

HOUSEHOLD HELP EASIER

Girls in England Show More Inclination to Return to Domestic

London, Aug. 23. — The domestic service problem, according to the Ministry of Labor, is gradually becoming easier, and girls are showing more inclination to return to household service.

Further improvement is expected when the domestic service training centers organized by the London County Council are in full swing. One of these centers was opened to-day in Hammersmith, and immediately all vacancies for training were filled.

Training is free to all girls who are receiving unemployment donations. Parlor maids will receive special attention, being taught to wait on table and to observe many little niceties of service, such as not joining in the laughter which follows a good joke by one of the guests. The correct way of passing around vegetables and moving plates silently also are parts of the curriculum.

MORMONS TRY TO RECOVER HOMES

Mexican Squatters Refuse to Turn Them Over to Old Owners

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 23. — Some of the several hundred Mormons who were driven out of their colony at Colonia Morelos, sixty-five miles southeast of Douglas by Villa's army of invasion in 1916 are endeavoring to recover their homes from the Mexican squatters who have usurped them.

About ten Mormon families still live in the colony but are not permitted to occupy their own brick houses. Mexican families are living in them and refuse to quit, proclaiming the doctrine of "Mexico for Mexicans." Many other Mormons, disheartened by their reversals have begun life anew in the United States. Appeals have been made to the Mexican government by the Mormons without result. Recently the American State Department asked the Mexican government to drive out the usurpers and restore their property to them. The colonists hope this effort will be successful.

DEMOCRATIC CLAN IS TORN ASUNDER BY WILSON POLICY

Washington Correspondent Sees Disintegration Approaching

That the Democratic party is headed for a disastrous split over the Wilsonian policies and that the split is bound to manifest itself in the near future is the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Sun expressed in a special dispatch to that newspaper.

According to the Evening Sun's correspondent the split is bound to come sooner than most people at present anticipate and it will be of a violence that will shake the party to its foundations and make absolutely impossible the election of any Democratic candidate in 1920.

The Democratic managers are alive to the seething discontent within their party which is manifesting itself in all sections of the country and they are to-day frantically endeavoring to find means for checking this and overriding the growing opposition to Wilson and all things Democratic.

While there is apparent calm in some Democratic strongholds it is the dead and sullen calm before the storm and it does not lighten the lowering clouds which are sweeping over the Administration from every part of the land.

In Massachusetts the most prominent Democrats in the state have openly repudiated Wilson and, it is said, that many of them will even vote the Republican ticket to show their disapproval of some of his policies.

In Missouri, Senator James A. Reed, the most powerful Democrat in the state, is revolting against the President and has virtually been read out of the party by the Democratic State Committee.

The displeasure with which Kentuckians view the Administration is indicated by the election of a Republican to Congress from a district which is normally Democratic by a 3,000 majority.

The frantic efforts of the Democrats of Alabama to retain for their party the seat in Congress formerly held by the late John Burnett indicate that the Republicans claim that they will carry the Seventh District is well founded.

There are many Democrats in both the Senate and House who are ready to abandon Wilson and in Texas former Senator Bailey is attempting to form a new Democratic party in opposition to Mr. Wilson's personally conducted Democratic party.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, a Democrat, charges the President with cowardice in dealing with the railroad situation and desires him to pass the buck on the Brotherhood demands to Congress.

Throughout the North there is a campaign of denunciation of the President's stand on the Irish question while in all sections of the country business men in the Democratic party are chafing at the President's tendencies to put all business under Government control.

As further evidence of the growing dissatisfaction with the Democratic party the country as a whole, has an idea that profiteering and the high cost of living might have been abated months ago had the President stayed at home and attended to domestic questions instead of spending his time in the clouds with his League of Nations ideal.

As an evidence of the feeling against Mr. Wilson within his own party, it is stated that almost all of the Southern Democrats in the Senate and House cordially despise the Wilson principles. They are for States rights, they assert, and they are opposed to seeing the entire Government turned over to the President.

These are the signs, according to the Sun's correspondent, that are plain to every politician in Washington and they indicate implacably the coming chaos in the Democratic party.

POTTERS TO ASK INCREASE. By Associated Press. East Liverpool, Ohio, Aug. 23. — A conference of representatives of the National Brotherhood of Potters and the United States Pottery Association on the demand for a 25 per cent wage increase for 8,000 potter employees, will be held at Atlantic City, September 2.

