soft drinks for cooling purposes and likewise make it illegal to use polluted water.

"Special agents of the Commonwealth are paying particular attention to the method of bottling and dispensing soft drinks this summer," Dr. Kellogg says.

"All bottling plants are being visited periodically to make sure that conditions are sanitary, that bottles are thoroughly cleansed, and samples are selected for examination of the chemist to determine their composition and sugar content.

Quack Grass Serious Menace on Average Farm.

Quack grass is a most troublesome weed and a great pest in cultivated fields. With its thick mat of root stocks and drought-defying qualities it is a serious menace on any farm still it has some interesting qualities.

Commercial Air Transport Firms Ask Information.

Officials in the department of State at Harrisburg, have announced receipt of a number of inquiries relative to the incorporation of air transportation companies and landing fields.

Department officials said that air transportation companies would be required to have the approval of the public service commission the same as other similar companies.

Many Women Workers in the Middle Ages

The Middle ages, too, had their "feminism," and the way women's problems were solved was not very much different from today's.

In the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, just as at present, it was necessary to take care of unmarried women, and this could not always be done by means of convents, although a greater number of girls went in convents than now.

The professions in which women excelled were, of course, those which were related to the traditional feminine work, as weaving, cord manufacture and the textile crafts in general.

Women were teachers not only in their convent schools but also in general schools. Above all, there was never a lack of women physicians.

New Zealand's Fjords of Surpassing Beauty

The marvelous fjordland of New Zealand is described by those who have seen it as the most wonderful in existence, surpassing in beauty the famous fjord country of Scandinavia.

Milford sound, which offers this wonderful fjord scenery, is situated about 1,000 miles from the Victorian coast, off the southwestern coast of New Zealand.

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Napoleon and Lincoln Among the Henpecked

The henpecked man can scarcely be classed as a product of modern times. Historians relate that many of the world's most famous men, including Napoleon, Lincoln and Socrates, were henpecked.

Lincoln, it is said, was henpecked because he was too shy. Count Montgele, the German biographer of Lincoln, declares that Lincoln's wife loved him superficially, her own selfish ambitions predominating, adding that she constantly pecked at him and almost drove him mad.

The duke of Marlborough, one of Winston Churchill's ancestors, and acclaimed as one of the greatest warriors of his day, was madly in love with his wife, who, however, nagged him all the time.

"I'm not nearly as much afraid of my 60,000 foes as I am of you when you are mad at me." Next day, with Prince Eugene of Savoy, he won a big victory over the forces of Louis XIV of France.—New York Evening World

Business Man Really Not Taking Chances

In Portland lives a business man who not so long ago took to himself a most attractive young wife. She is reported to be what is sometimes denominated as dangerously beautiful.

Recently he took a "traveling man" home to dinner with him. When, after dinner, the two men were in the smoking room together, the traveling man felt moved to say:

"Mr. Blank, as you know, I go about a great deal, and I may confess to you I am an observer of the fair sex, and in the course of my travels I see many handsome women, but I must say Mrs. Blank is about the handsomest woman I've ever met. I should think you'd be afraid to bring other men into your home."

"Oh, I trust my wife to look after the honor and welfare of the family, but I do sometimes find myself taking the precaution to invite only such plain, commonplace men as no woman would care to see the second time."—Boston Globe.

Log-Rolling

Suppose you are a prominent author. If you can get another prominent author to say something nice about your next book (which he may not read) is it not perfectly proper for you to say something nice about his next book?

"It is obviously easier to get a little ball into one of the holes when there are 18. It would be twice as hard when there only nine."

The Difference

An inspector paid a surprise visit to a village school. The teacher, who was of decidedly corpulent build, proceeded to question the children as follows:

"Now, children, tell me in what way resemble a clock." The response soon came. "Please, miss, you have a face," "You have hands," and so on.

Then came the question: "Tell me some ways in which I do not resemble a clock."

Richest Man of 300 B. C.

Interesting information about Croesus, famous rich man of ancient times, is reported by the Detroit News. The gift he presented to Delphi, 800 years before Christ, would be valued at about \$300,000,000 in modern currency.

It included a pyramid surmounted by a lion, both made of precious metals; two bowls of solid gold large enough to hold 5,400 gallons each, besides a present of \$13 to every man in the city.

