

SUCH IS LIFE—No Future There



By Charles Sughroe

THEIR WORK BOON TO THE SIGHTLESS

Chicago Women Help Blind to Be Independent.

The story of how fifty-four Jewish women of Chicago for five years have been transcribing printed books of the sighted into the dotted literature of the blind came to light when they met quietly at a luncheon, says the Chicago Daily News.

While these good scribes were patiently printing in Braille 1,002 volumes of 254 titles of books for the last half decade their work was publicly unmentioned and done in obscurity in order that the Chicago public library might have on its shelves this literature which would otherwise not have been available to the blind not only of this state but of the entire country.

Edward M. Peterson, chief of the department of books for the blind at the public library, could no longer withstand the temptation to tell the story and gave it to the public.

The work was founded by Johanna Lodge No. 9 of the United Order of True Sisters, Co-operating at present with this lodge in the work are the Council of Jewish Women, Jewish Juniors, Sholom Sinal and the North Shore Temple Sisterhood.

The 54 translators bring weekly into the public library their work, which is proof read by three blind proof readers. The library then binds the volumes and puts them into circulation. More than 110,000 pages of Braille have been printed in this manner on Braille typewriters, which the library provides.

The transcribers first learned to read Braille proficiently. They did this work at their homes. It is literature of interest to blind college students and adult blind readers. They are books of a kind not provided by publishers of literature for the blind. It is mostly of such a character as will assist the sightless to become independent in their work.

In the Chicago public library there are 12,427 volumes of book for the blind and 3,294 titles. These are in Braille and Moon type. It is one of the five great libraries of literature for this class of handicapped persons in the country.



SPEED!

Time counts when you're in pain. Insist on genuine Bayer Aspirin, not only for its safety but for its speed.

The tablet that is stamped Bayer dissolves at once. It is many minutes faster than remedies that are offered in its stead.

If you saw Bayer Aspirin made, you would know why it has such uniform, dependable action. If you have ever timed it, you know that the tablet stamped Bayer dissolves and gets to work before a slower tablet has any effect.

Stick to genuine Bayer Aspirin. You know what you are taking. You know it is harmless; nothing in it to depress the heart. You know you will get results. For headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, the safe and certain relief is always the tablet stamped—



Feminine Trait  
Women never have a complete severity of demeanor except towards those whom they dislike.

A GENIUS

Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears here, was a profound student of the medicinal qualities of Nature's remedies—roots and herbs. For over sixty years Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been sold in the drug stores of the United States. If you wish to have pure blood, and a clear skin, free from pimples or annoying eruptions, try this "Discovery". It enriches the blood, aids digestion, acts as a tonic, corrects stomach disorders.

If you want free medical advice, write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y.

STAMPS: 25 different India 5c, 100 different British Colonials 1c, 100 different Indian states 6c. Unused stamps accepted. Imperial Stamp Co., Allahabad 83, India.

WOMEN: up to 120 weekly; sell guaranteed quality silk hosiery; fuller part time; less than store prices; samples free. Centroy Hosiery Co., Canaseroga, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling  
Imparts Color and  
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair  
and is sold at Druggists,  
Illness Chem. Co., Paterson, N. J.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiseox Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

Caissons Used in Valley of River Nile 3,900 Years Ago

Expedition Finds Pyramid Builders Employed Them.

New York.—The presence of a master mind among the engineers who built the pyramids at Lisht, near Cairo, with evidence of his ingenuity in the use of the caisson to sink the shafts for the burial of noble dead, has been revealed by the Egyptian expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, through excavations last year in the Nile valley. According to Ambrose Lansing, head of the expedition, the application of the caisson principle by the Egyptian tomb builders thirty-nine centuries ago is the earliest yet discovered.

Two separate caissons, remotest types known of the device which has made possible many of the huge erections of the present day, were uncovered by the expedition. One, a stone and brick affair, remained almost perfectly intact; the other, made of wood, could be identified only by traces of its rotted beams. The appliances were among the most striking of several interesting discoveries which were made relating to the methods of pyramid building in Egypt and to the life of the time, according to the museum report.

Findings Made Near Cairo.  
The finds were made at the site of

Stunning Spring Suit



In navy sheer wool over a sunburst-strippled frock in navy and white. The coat buttons up the side and on around the neck to form a collar.

the pyramid of Se'n-Worset I, at Lisht, forty miles south of Cairo, where the museum expedition resumed operations a year ago after an absence of six years at Thebes. Se'n-Worset, the second king of the early Twelfth dynasty, personally directed the building of the tomb and it was during the search for the burial places of the ladies of the royal family that the archeologists found the caisson pits.