Scientific Discussions by Garrett P. Serviss

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

One of the most surprising of recent astronomical advances is the accumulation of evidence that there are many dark or black, cloudy-looking masses scattered in some places among and over the stars, which they partially hide like vast smokeveils. This evidence is especially dut to E. E. Barnard, whose exquisite celestial photograph and whose careful and thoughtful interpretation of the meaning of the strange appearances presented by them afford new conceptions of the universe.

The thought has long been familiar to astronomers that the luminous clouds called nebulae represent an early, and perhaps the earliest, stage in the development of stars; in other words, that the stars are evolved of nebulae somewhat as drops of rain are formed by the condensation of water-vapor.

This comparison is intended to go no further than to suggest a vivid conception of the way in which the nebulae contract around nuclei, and by contracting increase in density until their substance is nearly all concentrated into relatively small spherical bodies, whose temperature rises to the point of incandescence, where upon they become stellar bodies, or suns.

But how the nebulae while yet in an expanded state are able to shine, giving off light resembling that of incandescent gas, has always been a puzzling question. This question does not become any easier of solution when we turn to the luminous nebulae others have been found which are not luminous, and whose existence might never have been suspected if they had not obscured other light-giving objects, or relatively bright areas, behind them. Even a faintly luminous background suffices to betray their presence, as a bat invisible in complete darkness may be seen as a shadow if it passes over a dimly illuminated window.

In some places these obscure objects appear like dark patches upon, or even like holes in the starry curtain of the Milky Way. That they really were holes, or "windows," was a widely accepted explanation of the more sharply defined among them, but Barnard's later photographs render this idea inadmissible. In some cases, as in the neighborhood of the nebulous star Rho Ophiuchi, the dark, streaming curtains are slightly translucent, so that the rays of some of the multitude of stars behind them pierce through.

Then, too, they sometimes appear to be mingled with, or at least to lie adjacent to luminous nebulae, so that the conclusion seems irresistible that there is an evolutionary relation between the two kinds—the dark nebulae being, most probably, in an earlier stage than the shining ones. It would seem that the source of the energy which eventually causes the dark masses to become luminous—if they do—must be in themselves.

Some change takes place which gives birth to light. Or, the radiant energy spreads like a fire in dry grass from the parts already incandescent to other yet dark and inert. Our span of observation is too brief, probably, ever to enable us actually to see the borders of a luminous nebulae expand over the adjacent parts of a non-luminous one, but such an observation, if made, would be decisive.

The most recent of Barnard's photographs are truly amazing in the definiteness, darkness, and oddity of the forms which they reveal. Many of them are relatively small in area, and these are as sharply outlined, and as unconventional in shape as, say, the Caspian Sea, whose queer look on the map was one of the influences that fired Humboldt with a desire to explore the world. A foretaste of this was given nearly twenty years ago, but not rightly interpreted then, by Keeler's photograph of the great conglomeration of stars and luminous nebulae called "S-M" in the constellation Sagittarius, where many curious black spots may be seen that look somewhat as if drops of ink had accidentally been spilled upon the photograph.

The luminous gaseous nebulae exhibit spectra in which can be distinguished only three telltale lines, one of which has been identified with the lightest of all the known chemical elements, hydrogen, while the others appear to belong to some rare element or elements unknown to us.

The existence of an element called nebulium, from its occurrence only in nebulae, has been conjectured, and the guess has also been made that it may be the "primal stuff" of which philosophers have dreamed for ages, from which all other material things have been developed. But the dark nebulae show no spectra, because they cannot, since they give no light. Do they represent the primal stuff at a still earlier stage—at its very beginning? If they do, then here we have struck bottom.

Northwest Demanding Treaty Reservations

Washington, Aug. 23.—The entire Northwest section of the country is in hearty accord with the Republican leaders of the Senate who insist upon material reservations and amendments to the League of Nations, according to the Washington L. Jones, of Washington, who has returned to the capital from a visit to his home in Seattle.

"The citizens of the Northwest," Senator Jones said to-day, "are practically unanimous in their sentiment for definite reservations to the League of Nations very much along the lines of those now being proposed by the Republican Senators. Incidentally, that entire section is now Republican, through-and-through."

Shoots Father Who Struck His Mother

By Associated Press. Roelofs, Pa., Aug. 23.—Seizing a shotgun when her father struck her mother during an altercation yesterday, Clara Bartel, 18 years old, shot and killed the parents. The man is Charles Bartel, 45 years old, an electrician at the Philadelphia and Reading railway power house about a mile above the Roelofs passenger station. The shooting occurred in the kitchen of the Bartel home near the power house. Bartel is said to have had words with his wife as he came into the house. These words led to a heated argument, during which the man is reported to have struck his wife. According to a neighbor, the quarrel arose over Bartel's refusal to leave his position in Roelofs and move to Philadelphia to live with a married daughter.

