

MAKING A STUDY OF EUROPEAN WARSHIPS



THREE rear admirals of the United States navy who were sent to England to attend the British naval meeting, will put in considerable time studying European warships and their equipment. The admirals are Watts and Capps, chief constructors, and Cone, chief of the bureau of steam engineering.

SOLVES BIRD SECRET

Prof. Michelson Discovers Cause of Metallic Colors.

Brilliance of Plumage, as Well as Insects' Luster, is Due to Light Absorption—Prof. Cutler on Arid Problem.

Chicago.—Peacocks and pigeons, butterflies and beetles—the gayest of the bird and insect tribes—have yielded the secret of their brilliant attire to Prof. Albert A. Michelson, head of the department of physics of the University of Chicago, who has discovered in his laboratory the real cause of the metallic colors observed in his feathered and "buggy" specimens.

Prof. Michelson, who won the Nobel prize in 1909 for his achievements in optics, announced his latest find in a paper read at the annual conference of the Illinois State Academy of Science, in the botany building of the University of Chicago. The professor's experiments prove that the colors studied are the result of light absorption due to the shape of the surfaces and are not caused by the pigment cells or any means that the amateur naturalist might imagine.

The discovery, according to the scientists at the meeting, furnishes scholars with a new theory for important color phenomena. It overturns the position held by many distinguished investigators that the iridescent glitter of beetles and the tints of the humming birds are the result of ordinary "interference" and "diffraction."

"The total number of specimens which have been examined," said the investigator, "is perhaps not so large as it should be to draw general conclusions, and it is clearly desirable that it should be extended, but so far as the evidence for surface films as the effecting source of the metallic colors in birds and insects is entirely conclusive."

Prof. John M. Coulter, head of the University of Chicago botany department, said:

"Practical plant breeding is now on a practical basis and botany has at last attacked the fundamental problems and may be of some practical service, for it includes plant breeding."

Of the possibilities of converting arid land into wheat and corn lands Prof. Coulter said:

"Attempts are being made to secure a combination of hardness to drought which we desire and quality of grain which we possess. I see no reason why the vision should not be realized, but you need not invest in arid land for immediate use as wheat fields. In the case of corn, as of wheat, we are not breeding it for drought resistance alone, and it will take many plant generations of the highest type of scientific plant breeding to determine whether we can combine this drought resistant structure with the high-grade quality and yield we have already obtained in our cultures."

FIGHT WITH BIG COPPERHEAD

Pennsylvania Sign Painter Frightened at First. Returns and Dispatches Reptiles.

Allentown, Pa.—Eugene Carl, an Allentown sign painter, is laid up with twitching nerves as a result of a battle with a monster copperhead. He was walking across the meadow at Dorney park to paint a sign, when he heard a hissing noise and saw the reptile coiled to strike.

He fought the snake off as best he could by striking it with his paint brush and kettle, but the reptile was as skillful as a boxer, and finally reached him; but, fortunately, its fangs were only imbedded in his trousers and did not strike the skin. Carl's cries brought to his help Calvin Nye, who killed the snake with a stick. It was 5 1/2 feet long.

After thinking over the matter over night Nye went to the spot again and found the snake's companion, a female, with 34 young ones, which were dispatched.

SAYS ONE CHILD IS ENOUGH

So Declares Olive Schreiner in Her New Book—Hard Work Would Make Women Much Happier.

Cambridge, Mass.—"One child is enough for the Twentieth century family," says Olive Schreiner in her new book, "Woman and Labor."

"The woman who doesn't earn her own living is therefore a parasite, except for that small portion of her time when she is engaged in propagating the species, but for that time she should be paid."

"Wherever in the history of a nation great numbers of its women have become parasitic, that nation is on the road to downfall and decay. America is, therefore, on the road to degeneration, unless its women of leisure can be allowed—or induced—to exchange their vanities for hard labor."

