

GERMAN PORTABLE SEARCHLIGHT



Among the many devices with which the German army is equipped is this portable searchlight, small but powerful, which, when not in use, is taken apart and distributed among five men.

EDUCATE THE ALIEN

Federal Naturalization Bureau's Plan Meets Approval.

More Than 400 Cities and Towns Join—Nation-Wide Educational Movement for Elimination of the Hyphen.

Washington.—Throughout the country the plan of the bureau of naturalization of the United States department of labor to enlist the co-operation of public schools in the education and Americanization of candidates for citizenship is receiving the most gratifying support. Approximately 400 cities and towns have already joined in this nation-wide educational movement for the elimination of the hyphen and this number is increasing daily.

The magnitude of this work and its development since its inception are shown, in part, by the territory covered, the number of candidates for citizenship reached, and the night and day schools which have been established for their instruction. It is the intention of the bureau of naturalization to communicate with all applicants for citizenship in the United States, wherever they are to be found, and to secure the opening of classes for them. During the current scholastic year all superintendents of schools where classes may be formed will receive monthly from the bureau the name, address, age, nationality, and other necessary information concerning each alien residing within their jurisdictions who files a declaration of intention or petition for naturalization. In this manner the school authorities are enabled to get in touch with such applicants and afford them valuable assistance in preparing for citizenship. In addition to this the bureau informs each applicant for citizenship that his name has been forwarded to the educational authorities, advises him to go to school, and points out the benefits to be derived from such attendance. The bureau is also working in close co-operation with various patriotic and civic bodies of the country to secure the opening of public night schools where there are none.

The wives of all petitioners for naturalization are also advised to attend school, for the reason that they derive citizenship when their husbands obtain their final papers, and because, too, such instruction will materially aid the family to live as Americans live. It has been found that approximately two out of every three petitioners for naturalization are married, and it is toward the improvement of the home life and conditions that this phase of the movement is especially directed.

The records of the bureau of naturalization show that since the commencement of the school year on October 1 notifications have been sent to approximately 40,000 declarants, 20,000 petitioners, and 15,000 wives of petitioners, and each day hundreds are added to the list.

The present volume of naturalization shows that over half a million foreign-born residents annually bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the bureau of naturalization, and it is the plan of the bureau, through the co-operation of the public schools with its educational movement, to change that portion of the alien body now in a condition of helpless dependence or mere self-maintenance to the state of productive capacity which is the birthright of all American citizens regardless of their origin of birth.

Built Wall at Eighty-Four.
Centralia, Kan.—If a man is as old as he feels, Eli Avery must be about forty years younger than the eighty-four years the family Bible says he is. He has built a cement retaining wall eighty feet long and four feet high around his residence property at Goff, mixing the concrete and doing all the work himself.

TELLS TALE OF SEA

Old Skipper Claims Islands in the Pacific.

Suit Discloses Thrilling Romance of Sorensen's Adventures at Sea and Fight for Ownership of Discovered Land.

Washington.—A narrative of adventure that would have set Robert Louis Stevenson's fingers tingling is disclosed by the filing in the Supreme court of a suit involving title to certain South Sea islands alleged to have been discovered by the defendant, Niels Peter Sorensen, while he was master of a sailing ship in the Pacific. The suit was filed by Frederick Gustav Shritzel and John Gross, through Attorneys F. D. Davison and J. W. Marshall, Jr. Evidence is offered to show that the plaintiffs acquired an interest in Sorensen's claims to the islands and the court is asked to enjoin the latter from carrying out later contracts with other unknown parties, to compel the disclosure of the terms of these later contracts, and to see that any contracts already completed are made to operate for the benefit of the plaintiffs as well as for the defendant.

It is stated that Sorensen, who has been a citizen of the United States since 1870, and who served from 1867 to 1870 in the United States navy, discovered the islands, which are described as the Treasury group, Zaccama or North island of the Solomon group, and Green island of the Cata-ract group.

The evidence of his title, it is stated, is in the logbook of the ship he commanded, documents of British officials, certified copies of registration by Australian officials, other written evidence and agreements with native chiefs, the latter lost by British officials when they were held for registration.

It is alleged that Sorensen became involved in disputes in regard to trading, mining and other rights of the islands and that British officials of Australia attempted to deprive him of his rights by persecution and otherwise.

The plaintiffs aver that Sorensen came to Washington late in 1914 or early in 1915 to seek the good offices of the United States government in establishing his rights to the islands and in protecting his interests, and that he secured the services of the plaintiffs to assist him, agreeing to give each a one-fourth interest in his claims.

It is further alleged that the defendant has recently repudiated his contracts with the plaintiffs and has entered into other contracts with unknown parties.

With the bill of complaint the plaintiffs filed a copy of the plea in behalf of Sorensen, and themselves filed with the state department on June 2 last, asking that this government intercede with Great Britain for the clearing of title to the islands.

