

Last number of the M. C. A. Course at the Auditorium on Thursday evening, March 4th.

EVERY MEMBER A REAL ARTIST



THE METROPOLITAN GRAND QUARTET.
NEW ARMY WINTER UNIFORMS.



Photo by American Press Association.

Company F of the Seventy-first regiment, New York national guard, trying out winter clothes which may be adopted by the regular army.

A Domestic Disturbance.
The trouble began with a tea fight. The milk was sour, the cake cut up, and the sugar fell out with the tongs. The spoons clashed, and the table groaned. The fringes on the dollies snarled, and the crackers snapped. The easy chairs were soon up in arms, and even the clocks did not agree. Things were no better in the kitchen. The pitchers were all set by the ears and stuck out their lips, while the teapot and kettle poked their noses into everything. The range was redhot, which made the saucepan look black and finally boil over. The bells started jangling, all the pickles and preserves in the cupboard were jarred, and there were any number of scraps in the refrigerator and meat safe. Naturally when the mistress of the house reached the scene of disorder the cook was put out.—Judge.

Overheard.
"Tinker has placed an old railroad sign. 'Stop, look and listen!' at the entrance to his driveway."
"What's the idea?"
"His wife is running the touring car."—Judge.

Extremes.
Cham, the French caricaturist, was talking one day with a Gascon, who bragged that his father's ancient baronial dining hall was the wonder of the world. It was so high you could hardly see the roof.
"My father had a dining room," said Cham, "which was just as remarkable the other way. It was so low that the only fish we could serve at table was flounder!"

Hard to Pronounce.
One of the hard names to pronounce is that of the central Russian government called Nijni Novograd. The first "i" has the sound of "e"; the second is short. The "o" in the penultimate syllable is long, as in the English word "go." The "o" in the syllables "nov" and "rod" has the sound of "o" in the English word "rod." "j" has the soft French sound. The accents are on the first and last syllables, "Neezh-ni Nov-go-rod."

Descriptive.
"Is she homely?"
"Well, I wouldn't say that exactly. But after taking one look at her no one would ever think of asking why she had never married."—Detroit Free Press.

Falling Up Out of a Balloon.
If a man falls out of a rising aeroplane or balloon he will not go toward the earth, but will continue rising into the air for an appreciable time. If the air machine were stopped in its ascent at the time it could catch the man as he came down. If the airship were ascending at the rate of thirty-two feet a second the man would rise sixteen feet before beginning to fall toward the earth. Thus, by reducing the speed of its ascent, the vessel might keep by the side of the man and rescue him.
The reason why the man rises is the same as the reason for a bullet's rising when shot from a gun into the air—both the man and the bullet are given a velocity upward, and it takes some time for gravity to negative that velocity.—Glasgow News.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

Work They Are Supposed to Perform in Time of War.

As the name implies, torpedo boat destroyers were originally built to combat the smaller torpedo boat, which had become such a serious menace to the battleships and the large cruisers that searchlights and rapid fire guns could not be depended upon for protection, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. Gradually, however, the duties of the destroyer were extended until they included all that was formerly done by the torpedo boat and much besides.

The mere fact that a modern destroyer is three or four times as large as one of the earlier boats renders it so much more seaworthy and capable of carrying so much more fuel that the radius of action of torpedo boat craft has been enormously increased, and they have become more and more dangerous to an enemy's fleet.

The duties of a modern flotilla may be tabulated in this way:

First.—Scouting. This comprises locating and reporting the position of the enemy and keeping in touch with him as long as may be necessary.

Second.—Protection of one's own fleet from night attacks of the enemy's destroyers. This includes not only locating and reporting the position of the hostile torpedo craft, but, if necessary, attacking them with your guns and sinking or driving them away before they can force home an attack against battleships.

Third.—Attacking the battleships of the enemy with your torpedoes. This is, of course, the paramount duty of every vessel in the flotilla.

Fourth.—In addition to the above "regular" duties, destroyers are frequently used in what might be called "gunboat work"—patrolling the enemy's coast, running up his rivers where the big ships cannot go, overtaking and capturing his merchant vessels or firing on troops and field batteries ashore.

COAL MOUNTAIN TREATED LIKE A FEVER PATIENT.

Fearful of Spontaneous Combustion, Temperature Taken Frequently.

Europe is getting its coal supply these days from the mines of West Virginia. The coal is shipped to Italy, France, England and other countries through the port of Norfolk.

During the year 1914 there were shipped from this port 12,050,000 tons, the biggest year in coal shipments in the history of this port. The Norfolk and Western railroad hauled to its piers at Lambert's point 5,959,703 tons during the year, the Chesapeake and Ohio 3,221,732 tons at its piers, and the Virginia railway delivered 2,830,305 tons at its Sewell point piers.

The largest coal trains in the world now pass through Norfolk. It is a daily occurrence to see a train of 130 cars, pulled by four locomotives, pass through the outskirts of this city on route to the coal piers at Lambert's point and Sewell point. The Virginia railway has been operating special trains, and it has dumped 750,000 tons in its yard at Sewell point. It is spoken of as the "black diamond mountain" by thousands of visitors who have seen it. It is guarded as carefully as Uncle Sam guards his naval stations.