"The human female parasite," the book states further, "whether in modern Paris or New York, or in ancient Greece, Rome or Assyria, is the woman who, relieved of manual labor by the prosperity of her class or nation, or by the invention of labor-saving machinery, will trade on her unused potentialities of motherhood for her support. Unless she can or will, enter the industrial field or some other line of productive activity she has no right to live on the labors of the male, except in the primitive or decimated nations, where the duties of motherhood extend over a greater period than the half dozen years now necessary out of her three score years and ten."

"The woman of leisure today," she says, "like the hot-house specimen so notorious before the downfall of Rome, who seeks madly by pursuit of pleasure to fill the void left by the lack of honorable activity, would be far happier if she had plenty of hard work to do, and the race would be correspondingly healthier and more efficient."

CAUSE OF DELUSIONS

New Disease Mixes Sounds, Colors, Odors and Tastes.

Physicians Now Recognize Condition Which Probably Accounts for Hallucinations of Insane—It is Called Synesthesia.

New York.—Physicians now recognize a condition which probably accounts for the hallucinations and delusions of the insane. It is called synesthesia, and those afflicted with it are known as synesthetes. It is that peculiar condition in which sounds create the idea of colors, and vice versa, or in which colors, tastes, sounds and odors are confused.

"Synesthesia is not a matter of much practical importance," says American Medicine, "but it is highly interesting to say the least. It is that curious phenomenon of the overflow of sensations so that air waves, for instance, give a sensation of color as well as sound. It seems that through some defect of development the cortical centers (of the brain) are not insulated from each other completely, so that a stimulus received from the retina, say, is not confined to the visual centers, but affects adjoining ganglia."

"The commonest form is colored hearing, and most of the cases of synesthesia investigated up to a few years ago were of this type. No two were alike, that is, the same sound would cause different colors or shadings in the different cases; a locomotive whistle would be yellow to one, or white to another, and so on."

"Moreover, in some cases only a few sounds are colored, such as the tones of a piano from black in the bass to white in the upper keys with a spectrum in between. In other cases every sound has a light sensation added to it. Then there are cases in which colors or odors give sound sensations—glaring colors being loud, literally as

FUN BY BARONET AND WIFE

Disguise Themselves as "Poor Musicians" and Go on Tour—Friends Drive Them Away.

London.—An escapade in which figure a well-known baronet, his wife, a cavalry officer, the heir of another baronet and a street organ is reported from Warwickshire.

The incident, which took place a few miles from Nuneaton, has caused much amusement among those connected with the Atherstone hunt.

Having hired a piano-organ from some traveling foreigners, the baronet and his wife disguised themselves as Italian musicians. The former wore a slouch hat and old clothes which had done duty in amateur theatrical performances; the latter wore old garments and bound her head with a colored silk handkerchief.

Accompanied by a kinsman of the baronet, they set out to the neighboring mansion occupied by the son of a baronet well known in London.

No sooner had they begun to reel off popular music hall airs than the gentleman appeared upon the scene and, in a peremptory manner, ordered their instant withdrawal under threat of calling in the police.

When, after a time, they made themselves known, he joined them in a peregrination of the village, and eventually the "adventurers" reached the seat of a country magnate, a leading justice of the peace.

Here the butler was sent to tell them to leave the grounds immediately, and it was not until the irate squirrel himself appeared on the scene that the quartet retired.

The climax was reached when the party arrived at another country residence. The family were away from home, but the servants in a body descended upon the "poor musicians."

But the party reached home with their disguise unpenetrated, and a few days later details of the "joke" leaked out, and were discussed and greatly enjoyed by the field that met the Atherstone hounds near the village where the escapade was planned.

well as figuratively, and, of course, there must be an infinite variety of mixtures of the other sensations.

The most distressing cases are those in which there is no actual confusion of sensations, so that odors and tastes and sounds are not differentiated. No doubt these abnormalities are at the basis of many delusions and hallucinations of the insane.

"The nervous instability of synesthetics is the practical side of this subject. Without an exception, the cases present evidences indicating considerable nervous involvement in the way of abnormal development. Some if not most of them are highly intelligent, though incapable of that hard work necessary for success, and all are very sensitive to irritations which the average man ignores."