IS NOW A MAORI CHIEF

Former Ragtime Expert Marries Princess Karraria, Daughter of Famous Chieftain.

San Francisco.—From a ragtime player to White Chief of a Maori tribe at Hawks Bay and the husband of Princess Karraria, the daughter of a famous Maori chieftain, is the fortune of Peter La Morte, who arrived here on the Matson steamer Matsonia en route to the Royal Naval academy in London.

Several years ago La Morte went to London from New York to introduce ragtime in the London music halls. The Princess Karraria was at the time studying in a London school. She visited the music hall where La Morte was playing, and the acquaintance thus formed was followed by their marriage. Later he was made chief.

KILLED TWO FIGHTING BUCKS

Sportsman Runs Afoul of Law by Shooting More Than Legal Share of Deer.

Crivitz, Wis.—Harvey Wilson of Kansas City is "in bad" with the state game wardens because he shot one of two bucks whose horns were interlocked when fighting. The state law allows a sportsman to shoot one buck. When Mr. Wilson shot his buck he could not see that there was another near by.

When his game dropped he found he could not disentangle the horns, so he shot the other buck, intending to have the interlocked heads mounted. When the state game warden arrested him for having two bucks in his possession he explained in vain. The bucks were killed on the north branch of Thunder river, 30 miles from civilization, on Thunder mountain.

MASSAGE CURE FOR WAR ILLS

Mrs. Paget's Idea Proves of Benefit to Wounded and Nerve-Racked Soldiers.

London.—Mrs. Almerie Paget is organizing and equipping massage camps. Miss French, a daughter of Gen. Sir John French, is in charge of one of these. It is reported that great benefits have resulted in many cases of wounded men from the front and those suffering from the result of skattered nerves.

FOR BETTER ROADS

GOOD ROADS NOT EXPENSIVE

Interesting Account of Surprisingly Low Cost of Constructing Stretch of Road in Missouri.

The cost of good roads depends upon so many things that it rarely can be estimated with accuracy in advance of a minute examination of the localities the roads are to traverse. There may be heavy grading to do, or, if the course of the proposed road is "level as a barn floor," it may be necessary to spend considerable money in transporting from a distance the material needed for surfacing. Sometimes, with absolute honesty on the part of contractors, and strictest economy, the cost of constructing a given piece of roadway provokes astonished comment because it is so great, says Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Some-



Fine Macadam Road in Missouri.

times, unfortunately, costs are swollen by reason of dishonesty and waste. Now and then, however, there are surprises in the other direction.

There is now circulating an interesting account of the surprisingly low cost of constructing a stretch of highway in Missouri. It seems the state highway commissioner reported to the effect that the best-graded earth road in Missouri was a piece of considerable length in the Wellington and Napoleon district. Whereupon the president of the National Old Trails Road association at once wrote to Wellington to ascertain the cost of this road. He was told that the total expenditure on it was six dollars a mile. Thinking this a mistake he wrote again, only to learn that the figure named was correct. The district, it appears, owns modern road machinery and pays fair but moderate wages to an engineman and two grademen. The per diem expenses run to an even twelve dollars. Two miles are graded daily. Roads elsewhere in Missouri that are no better for practical purposes cost six thousand dollars a mile.

The surprising revelation thus set forth would seem to impose upon officials entrusted with responsibility on behalf of the people when good roads are to be built the duty of making careful surveys and estimates before letting the contracts.

AUTO FEES FOR GOOD ROADS

No Reason Why United States Should Not Take First Rank in Road Building Operations.

There are now upward of two million motor vehicles in use throughout the country. Of this number more than a million and a half are automobiles used for business and pleasure purposes. About 50,000 motor trucks are now in use. The revenues received in the various states from the registrations of these motor vehicles amount to more than twelve and a half million dollars annually.

The greater share of this revenue is being used for road improvement purposes, and provides a splendid fund from which great progress should be made in the construction of permanent highways.

With the efficient and economical use of these new funds there is no reason why America should not take first rank in road building operations for some time to come.—Farmers' Review.

Big Road Factor.

The automobile has been a most important factor in obtaining good roads.

Cost of State Roads.

More than \$200,000,000 has been spent by the various states on 31,000 miles of state highways. About 11,000 miles have been built within the last two years. Only seven states have no form of state highway department.

To Get Nearer.

Start a "good-roads-to-town" movement in your neighborhood, and it will not be long before the farm is set down from ten minutes to an hour nearer market.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Capitol Building Put in First-Class Condition

WASHINGTON.—With outside walls and pillars thoroughly drenched and cleaned by engine hose, interiors painted and refurnished and surrounded by new paving, the capitol and the house and senate office buildings have been made spick and span, ready for winter occupants.