Work was begun in the outer court at the west side of the huge mound. "Although we failed at first to find any pits," writes Mr. Lansing, "it is fortunate that we did not give up clearing this part of the court. Had we done so we might have missed what was, from an archeological point of view at least, the most interesting discovery of the season." Describing the method used by some ancient Egyptian genius in penetrating beyond a treacherous substratum of loose sand, which had handicapped the digging of the tombs, Mr. Lansing says:

"They cut through the hard upper stratum to the sand level, making the cutting sufficiently large to allow for a brick lining to the pit. A block of limestone was then cut to the same dimensions as the pit. This was hollowed out to the size of the intended shaft and then lowered into the pit until it rested on the sand. On the rim of the caisson was built a brick wall. When this wall had been constructed to the level of the ground the digging of the pit was recommenced. As each basketful of sand was removed, the stone caisson, and with it the brick wall which rested on it, settled slightly. Gradually the stone sank through the sand, and as it sank courses of brickwork were added to the wall above."

Work Described in Inscription.  
Discovery of inscriptions on huge stones used for the sub-casing of the giant pyramid brought forth other notable facts which enabled the archeologists to piece together a vivid picture of the manner in which the stone was brought from the quarries at Tura, on the opposite bank of the Nile some twenty miles distant from Lisht, and deposited at the foot of the pyramid under construction.

The transportation of these heavy stones, says Mr. Lansing, was chiefly a matter of man power. The problem was to keep the masons supplied with material to prevent any interruption of their labors. This was accomplished by taking advantage of the flooding of the Nile, which reduced the distance the blocks of stone had to be dragged. Mr. Lansing gives a picture of the assembling of the stones on the east bank for the arrival of the flood, followed by a massed concentration on the task of loading the barges, towing them to Lisht and unloading them there.

Students Find Fossils  
Pittsburgh.—Within the limits of Pittsburgh, high school students unearthed excellent specimens of 2,000,000-year-old fossils on a recent exploration trip. The fossils, which included corals, were found in Crinoidal limestone in a cliff.

PERSISTENCE

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

I had not seen Plank for a dozen years or so until he ran into me at the Congress hotel in January. I remembered him at once as rather slow in the head when he was in college. Calculus was not wholly an open book to him in his sophomore year, and physics and chemistry proved equally hard sledding for him. His grades were pretty low, and, contrary to the belief and doctrine of the loafer, low grades in college usually mean poor or indifferent performance in business afterwards.



But slow as he was, Plank had a quality which bade fair to offset his slowness of brain. He never gave a thing up. If the problem was hard, he kept at it until it was solved. If he failed today, he came back tomorrow for a second trial. He hung on like a bull dog, when he once got his teeth into a thing.

"How are you doing?" I asked him after we had exchanged greetings.

"Very much better than I imagine you thought I would do," he replied.

Named for Old Job



Sumner Welles of Maryland, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt as assistant secretary of state, to succeed Harvey Bundy, resigned. Mr. Welles held this same position during the Wilson administration.

"I was a poor student, as I am sure you well remember. I didn't get through in four years."

"But you did get through," I suggested. "Yes," he said, "I'm not easily downed, and I do work hard. I've made money—much more than I had expected—I'm carrying heavy responsibilities, and I think I'm a good citizen."

"Work will overcome a great many handicaps," I had to admit. "Persistence is almost as effective as genius, and whatever other virtues or talents you may have lacked, you had persistence. I'm not surprised that you succeeded."

Of course, if it were possible, I'd rather be a genius, but since this is impossible I'm glad I'm persistent.

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Blue Laws Repealed  
Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin repealed its eighty-four-year-old blue laws. The statutes had prohibited Sunday work or play except for "necessity or charity."

Ten-Year Tour of World Is Completed

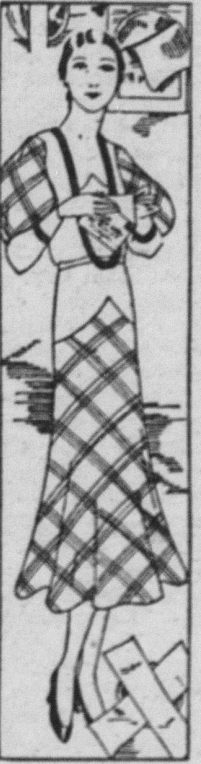
Rome.—A leisurely ten-year trip around the world, during which he visited virtually every large city in America, has just been completed by Antonio Zetto with his return to Italy.