"Perhaps the condition is far from common than we imagine, and it would be well to keep it in mind in the treatment of neurasthenics. We might find that they are great sufferers from jarring sensations, not in the way usually thought of, but in these overflows to other centers. A normal woman may be made actually ill by garish colors or coarsely arranged music, and we all know the bad effects of certain tastes and colors; how much more suffering these must be in synesthetics where the irritant affects more than one center."

"Of course the cases are so few in number that the general practitioner rarely if ever sees them, but he is liable to have milder borderline types in which a little attention to aesthetics may make all the difference between success and failure in treatment."

Seek to Prevent Insanity.

New York.—New York's first free clinic for mental diseases opened the other day at the Long Island state hospital for the insane. The purpose is to discover cases of incipient insanity in time to prevent development into incurable mental disease.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Influence of Money in Capital Clubs



WASHINGTON.—The public rebuke of President Taft, in which he stigmatized certain persons as "small-brained and narrow-minded critics," following the withdrawal of names of men prominent in the political world up for membership in the ultra-exclusive Metropolitan club, has centered the attention of the country on the snobbishness of Washington.

Close observers assert that the impetus given to existing social conditions dates from the Spanish-American war. Before the treaty of Paris the millionaire residents of Washington could be counted on the fingers. Now all the rich and retired, the famous or otherwise, the representatives of whiskey, sugar, tobacco—every kind of trust—has his palace in an ultra-exclusive residential section and the womenkind set up to be social leaders.

Money and influence in the glided through is the test which Washington now applies to every ambitious public man and his wife. The clubs are ruled by money, and men who have balked the political or financial schemes of those who are high in Washington clubdom are punished if they seek the companionship in clubs such as they would obtain in their home cities.

Another Pressing Need.

It's well enough to devote a lot of time and a good deal of prize money to the composition of a National anthem, but what's the matter with giving us a National wedding march, too? Must we be forever indebted to the marches of an erratic Bavarian and a visionary Deutscher? Here's an opportunity for ambitious native composers.

Think of the pride that would follow such an announcement as this: "The happy pair passed down the aisle to the pulsating strains of Hottelvar P. Gibson's exquisite 'Marche Nuptiale!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DISFIGURED WITH CRUSTS

"Some time ago I was taken with eczema from the top of my head to my waist. I began with scales on my body. I suffered untold itching and burning, and could not sleep. I was greatly disfigured with scales and crusts. My ears looked as if they had been most cut off with a razor, and my neck was perfectly raw. I suffered untold agony and pain. I tried two doctors who said I had eczema in its fullest stage, and that it could not be cured. I then tried other remedies to no avail. At last, I tried a set of the genuine Cuticura Remedies, which cured me of eczema when all else had failed, therefore I cannot praise them too highly."

"I suffered with eczema about ten months, but am now entirely cured, and I believe Cuticura Remedies are the best skin cure there is." (Signed) Miss Mattie J. Shaffer, R. F. D. 1, Box 8, Dancy, Miss., Oct. 27, 1910.

"I had suffered from eczema about four years when boils began to break out on different parts of my body. It started with a fine red rash. My back was affected first, when it also spread over my face. The itching was almost unbearable at times. I tried different soaps and salves, but nothing seemed to help me until I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One box of them cured me entirely. I recommended them to my sister for her baby who was troubled with tooth eczema, and they completely cured her baby." (Signed) Mrs. F. L. Marberger, Dreherstown, Pa., Sept. 6, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 4 L, Boston.

Government to Wipe Out Moro Pirates

IT is somewhat startling to learn that piracy as bold and fierce as in the days of Captain Kidd still flourishes under the American flag. The Moro pirates of the Philippines have begun their attacks on peaceful merchant ships once more. A patrol of American gunboats was maintained over the Moros in the Sulu seas until recently, and withdrawn in the belief that they had been pacified. The Moros believed that the Americans were afraid of them, and piracy immediately flamed out afresh. Now the patrol will be re-established.



The Malay pirate of the eastern seas is perhaps the most notorious of all freebooting types. He excels Captain Kidd in reckless daring and ruthless cruelty.