Work has been going on since early in the spring, after congress adjourned, for this was the first time in seven years that the national law makers had taken a recess sufficiently long to permit improvements upon a large scale to be attempted. Some of the old paving had been down as long as 30 years and was in disgraceful disrepair.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol, has supervised the outside work and the painting which has been done at an expense in excess of \$300,000, while the officers of the house and senate have attended to the interior furnishings.

The largest item of expense was incurred in resurfacing the streets and sidewalks about the capitol, which cost about \$110,000. The surface of the west terrace has been thoroughly waterproofed, at a cost of about \$53,000. As a result, the committee and storage rooms in the terrace are now available for occupancy as offices instead of as shower baths, as heretofore.

About \$50,000 has been expended on painting in the office buildings and the capitol, on jobs which have been crying for attention for years. One of the most notable improvements was replacing the worn brownstone steps of the east front of the capitol with South mountain granite at a cost of about \$11,000.

New carpets and office furniture have been supplied where needed in the capitol and marble work and tiling scrubbed and cleaned throughout.

Commerce Bureau Must Answer Many Questions

INFORMATION running from the tariffs on campaign buttons for South American presidents to railroad fares in Latin America, to say nothing of locating the markets for gas tips for American producers, is sought of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce every day. Every mail brings some inquiry for information which will be of use to the American producers in marketing their goods, and the bureau strives to produce the information in the shortest time, although some of the questions involve a great deal of research work. Many times it is necessary to send to the commercial agents in foreign countries, who have to go out and look for information sought by a particular firm. A steady stream of letters to the bureau brings questions about foreign tariff rates in various Central and South American countries, about railroad fares, economic conditions, markets for specific products and innumerable other subjects related to trade, especially the trade of the Latin republics to the south. American merchants are seeking in many ways to capture the attention of that section of the world on its "shopping tours."



An inquiry which involves the study of railroad fares for various points in practically all the South American countries means considerable research by the bureau, but it furnishes the information as promptly as possible. Another correspondent desires information about the varieties and quantities of fruit to be found among the products of South America and the particular locations of the varieties. In this instance also the bureau gives careful attention to the task of delving for the required facts.

Some manufacturers call for information which, as a rule, will have to be obtained from the agents of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the field. One firm asks about the market for gas tips for open-flame gas jets. Another would like to know what chance there is of selling antifriction bearings in South America.

The bureau has been asked to explain the triangular method of settling trade balances between South America and the United States by way of Europe and the amounts involved. Persons interested in foreign trade also take up other economic questions. In fact, variety characterizes each day's mail of the bureau, and South America is receiving special attention.

Hockey Girls on Ellipse Attract Big Crowds

THERE is quite a congregation of traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, on three sunny afternoons each week around the Ellipse south of the White House grounds. Autos are choked, horses pulled up violently, marathons halt their classic stride, and every eye is focused on a plot in the center of the big reservation.



It is not a regimental review of the high school boys in blue, nor yet an exciting baseball game, or even a dog fight that forms the cynosure for the surrounding throngs. It is something far more interesting. Eighteen young ladies, garbed in the costume that rarely gets outside of a gymnasium, are engaged in one of the most strenuous sports in the whole category, namely, field hockey. They are pupils from a girls' school, and are the first ones to take advantage of the new hockey field established by the office of public buildings and grounds.

The other afternoon, with the usual interested group of spectators on the horizon, an exciting game was staged between the freshman and sophomore classes. There are also teams from the junior and senior classes and the collegiate class. The players were too busy to talk, and the little gallery, consisting of teachers in the school and "subs," were too interested. "Yes, we are all wild about it," one started to explain, and then immediately:

"Oh, get it; get it!" There was no use trying to get any illumination in that quarter. Several of the girls wore shin guards, and dainty ankles were pretty badly bruised in some instances. No mollycoddle could play the game.

Personal Relics of G. Washington in Museum

AMONG the many interesting objects pertaining to the history of this country, there is probably nothing which touches the hearts of true Americans more quickly than the relics and mementos of "The Father of His Country."

George Washington, many of which are displayed in the older building of the United States National museum in Washington. This collection consists of a variety of material gathered from numerous sources. While composed largely of articles of domestic and artistic interest owned by Washington at Mount Vernon, the collection also includes mementos of his life in the field during the war of the Revolution, and a number of other miscellaneous relics of greater or less importance. The most noteworthy objects are: Four pieces of plaster statuary and a face mask; several portraits and engravings; many pieces of furniture, including Washington's easy chair, tables, chairs, mirrors, bedstead, and footstool; numerous candelabra, lamps, and endsticks; glass and chinaware and table furnishings; as well as many personal relics. These latter perhaps represent more to the visitor, since they were the individual property of this great statesman and warrior.



There are two interesting costumes worn by Washington; the first, a infant's robe of white brocade silk, lined with old rose china silk, used on the occasion of his christening, and the other a Continental army uniform worn when he resigned his commission as commander in chief of the Continental army, at Annapolis, Md., December 23, 1783.