And those were the days before there were oil wells or steel trusts and modern methods of getting rich quicker.

Married in the Cemetery

An unusual wedding occurred in a neighboring state. The bridegroom was an undertaker, whose father had been an undertaker before him. The ceremony took place at midnight in the cemetery before the father's grave.

Golden Rule of Life

The Golden Rule, in various forms, is found in the literature of several ancient peoples. It was taught by the Chinese philosopher, Confucius, more than five centuries before the Man of Galilee started on his ministry.

Priceless Relics in Old Turkish Capital

Not the least remarkable of the treasures shown in the old Sultan palace in Constantinople is a jeweled reliquary containing a reputed portion of the skull of St. John Baptist, a gold reliquary in the form of a forearm and hand, containing his reputed hand, and three swords with inscriptions on their blades, which make it probable that they belonged to the last Emperor Constantine, who fell at the capture of the city in 1453.

Artistically, the supreme treasures are the sword of Suleiman the Great and the Sixteenth century case for the mantle of the prophet. The former object has a hilt of ivory overlaid with a delicate gold filigree, and the blade is inlaid with an inscription and an exquisite flower pattern in gold, while on the haft, just below the hilt, are two curious figures in relief, a dragon facing a mythological bird.

There are jeweled swords, whisks, girdles, pipestems, inkstands and vessels galore. These are the things whose sumptuousness is staggering; there are things also whose rare beauty takes the breath away.—Chicago Journal.

Moving Picture Idea Ascribed to Chinese

Edison himself has said that most of his inventions are the development of the idea of some one who has preceded him, and now some one comes forth with the statement that the real origin of the moving picture dates back to China 7,000 years ago.

The Chinese, in 5000 B. C., had their equivalent of our "pictures" in their "shadow shows." They made figures of wax, exquisitely modeled and dressed, a few inches in height and hung the shadows from these on buffalo skin rendered transparent. Moving pictures thrown on a screen.

A set can be seen in the Science museum, South Kensington, England. It forms part of an interesting collection of "cinema relics" gathered together by W. Day and loaned by him to the museum. These relics tell the tale in full of motion-picture development.

The Last Straw

Our sympathy was appropriately expressed recently to one of our most corpulent acquaintances who had gone to a doctor about his weight and had been ordered upon a four-day fast. A glass of orange juice twice a day—nothing more. On the night of the third day the man awoke from a nap in which he had dreamed that a thick, medium-rare beefsteak had been set before him.

"Say, boss, you couldn't give a poor fellow a dime, could you? I haven't had anything to eat since this morning."—The New Yorker.

Ancient Cross Erected

One hundred years after its discovery, a Celtic cross more than one thousand years old was erected during a ceremony held recently in St. Patrick's church, Ballymena, Ireland. The cross was unearthed in 1827 while a ditch was being dug in the Kircorriola church yard, near Ballymena, and placed in the tower of the church, where it remained until 1879, when the church was burned. It was lost until recently, and was found broken in three pieces in the cellar of Ballymena castle. The cross is of rough, hard limestone, 22 inches long and about 3 inches thick. The inscription was carved early in the Tenth century.

Odd Sea Birds

Frigate birds or men-o-war are birds which are found on the island Ascension. The original species was named *Fregata aquila* by the naturalist, Linnaeus, in 1758. They are now known to be confined to this little oceanic rock. These odd sea birds have bodies about the size of those of ordinary barnyard hens, with monstrous long wings, which spread as much as ten feet. Their bills are long with hooked tips, which make them dangerous weapons, and their feet are so tiny and so weak that they can scarcely waddle.

Wearisome

"The man who means well is as distressing as a camel's hair under-shirt," said J. Fuller Gloom, the human hyena. "He is so free from evil intent that he greatly resembles a dead clam. On account of his innocence he is always getting into predicaments that no one else would think of, and after becoming embroiled in trouble he expects, because he meant well, that all the rest of us will drop whatever we are doing and rush to his rescue. I am weary of the well-meaning man."—Kansas City Times.

Fragrant Memories

Youth is the time to build years of helpful, friendly, neighborly acts. This done, the world will enjoy the fragrance of lovable personalities as age goes down the western slope of life; a fragrance, too, that will linger after we have passed to the great beyond.—Grit.