TO AMERICANIZE HAWAIIAN PUPILS

Jap Educators to Lay More Stress on American Ideals

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 23. — Reforms in the Japanese language school system of Hawaii were decided upon here at a conference of forty-five teachers. The Japanese educator's plan to Americanize the schools and to stress the work of inculcating American ideals in their pupils while retaining the privilege of studying their language and culture.

The establishment of a normal school for Japanese teachers, with at least part of the staff to be composed of Americans, is to be taken up immediately. It was unanimously determined that more attention must be paid in the Japanese schools to the teaching of American history, ideals and customs and the English language. The issue was clearly presented

to the teachers by R. Moroi, Japanese consul general, who declared that if the Japanese are to retain their privilege of teaching the Japanese language, they will have to do it in such a way as to satisfy Americans in Hawaii. He said the Japanese schools could be so maintained that there would be no fear of disloyalty to the United States, and that the schools must be so conducted. In the last territorial Legislature two measures were introduced for the regulation of foreign language schools in Hawaii, both bills were killed. The Japanese claimed their enactment would force them to close their schools and promised, if given time, to work out a system that would meet all objections.

Would Probe Office of Alien Property Custodian Under Palmer

By Associated Press. Washington, Aug. 23.—Investigation of the office of the Alien Property Custodian as administered by A. Mitchell Palmer and also by Francis P. Garvan, the present custodian, was proposed in a resolution introduced by Senator Calder, of New York. Consideration of the resolution was temporarily postponed.

LONDON TURNS TO COAL PROBLEM

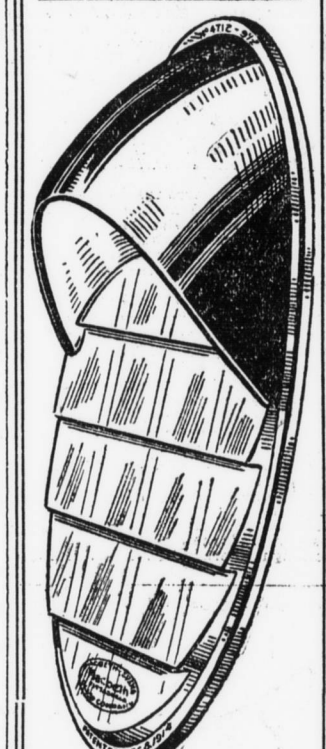
Engineers Turn Attention to Problem of Smoke Consumption

London, Aug. 23. — Coal scarcity and the uncertainty of the supply for the coming winter are combining to turn the attention of engineers to some system of smoke consumption which, while saving fuel, will serve to cleanse London's murky atmosphere. To the present no practical system that will come within the purse of the average householder has been devised, but experiments along that line are being carried out by a number of corporations.

London uses soft coal in preference to Anthracite and within an hour after six o'clock in the morning when London servants arise, the air is filled with long spirals of smoke from countless chimneys. The sky soon is entirely obscured.

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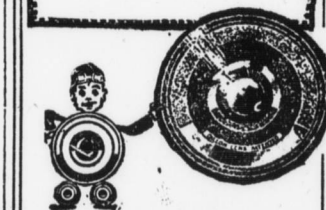
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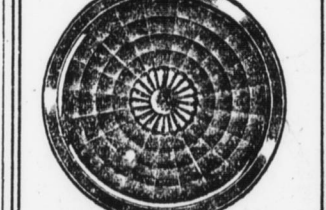
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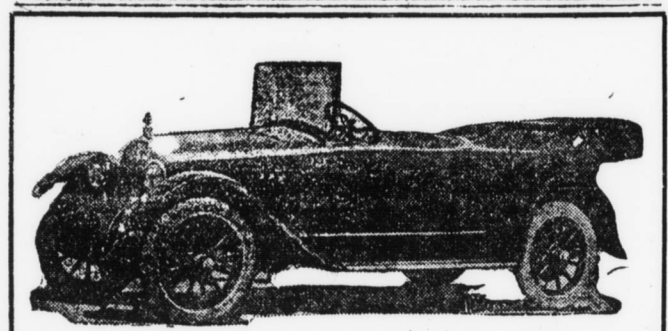
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