Zetto who walked most of the way around said he spent Christmas eve of 1921 in New York and was so fond of the city he tarried a while doing odd jobs before proceeding with his trip. He has seen all of the continents now, but is not content to settle down.

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

So long as the government does not provide means of sending trifling sums of money through the mail with assured protection, those who inclose dimes, nickels and quarters in letters, have to safeguard themselves carefully. There was a time many years ago when paper money in these low denominations was in common circulation. Then there was a much more reasonable assurance of the money passing undetected through the post than when the amounts were in nickel or silver. But these "shin plasters," as this paper money was derisively termed, have been out of circulation a long time. Even with them, there was no government guarantee of security. There was, however, the flatness of paper, and the small size which made it difficult to detect when placed in letters.



Today many ways are used for protection in sending small coins through the mail. It is imperative to observe three things, one is flatness. Another is close sealing of envelopes so that no crevices anywhere remain through which a coin could work its way out. The third is to secure the coins so that they are not loose and can slip about. The ingenuity which various people use when sending coins is worthy of mention. Let me tell you of some of them.

First of all I shall speak of the method the postal authorities call the safest, which, please remember, they do not stand back of, although recommending it as perhaps the safest way of the sender's assuming the risk. This is the use of coin cards in which there are circular holes into which to fit the coins of different denominations under fifty cents. Across the back of each card a paper is pasted, and there is a flap over the front of the card to be pasted down after the coin is inserted and is to be mailed. In this way the coin cannot slip out or work its way through an envelope or be detected as a wee lump in the sealed envelope.

Homemade Coin Cards.

Any person can make these circular perforated cards if on pasteboard they mark around a coin and cut out the space inside the circle. They should also remember to have the card approximately the size of the envelope and have paper pasted across front and finally across the back of the card. This is one of the secure ways persons have sent coins to me.

Another good way, and one which causes but slight unevenness of con-

White Sox Hope



Paul Gregory, pitcher with the White Sox team, is the son of a minister, and a college graduate. He has been in professional baseball since 1930, and the Sox are expecting much from him this season.

tents of an envelope is to paste narrow surgeon's plaster in two directions over the coin and to the letter paper, thus fastening it down firmly. Transparent mending paper is just as good as surgeon's plaster for this purpose, or any narrow strips of strong paper-pasted firmly over the coin and to the stationery. This is a favorite method of readers. Another way is to put the coin in an enclosed envelope. The flap is folded over the envelope carefully, but not stuck down, of course. The folded envelope is enclosed in the letter in its outer envelope. Still another way to prevent a coin slipping about in letters is to cut two slits in cardboard and run the coin under them. If the coin fits tightly it will not work its way out, otherwise it will.

About Use of Needles.

Suiting the needle to the thread and the thread to the material is important if a woman would sew easily and competently. Whether the needle be long, short, or medium length, is a matter chiefly of personal preference. There are certain times, however, when a long needle best meets requirements as in darning. The needle may be coarse or fine, with lengths varying accordingly, but it is always longer than the regulation needle. Milliners' needles are somewhat longer than ordinary sewing needles. In each instance the needle is intended to carry the thread a distance exceeding that of an ordinary stitch. In darning it would be across an open space. In milliner's work not only are stitches frequently long, but also the needle is often run under folds of silk or trimming so that the thread is concealed. In order to do this the needle must be long, but not awkwardly long as are upholsterers' needles, mattress needles, and many others used in special work.

Animal Puzzle Solved

Caribou, Me.—A letter addressed to Moose, Me., recently was delivered to a resident here. As there is no town in this state by that name, postal authorities first had tried Moose River, Moosehead and Moose Island.

ODD THINGS AND NEW—By Lane Bode

**TREE APES—**  
ALL APES ARE TREE DWELLERS, EXCEPT GORILLAS.

**FLYING TROLLEYS—**  
STREAMLINED TROLLEY CARS BEING DEVELOPED ARE DESIGNED TO GO 100 MILES PER HOUR.

**CHINESE REPEATERS!**  
IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE THERE ARE 69 WORDS PRONOUNCED 'I' AND 59 WITH THE SOUND 'SHI'.

Keeps Watch Over Little "Bills"



Bill, an Alsatian, on a farm near Herts, England, is a harmless old chap and has no objection to the chicks making their home in his kennel.