Surgeon Well Placed Among Nation's Great

Selection of Dr. Ephriam McDowell as one of Kentucky's two representatives in the Hall of Fame—the other is Henry Clay—is a reminder of the great service this surgeon rendered to humanity. He blazed the way of his profession in abdominal surgery when, in 1809, he performed a difficult operation that never had been tried before, saved the patient's life and enabled his profession to save countless other lives afterward. Doctor McDowell was literally a "doctor of the old school," the type that thought nothing of the monetary return from his practice. He was an adviser of the people, often in financial matters as well as being the custodian of their health and that of their children. He was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and had ample opportunity to study the science in which he early decided to spend his life. After obtaining what medical education was available in America, he attended the University of Edinburgh and on his return from Europe located in Danville, Ky., in 1795 to practice. It was there that he performed the operation that made him famous.—Kansas City Star.

Succession of Ideas Produced Motor Car

The history of the motor car began over 230 years ago, when Street, an English inventor, first utilized oil as a motive power. It was not until 1870 that a really practical petrol engine appeared. It was the work of Julius Hock, of Vienna.

The next name connected with the progress of the motor car is the most important of all—that of Gottlieb Daimler. In 1883 Daimler made the first small, high-speed petrol engine; all previous engines had been huge, clumsy and slow-moving.

Two years later he installed his engine in a motor-bicycle, and at the same time fitted boats with motors and ran them at Paris.

The boats attracted the attention of Lezavator, another famous pioneer, who at once saw the immense possibilities in Daimler's invention. He bought the French patents from the inventor. Lezavator invented a system of transmission—a method of taking the power from the engine to the wheels—and with a few small improvements this system is in use today.

Perfectly Plain

A ten-year-old girl had moved from Indianapolis to a farm in southern Indiana where the language of the Hoosier schoolmaster sometimes still exists in reality. Many of the school children's expressions were like Greek to her and called for translation by her schoolmates or mother.

"One day she inquired of a schoolmate why Imogene was out of school. 'She's got a risin' on her head,' was the reply.

"What's that?" "Why, it a raisin," was the explanatory answer.

Repeating the conversation to her mother she learned that Imogene had a boil or abscess on her head.—Indianapolis News.

It Does

In a lesson in parsing a sentence, the word "courting" came to a young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got on well enough until she had to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short. But as the teacher said, "Very well; what does courting agree with?" Ellen blushed and held down her head.

"Ellen, don't you know what courting agrees with?" "Ye-ye—yes, ma'am."

"Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word? What does it agree with?" Blushing still more and stammering, Ellen at last replied, "It agrees with all the girls, ma'am."

Plenty of Ignorance

The uneducated have to pass through life with crippled powers; they have not a fair chance of contending in that struggle for existence upon which all have to embark who are obliged to earn their own livelihood. Few, if any, industrial operations are so entirely mechanical that a man will perform them equally well whether his mental powers have been developed or have been permitted to remain dormant. Ignorance takes away a considerable part of the power of a man to acquire the means of living.—Henry Fawcett.

Reply Not Recorded

Mildred, age five, having been born in a day far removed from the dark ages, had never seen a man with a beard. One day an uncle who possessed a crop of rather short whiskers came to visit them. After the first salutations had been given, Mildred stared at her newly found kinsman with intense interest.

"Evidently arriving at no satisfactory conclusion, she asked: 'What kind of fur is that on your face—fox or rabbit?'"

Start of Honeymoon

The honeymoon journey is stated to have had its birth in the reign of George II of England, declares Gas Logic. It became, declares an authority on wedding customs, "a recognized bridal institution in the aristocratic world in the earlier days of George III's reign. Many years passed before modest gentlefolks in the middle rank of life presumed to imitate their betters in respect to this convenient custom."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. "The spell of woman, whether for good or ill, is more subtle and more potent than anything in the universe but the love of God."—The Inner Shrine.

New York.—"American women may be the best dressed in the world, but they have the worst speaking voices." Miss Clare Woodbury, who has specialized on speaking voices for a dozen years, and has coached many women in the fine art of good speech, made this remark emphatically.

