DUTCH SEEK TO BAR BOLSHEVIKI

"Underground" Railroad of Soviets Causes Worry for Authorities in Holland.

HEADED FOR UNITED STATES

Soviet Agents Try to Bring Into Holland Bolshevik "Missionaries" Who Are to Make Attempts to Reach America.

Rotterdam.—Holland has established a great cordon along the German frontier to prevent the influx of large numbers of Russian Bolshevik agents from Germany. Heavy guards are maintained so that persons wishing to cross the boundary in either direction must pass through frontier posts and over recognized highways. Those who attempt surreptitiously to cross run the risk of being shot.

Soviets Still Busy.

These precautions have failed, however, to check the movement of Soviet agents. Men whom the police would like to interview have been seen in this city and Amsterdam, but when the police set their dragnet for their quarry the men wanted have utterly vanished. Later there usually comes information that the suspects have been found in Germany and are on their way to the Russian frontier. The system followed resembles the "underground railroad" by which fugitive slaves moved through northern states to Canada in the days before the Civil war.

Police surveillance is attempted in Hamburg and some other German cities, but it usually comes to naught, as there are elements in Germany which are friendly to the Soviet Russian government. It is declared here that Germany is "almost as good a haven as Russia for Bolshevik agents." Radical agitators are frequently found in the Ruhr mining region of Germany, near the allied areas of occupation, where they seem to move about without restraint.

Headed for United States.

The "underground railroad" is utilized by Soviet agents to bring into Holland Bolshevik "missionaries" who are to make attempts to reach America. There appears to be a constant current of these men crossing and recrossing the frontier. Every means of getting them into Holland is used. During recent months many Poles have gone to America, and some of them have been deserters from General Pilsudski's armies.

It is said regularly organized bureaus were established to help these men evade military duty and go forward into Holland, and that among them were many Bolshevik agents. They had been engaged in propaganda work behind the Polish lines during the recent Soviet drive on Warsaw, and when the drive was crushed they fled westward and joined their comrades in this country.

Reports have been received here that many Bolshevik sympathizers who were last year deported as undesirables from America are to be returned to that country. Polish officials assert a special bureau has been created here to take care of this class of "emigrants," and carry out carefully laid plans for getting the agitators back into the United States.

Famous German Castle Ruined by Fire

Medieval glamor clings more closely to the ancient German castle, Burg Eltz, than to most European relics of the feudal days, and the reports just published that it has been destroyed by fire will be of interest to thousands. Situated near the little town of Moselkern on the Mosel river, the Burg Eltz towered over miles of surrounding virgin forests. It dates back to the thirteenth century, and was said to be one of the best preserved castles in Europe.

LIED TO SAVE HIS MOTHER

Boy "Perjured Himself Like a Gentleman" to Confessing Murder of His Stepfather.

Frankfort, Ky.—A parole will be given Willie Knuckles of Frankfort, Ky., who, when sixteen years old, "perjured himself like a gentleman," in the opinion of a jury, in confessing to the murder and exonerating his mother of complicity in the death of his stepfather.

Young Knuckles confessed slaying his stepfather, Graven Crews, and declared his mother had nothing to do with it. Notwithstanding his testimony, Mrs. Crews received a life sentence, but was pardoned a few years later. Willie, himself, is now to be released from jail.

Oldest Portrait Found on Stamp

Discovered in Pennsylvania University's Collection of Tablets From Babylonia.

IT IS A LIKENESS OF IBI-SIN

Picture of the Last King of Ur Is on a Clay Stamp and Is as Clearly Defined as the Day It Was Made.

Philadelphia, Pa.—What is believed to be the oldest portrait of a human being has been discovered in the University of Pennsylvania's museum collection of clay tablets from Babylonia according to an announcement by Curator Lagrain of the Babylonian section. The portrait is on a clay "postage stamp," which also served as a seal for a registered package, dated about 2300 B. C.

It is a likeness of Ibi-Sin, the last king of Ur, known to Bible students as Ur of the Chaldee.

The package or sack bearing the seal, Doctor Lagrain said, appears to have been sent by the high priest of the Temple of Ur, in which Abraham later worshiped, to a banker named Shulpae, and probably contained gold.

Shows Personal Appearance.

"It is of unusual importance to archeologists," he added, "because it probably gives a clew to the personal appearance of the Sumerians.

"The portrait is on a clay stamp. It is as clear and distinct and the features as well defined as the day it was made. The astonishing thing is that it shows the god-king as smooth shaven. It is significant that the picture shows a lock of hair projecting in the forehead from beneath the turban hat and another from behind.

Ibi-Sin Was Different.

"Before the days of Ibi-Sin we never heard of a king giving any one a seal containing his portrait, but in this instance the seal not only distinctly says the king-god gave the seal to the high priest of the Temple of Ur, but shows a picture of the event.

"Possibly the fact that Ibi-Sin was the last of his dynasty and may have seen the end coming, was responsible for this remarkable gift."

Travels of a Wallet.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Twelve years ago L. E. Friend, local photographer, started to the bank with a wallet containing $100 in cash and a number of checks. The same old wallet, with checks and papers intact, but minus the $100 is again in his hands, having been picked up by a man who was honest. It is believed that the finder of twelve years ago had skillfully extracted the currency and thrown the purse away.