Instead of sailing boldly forth in fleets of outrigger boats, after the old-time style, with a force numbering hundreds of armed and intrepid warriors, the Moro pirate of today establishes headquarters on some small island, and therefrom as a base of operations conducts furtive raids. If successful, he becomes bolder, and

ventures further afield in quest of booty. Finding a ship in trouble, he attacks it and murders everybody on board. Coming across a village that looks peacefully inviting, he sacks it, massacring all the adult male inhabitants.

Then, with his load of loot, he does not return to the place from which he started, but seeks another island, where, with his comrades, he remains until they have eaten up or otherwise disposed of the proceeds of the expedition. Meanwhile to hunt down the piratical band is much like looking for a needle in a haystack, for the Philippine group comprises many thousands of little islands, which toward the south are scattered all the way from Sulu to within sight of Borneo.

Committee Is to Sift Indian Charges



THE lid on the seething cauldron of Indian affairs is loose. It is to be taken off without further delay by Chairman Graham, of the committee on expenditures in the interior department.

For years there has been endless rumor and vague accusations of graft, trickery, jokers in legislation, of appropriations nominally designed for the Indians, but actually going to land gr. ving rings; of looting of the Indian estates all over the country, of waste in maintaining the Indians, and policies that tend to pauperize them.

The facts are to be dug out. If the charges are true, they are to get light, if not, they are to be disproved. The investigators expect to stir up a very bad odor.

Where do the millions appropriated

each year in the Indian bill go?

It has been constantly charged that they go in large part to about everybody except the Indians. For instance, \$500,000 was appropriated in the last bill for irrigation of the Flathead reservation lands. If the stories now being laid before the probers are true, this money is to be used, not for the Indians, but for lands that have been taken from the Indians and are held by speculators. The Gila irrigation project is alleged to present a somewhat similar situation.

Another case that the committee is going to probe is that of the Crow reservation in Montana. A case of Uintah Indians of Utah is going to be taken up in the effort to locate responsibility for the woes of this tribe. The charge is that the Indians were allotted their lands on a map, without reference to topography. Some got bottom lands and some got mountain tops, and on these they were expected to live while the rest of the lands were deftly manipulated into the hands of enterprising white men who managed the deal.

Uncle Sam Issues a Million Patents

THE United States government will soon issue its one millionth patent for an invention. Commissioner of Patents Edward Bruce Moore has been looking forward for some time to a celebration of the issuance of patent No. 1,000,000. It was his hope that this distinguished number should go to some epoch-making invention.



The United States patent office will be 122 years old when the coveted number is issued. The bureau was established in 1790 as an adjunct to the treasury department. Early in 1826 there was a fire which destroyed not only the building of the patent office, but every record, all the important drawings and papers, and every model owned by the government. Prior to the fire the office had issued 9,937 patents.

The first strictly American invention to receive a patent from the original United States patent office was the cotton gin. The patent was issued March 14, 1794, to Eli Whitney. The number of the Whitney patent was not preserved. Neither was the number

of Fulton's steamboat, for which a patent was issued Feb. 11, 1809.

Following the resumption of a regular system of serial numbers for patents the first important American invention to be granted a patent was the Colt revolver.

The next great American invention to receive a patent was the Morse telegraph instrument. The patent, No. 1,647, was issued June 20, 1840. The patent issued to Charles Goodyear, June 15, 1844, acknowledged his invention of the process of the vulcanization of india rubber. The basic patent of the pneumatic air brake was issued to George W. Westinghouse April 13, 1869. It bore serial number 88,929.



Caller—I was thinking about opening a drug store in this neighborhood. Do you think one is needed around here?

Resident—Great idea. There's no place within ten blocks where a man can buy stamps or see the city directory.

Supply.
New Minister—Now just one thing more before I accept this charge. Have you got a "supply?"
Deacon—Well, yes, though we never said anything to the last preacher about it. I'll show you where it is, and get you a key, but I tell you you'll have to be just as careful about using it as the rest of us!—Puck.

Disappointed.
Knicker—Was Subbuss disappointed in his house?

Bocker—Yes; what he took to be the henhouse turned out to be the bungalow.

Those who believe in reincarnation would probably object to being called has-beens.

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.