

Masaryk Leaves Prague For Rome to Plead Cause of the Jugo-Slav Peoples

Washington, Jan. 2.—Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the new republic of Czechoslovakia, has left Prague for Rome and, according to information from official sources, his purpose is to confer there with President Wilson and Italian statesmen regarding the dispute between Italy and the new republic of Yugoslavia over former Austrian territory on the Adriatic coast now occupied by Italian forces.

Italy always has regarded possession of the east coast of the Adriatic by Austro-Hungary as a menace and it lays claim to the territory by virtue of the provisions of the treaty of London made just before it entered the war.

On their side the Jugoslavs contend that this territory rightfully is a part of their new republic because of the preponderance of Slav peoples among the population and that without this outlet on the coast their new republic would be stifled in infancy.

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Provost Marshal Takes a Hand in Cupid's Game



Cupid and the New York Marriage License Bureau are being rushed by the soldiers who have recently returned from the war. It seems that the soldiers and their sweethearts are always in a hurry. To facilitate matters the provost marshal has detailed officers to question all soldiers and their fiancées. In this photograph are seen Corporal Verne U. Ireland and Miss Margaret C. Coligan, who have just convinced Captain Don L. Monteith, the provost officer, and Chief Clerk Scully that theirs was an honest to goodness pre-war romance.

Senator Beidleman Speaks at Flagraising Exercises

Edward E. Beidleman, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, speaking at a flag-raising held yesterday by the North-west businessmen of Philadelphia and the Patriotic Order Sons of America in front of the lodge headquarters, 1607 North Broad street, paid a tribute to the part Pennsylvania's troops took in winning the war. "As this great flag waves over Broad street, it will be a permanent inspiration to our people. I like to think that the red stripes represent our national opposition to every form of tyranny. I like to feel that the white stands for the purity and chastity of our people, our love for these good mothers who made this great sacrifice that this war might be won. I like to feel that the blue field represents justice and equity for all."

Death Takes 270 Sailors as Yacht Smashes on Rocks

London, Jan. 2.—Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned yesterday as the result of the loss of the British steam yacht Iolaire off Stornoway, Scotland. Three hundred sailors on board the yacht were on New Year holiday leave when the vessel struck on the dangerous rocks known as "The Beasts of Helms," near Stornoway Harbor, an only about thirty of the men were saved. Many of these were terribly injured in their efforts to reach the shore. All the officers and crew of the Iolaire were lost. The Iolaire was a vessel of 362 tons, built in 1902, and before the war belonged to the estate of the late Sir Donald Currie.

Can Diamonds Be Manufactured?

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS "Can diamonds be manufactured? If so, what is the process, and can such diamonds be detected by an expert?"—E. C.

Yes diamonds can be and have been manufactured, i. e., made through the intervention of the human hand. There is no occasion to "detect" them, since they are genuine in substance and structure, as much so as chickens hatched by incubator or real chickens. But they are of only microscopic size as yet, and it is to be hoped that large ones, suitable to be used in jewelry, will never be made, for that would be the end of the reign of the most beautiful of gems. As soon as a thing becomes common and cheap it must be content with a utilitarian value, like glass, for instance.

From the point of view of science, however, the artificial production of diamonds possesses a very great interest. It was not an eagerness to make millions but a desire to understand nature's ways that led to the discovery of a method of turning amorphous carbon into the crystallized form of carbon called diamond. If the ideals of men of science were low that they would pursue such a research for the sake of fooling the public and taking its money, there could be no true science.

One of the first straight hints given to the searcher after the birth secret of the matchless carbon gem was furnished by a diamond-stuffed meteorite that shot out of the sky. It was an iron meteorite and it contained diamonds, very minute, like all that have been produced in the laboratory. How had nature made these carbon crystals in the heart of a mass of iron, whose only history, as far as known, was comprised in an indefinite flight through open space, ended by an encounter with the earth? In the search for an answer to that question two facts stood out: (1) The substance of the meteorite had once been melted by intense heat (2) It had been quickly cooled from without. It was also clear that carbon must have been expanded slightly a great internal pressure was produced, the result of which was to cause the included carbon to crystallize into minute diamonds distributed through the interior mass.

Like those of the meteorite, Moissan may be said to have turned sugar into diamonds, for the material that he used to saturate his mass of molten iron with carbon was calcined sugar. He found that while carbon dissolved in molten iron or other metal separates out in the amorphous form of graphite, or blacklead, if the cooling takes place at ordinary pressures, yet when the pressure is extremely high many tons to the square inch, the carbon separates in the form of diamonds, which probably at first are liquid carbon drops.

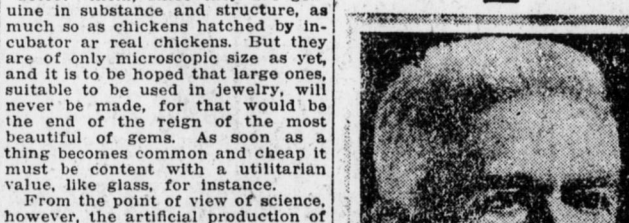
To get the necessary pressure Moissan imitated the conditions of the meteorite. He heated the iron mass in his furnace to a temperature of more than 7,000 degrees, at which the iron began to volatilize, and then he dropped it into cold water, somewhat as the meteorite, shooting from its parent sun, plunged its blazing surface into the zero bath of hellish space. The manner in which the pressure was produced has been described above. Inasmuch as carbon is introduced into molten iron in order to harden it into steel, it was naturally asked, after Moissan's experiments, whether minute diamonds might not already have been produced, unknowingly, in metallurgical operations, and it has been found that such was indeed the case, though only in certain cases have the crystals been found large enough to be recognized. When steel is made for special purposes by cooling under great pressure produced by hydraulic apparatus microscopic diamonds are sometimes found imbedded in the mass. It has even been suggested that the property of carbon in hardening steel may arise from its taking the quality of diamond, although not assuming a visible crystalline form.

The great diamond mines of South Africa lie in the choked throats of ancient, extinct volcanoes, which evidently served as giant laboratories, where Nature had at her elbow the forces and the substances needed to make diamonds on a large scale. Fortunately she knew when she had made enough—which man seldom does.

MOORHEAD SALESMEN HOLD SESSION HERE The first session of the annual Moorhead salesmen's convention was held in the recreation rooms of the Moorhead Ice Company, Walnut and Cameron streets, at 9 o'clock this morning. William C. Alexander, salesmanager, was in charge of the meeting. The salesmen, forty-two in number, attended a luncheon at the Kiwanis Club at the Penn-Harris Hotel, and entertained the Kiwanians with songs and specialties. This afternoon Robert W. Moorhead, general manager of the Moorhead plant, was in charge of the meeting. Saturday they will be addressed by J. W. Bowman and E. S. Hernan, members of the board of directors of the company.

Orlando, of Italy, Who Conferred With Wilson

A conference which is regarded as the most important one to date, took place in Paris recently between President Wilson and Premier Orlando, of Italy, according to a dispatch from Paris. Premier Orlando assured President Wilson that Italy has no modest claims to make and that she is in a hurry to accept the fourteen principles in the settlement. Obstacles are foreseen, but the Italian Premier believes that there are none that cannot be overcome in the preliminary discussion.



Exactly why the pressure should act in that way is perhaps not very clear, but anyhow, when the conditions above described were artificially produced by Henri Moissan in his electric furnace the result was the formation of minute diamonds

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