"Miss Woodbury described her avocation—acting, she said, is her vocation, but she successfully manages two careers—thus: 'Discovering and salvaging the speaking voice.'" She was herself discovered at her New York studio, in the East Fifties, salvaging notes from lectures she has at various times delivered before colleges, dramatic schools and her own private pupils. These notes, she admitted, are being assembled for a book.

"This book will be a labor of love and hate," cryptically announced Miss Woodbury, who, in spite of her iconoclasm, proved to be a pleasant young person, a brunette of the athletic type, of Bryn Mawr background. Her own speaking voice has considerably more force than that usually prescribed by the diction teachers. "Don't take my voice as it is now for a model," Miss Woodbury begged as she began to talk. "It's too dominating in quality. One gets that way telling other people what to do. It's a fault, however. The voice should be musical as well as vital.

"You see, I love good speaking voices," Miss Woodbury went on to explain. "I hate nondescript ones. And 80 per cent of American women are included in my 'hate' category.

"I cannot understand the indifference of our women to how they speak!" Miss Woodbury marveled, not without real pathos in her tone. "Time and money are lavished on hairdressers, beauty culturists, modistes, dietitians, jewelry—but not a penny nor a moment on voice! And no matter how beautiful faces and figures are, think of the illusion smashed when a woman opens her mouth to speak uncouthly. It's so stupid of women, too. A well-bred speaking voice should be the first aid to social climbing and the country is full of social climbers.

"In no other country are women so indifferent to the importance of their speech," Miss Woodbury lamented. "Of course, the English language is the easiest to deprecate. The speech of the most uneducated French or Italian peasant is not nearly so unpleasant to the ear as the slovenly sounds that come from many of our social leaders. English is not naturally a musical language, unless well spoken. But what charms, what distinction, what real brilliance it has in the mouth of a cultural speaker!"

"The English language allows great individuality in diction," Miss Woodbury pointed out proudly. "But how few women take advantage of this! Most of them never even learn the fundamentals of projecting sound. Foreigners say we talk through our noses. Many of us do. Many more talk from the back of the throat. And we never use the mouth at all to help the sounds take form. Our general speech is on a dead level, consummately ugly. I am not speaking at all of grammar, elocution or pronunciation. I mean just sound as formulated and projected.

"Every woman has a voice of her own, the same as face of her own," insisted Miss Woodbury. "Most American women never find their own voice. That's the trouble with so many systems of teaching diction. Suppose the student has a coarse, common speaking voice to begin with. The teacher makes her imitate a musical cultured voice. That's all very well, but the student who imitates will never have anything but a false voice. In moments of excitement or emotion she will go back to her original voice.

"Finding your own natural voice is the first step in speech culture. Your real voice will be found to harmonize perfectly with your personality. This voice will really express you and not some one else. It will come out with ease. Every woman can find this voice for herself. Once she has it placed her next step is to nurture it, develop it naturally and make it expressive by means of education and practice. We are all extremely sensitive to the voices around us. I know women who unconsciously affect the speech of the last person they have talked to. But this is only one phase of 'false voice.'

"It's ridiculous! All around are women reeking in riches—everything about them is expensive except the most expressive organ of their personality! And that's cheap!"

Seafoam Candy.—Put three cups of light brown sugar, a cup of water and a tablespoon of vinegar into a saucepan. Heat gradually to the boiling point, stirring only until the sugar is dissolved. Then boil without stirring until the mixture forms a hard ball when tested in cold water.

Remove from the fire and when it stops bubbling pour the mixture into the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Beat until it becomes quite stiff, then add a cup of chopped nut meats. Drop from a spoon on buttered tins.

Graham Gems.—Beat the yolks of two eggs in two cups of ice water or milk. Add gradually, beating well in the meantime, three and three-quarters cups of graham flour. After all the flour is added continue beating until the mixture is light and full of air bubbles. At the last, fold, not beat in, the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and bake at once in the heated irons.

Peach Bombe.—Scald a quart of milk, add a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook until the mixture coats the spoon. Mix a pint of whipped cream and one pint of raw peaches pulp to the scalded milk. Freeze to a mush, turn into a two quart bowl, mold and pack in ice and salt for two hours.