Striking at Human Liberty.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Girl high school students here are prohibited from using rouge and wearing skirts more than ten inches from the floor, wearing square necked dresses and puffs over the ears. The girls object.

Girls Good Machinists, Says Bureau Director

Washington.—Training in machine shops where light parts are made is advocated for girls by Mary Anderson, director of women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. "As a result of the war," says the report, "women have gained a new position in industry not to be relinquished. The fact that women render as good service in machine shops as in clothing factories makes it a public responsibility to offer girls training in these new occupations."

Aged Indian Never in Bed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John Smith, an aged Chippewa Indian, arrived in Minneapolis recently with his adopted son, Tom Smith, to attend the state fair. John, who is 133 years old, has become blind since his last visit to Minneapolis a year ago. His health is still good, however, he maintains. He is said to be the oldest living Indian. "I don't see any more, but I still like to travel," the old Indian said. With him he brought his blanket, upon which he sleeps, never having slept in a bed.

DEAD WAIT SHIPMENT

1,800 Bodies of Yankee Heroes Are in French Ports.

Nine Thousand Bodies Already Have Been Brought Back—All Removed From Germany.

Paris.—Nearly 9,000 bodies of American soldiers who died or were killed in France during the war have been shipped to the United States and turned over to their nearest relatives, and 1,800 more await shipment at French ports, it is announced by the United States grave registration service. The work of removing the bodies of fallen Americans is expected to be completed by next summer.

Nearly 60 per cent of the bodies of American officers and enlisted men buried in French soil will be returned to the United States, according to recent estimates. At frequent intervals parents and wives of dead soldiers come to France to remove the remains of their relatives, but upon seeing the cemeteries here and learning of the extreme care taken of them have decided upon France as the final resting place for the fallen.

The exhumation of bodies within the war zone began on September 15, and since then work has been completed in 17 cemeteries. Operations at Bony, the first of the big American cemeteries, has begun, and 55 per cent of the men buried there will be sent to the United States.

Nearly 2,000 men will work all winter in order to complete the removals by next summer. The task of exhuming the bodies of soldiers buried in Great Britain has been finished, 80 per cent of them being shipped to the United States.

Removal of bodies from occupied areas in Germany and Luxembourg has just been completed, and all of them were sent to America. Working forces will begin operations in Belgium next month, and from cemeteries in that country 1,031 bodies will be removed. The work of exhuming bodies in Brest, Bordeaux and St. Lazare areas has been completed, and now the efforts of the Americans will be concentrated on the war zone. It is not probable that the first of the uniform headstones recently decided upon by the war memorials council will be set in the four permanent cemeteries until next autumn.

Fear Causes Blindness.

Wabash, Ind.—Mrs. George M. Rice of Liberty Mills is temporarily blinded as the result of stepping on a nail. The wound was not serious, but fear of blood poisoning caused the blood vessels in both Mrs. Rice's eyes to burst, according to physicians. She has taken to a Fort Wayne hospital for treatment in an effort to restore her eyesight.

There are more than 1,000,000 houses in London.

Close Scrutiny.

"How does Bibbles regard the one-piece bathing suit?"

"When worn by a shapely member of the fair sex he regards it with the closest attention."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Score One for the Professor.

A well-known professor has the reputation of indulging in rather sharp repartee in his classroom. One of his pupils, a star at football but not at rhetoric, had spent most of the hour in looking at his watch, yawning and sighing. At the close of the lecture the professor spoke:

"Mr. Smith, why have you looked at your watch every few minutes during the last hour?"

Smith got out that he had kept looking at his watch to assure himself that it was still running.

"I suppose," retorted the professor, "that you have been sighing every few minutes to assure yourself that you are still breathing."

Afraid of the Classics.

A farce comedy recently opened in New York with the title "The Merchant of Venus!" The critics praised it and it was apparently destined for a long run, but despite the fact it was in the smallest theater in town very small audiences came. The manager discovered that people thought it was a burlesque of a Shakespearean play. He changed the name to "Because of Helen!" and the theater was filled every night thereafter.—Atlanta Constitution.

Beware of accepting all the "cordial invitations."

Routed.

"I haven't come in here to tell you how to run your paper," said the visitor.

"No?" replied the editor of the Toadville Clarion.

"But I must say that if I were running this sheet I'd make a better job of it than you are doing."

"I haven't the slightest doubt of it," said the editor. "The price of the Clarion is $7.500 cash, or half down and the rest secured by notes, for which I agree to turn over to you type, press, subscription lists, all advertising contracts, good will and the office cat. We can close up the deal in 20 minutes, sir."

But the visitor had silently faded away.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cling to Ancient Custom.

Faithful to the traditions of their tribe, many members of the Chippewa tribe of Wisconsin gather each year about a large "spirit stone" now in the State Historical museum at Madison and invoke the favor of their old-time gods, part of the ceremony consisting of placing a pinch of tobacco on the stone. This stone was gathered several years ago by a scientist and after being shown at Chicago and St. Louis, finally found its way to the State Historical museum at Madison. Every year there is a gathering of the faithful about it and the hall rings with the old-time ceremonies.