Every precaution is taken to prevent any one from tampering with or stealing it or throwing a match near it. Like a patient with fever, the temperature of this huge mountain is taken every two hours. A mammoth steel rod with a tiny strip of thick glass, through which the mercury runs, is shoved down into the coal mountain to remain five, ten, fifteen minutes. If the temperature is above a certain degree the work of cooling the coal is begun immediately. The danger is spontaneous combustion. A number of watchmen are employed, and steam derricks are used to move portions of the pile as may be necessary to keep the temperature at a point of safety.

This mountain of coal is said to be the property of W. P. Tams of West Virginia. It took the Virginian railway seven months to accumulate it.

Admiration.
"Have you told your father that I asked you to marry me?" asked the young man.
"Yes," replied the positive young woman.
"And how was he affected?"
"He smiled and exclaimed, 'Brave boy!'"—Washington Star.

London's Old Cathedral.
St. Paul's cathedral of London has had a strange association with fire. The first edifice on the present site was erected in 610 by Ethelbert, king of Kent, but in 1087 this was destroyed by fire. Finally in 1696, when the great fire devastated most of London, St. Paul's was wrecked, this being its fifth fire. In 1675 the present church was built by Charles II. at a cost of more than \$7,500,000.

"Corpse Coins."
"Corpse coins" are treasured in the north of England. They are the coins that have lain over the eyes of the dead. By this means infection has been spread, but superstition causes the custom to continue. A poor collier or peasant would never think of doing anything important unless he had on his person coins that have been upon the eyes of his dead relatives.—Westminster Gazette.

EIGHT COMRADES OF THESE AGED ODD FELLOWS REPORTED MURDERED.



Photo by American Press Association.

Frederick Mors, an orderly in the German Odd Fellows' home at Yonkers, N. Y., declared he assisted in killing off eight aged inmates to make room for others.

DISTRIBUTING UNITED STATES' CHRISTMAS GIFTS IN FRANCE.



Photo by American Press Association.

Mme. Poincare, wife of president of France, and William G. Sharp, American ambassador, in the Hotel de Ville, Paris, giving out presents sent from the United States for the children of France.

Animal Scent.
A fox can scent a man half a mile away if the wind be blowing in the animal's direction. A mouse can smell cheese fifty feet away. A deer may be sound asleep, and yet he will catch the scent of a person passing 200 feet off. The rabbit depends more upon his ears than his nose.

Doesn't Like Water.
Mrs. Grogan (chatting with neighbor)—I had this waist dry cleaned last week and now it's as good as new.
Little Johnny Grogan—Ma, kin they clean faces that way?—Puck.

MOST RECENT AND BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.



Photo copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.

The "oil king" as he looked while testifying before the federal industrial relations commission.

LIBRARY EXPERIENCES.

Queer Requests Made by Persons in Search of Information.

Some notion of the queer requests made at public libraries is afforded in an article dealing with the library of a western city. These instances are given:

Recently a man came in and asked for some of the arguments against woman's suffrage. The proper articles were sought out, and the librarian suggested that he might care to look at those in favor of woman's suffrage as well. "No matter," he replied warily; "I get those from my wife."

The widespread belief that a library can furnish a book on any subject, no matter how vague, is illustrated by this request:

"I have been asked to write a composition on what I saw on my way to school today. Can you give me any book on it?" Thus a boy in the eighth grade. And then there are the high school boys who, in a period of revolt from poetry, return the "Idylls of the King" and ask if they can't get "this crazy stuff in prose."

Children about to participate in a debate cause some inconvenience. The following subjects are not easy to give references on: "Which Is Necessarier, Water or Fire?" "Which Is Mightier, the Pen or the Sword?"

The impression which some persons have that a library can give information on any topic is not only odd, but pleasing. It may be set off against the opposite notion, equally exaggerated, that a library is of no practical use whatever. As a sample of the first idea consider the woman who called over the telephone the day before Thanksgiving and asked how to pick a turkey. The librarian hunted it up in a cookbook, and read it to her over the telephone, too. And the one who asked for a brief sketch of the French revolution over the telephone.

Those who work in the reference room seem to consider the reference librarian as a bureau of supplies as well as of information. Pencils, paper, even spectacles, are asked for temporarily. "I left my glasses at home today. Can you lend me yours?" As though, as far as the librarian went, the glasses were merely for ornamental purposes.—New York Sun.

GERMANY MAKES WORKERS OF CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

With Characteristic Thoroughness It Is Finding Jobs For Wounded.

That Germany, with its characteristic thoroughness and efficient organization in every detail of life, does not intend to lose any time in development of its people, even in the case of those who are returned home sick or wounded from service in the field, is shown by the numerous suggestions made in various German newspapers for the instruction of such soldiers in the hospitals in which they lie, as soon as their wounds begin to heal or their illness to wane.

One of the articles published in this connection in the Frankfurter Zeitung was written by Dr. G. Burkhardt, who describes the methods of converting wounded soldiers into useful workers in other lines of activity than those to which they have been accustomed and for which they have been made unfit by reason of their crippled condition. Dr. Burkhardt tells of one man, formerly a motor boatman in Hamburg, whose left arm was shot off. By dint of some instruction in English, writing, and arithmetic, the man is being fitted for a job as bookkeeper and souvenir seller on transatlantic steamships after the war. A sergeant major who lost both his legs is being turned into a first class stenographer and typist by dint of daily instruction in the hospital.

To assist in this work of instruction of wounded soldiers, an appeal has been made to men and women throughout the empire, both with a view to actual teaching of the crippled soldiers and to obtaining positions for them after they are dismissed from the hospitals. The chief courses of instruction so far given include penmanship, arithmetic, foreign languages, stenography and typewriting.