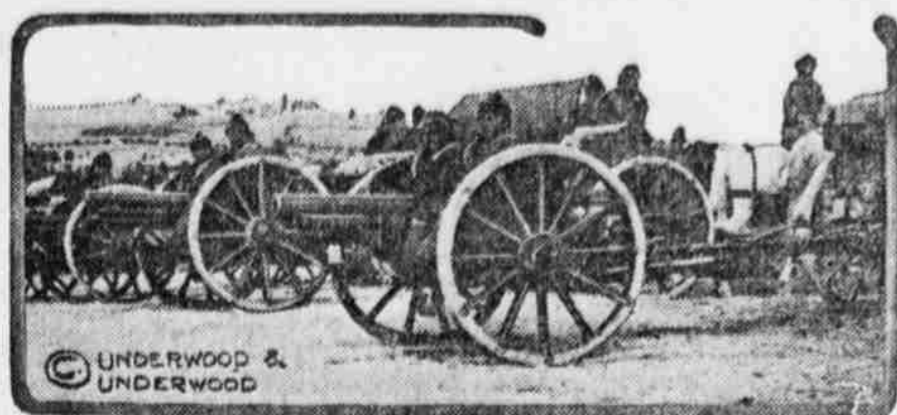


READY FOR ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL



Turkish artillery at Jerusalem ready for the contemplated advance of the Turks and Teutons on the Suez canal and Egypt. A great army has been mobilized at Jerusalem and other points in the Holy Land, and a railway has been constructed from Damascus toward Egypt. The British are preparing to defend the Suez canal, and a great battle is expected.

WAS NOT A LAP PET

Scientist Constructs a Model of the Stegosaurus.

Interesting Creature Weighed About 15,000 Pounds and Roamed the Earth and Scared Folks Some Millions of Years Ago.

Washington.—How happy must have been the lot of the prehistoric man. How fearful the moment when he herded his wife and children in their cave, "barred the door," and sharpened his stone ax to resist the attack of that pretty creature weighing some 15,000 pounds, the stegosaurus, or plated lizard, which, luckily, exists now only in fragments in deep-buried fossils.

The Smithsonian institution, which takes the deepest delight in fossils, has been studying the stegosaurus and restoring it to its pristine state of several hundred millions of years ago, so that one returning home with an imagination too vivid may see it walking down Pennsylvania avenue.

Investigations conducted by the section of fossil reptiles of the National museum concerning the giant fossil reptile known as the stegosaurus, or plated lizard, reveal many interesting facts hitherto unestablished definitely," according to a statement issued by the Smithsonian institution.

"It is now known that two rows of great dermal armor plates along the monster's back alternated like cross-cut saw teeth and were not pressed; that the largest one was above the base of the tail and not over the hips, as previously supposed; that there were only 18 of these plates; that there were but four sharp spines near the end of its tail, and many other important details relating to the general appearance of this great reptile which lived about eight million years ago and weighed nearly fifteen thousand pounds."

In a recent publication by Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, assistant curator, it is stated that there were reproduced ten pictures of restorations of the stegosaurus as depicted by various authorities between the years 1891 and 1912. They show a variety and are of interest as exhibiting the diverse opinions held regarding its probable appearance in the flesh, and especially as to the arrangement of the skin or dermal armor, which forms such a conspicuous feature of the external anatomy of this curious reptile. In view of this, Mr. Gilmore prepared a model of the stegosaurus one-twelfth of the linear dimensions of the type-specimen now on exhibition in the museum and issued another pamphlet describing it.

In general appearance this rather early reptile was a monster standing nearly nine feet high at his hips, and about fifteen feet long. He probably was covered with a tough, hornlike hide, re-enforced on the top and sides of its head and neck with bony knobs which were in effect not unlike armor plate, or, at least, rivet heads. Extending from its small, lizardlike head along its back and well toward its long, tapering tail were great sharp-edged plates arranged alternately in a double row. Its legs and feet were similar to those of the alligators and crocodiles of our age, but the forelegs were much smaller and weaker than the hind ones, due to its heritage from some ancestor who walked on its hind legs. It seems to have possessed very little brain, and it may have been for this reason that it was so well protected by armor.

Mr. Gilmore's ideas concerning this animal's appearance, especially in regard to the alternate arrangement of its back plates, have been found to agree with those expressed by Dr. F. A. Lucas of the American Museum of Natural History. Each arrived at his conclusions independently of the other.

The new model shows the head of the stegosaurus lowered considerably, as if he were in the act of feeding on the ground, where he is known to have secured his food, being a plant eater, to judge from his teeth, and incapable of reaching lofty and elevated herbage. In this position he presents a curious appearance, not unlike a rough section from a circular saw, for his back from head to tail curves downward in each direction from his hips.

At this time the character of the skin covering of this animal is wholly conjectural, but from what is known of the skin of some of the members of the horned and duck-billed dinosaurs it is not unreasonable to believe that the stegosaurus' hide was scalelike, with numerous bony knobs or

buttons scattered over the sides of its body. However, in the light of recent discoveries, we may yet hope for definite knowledge as to its true nature.

There is every reason to believe that the stegosaurus is descended from bipedal ancestry. Increasing bulk and development of the armor caused them to lose quickness of movement, and they became sluggish, slow-moving creatures of low mentality, sufficient only, perhaps, to direct the mere mechanical functions of life.

"STIFF FINGERS" INHERITED

Boston Doctor Finds Family Where Malformation Has Run for Many Years.

Boston.—In the recent proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Doctor Cushing of the Harvard Medical school and the Peter Bent Brigham hospital, Boston, announced to the academy some results he has found in studying the heredity of "stiff fingers," a type of malformation of the hands or feet.

He has studied the history of a family which migrated from Scotland to Virginia in 1700, and has found that "stiff fingers" are hereditary with the regularity which is expected in certain traits.

Of the more than three hundred descendants of the Scotch immigrant about 25 per cent had "stiff fingers." In families in which neither parent was affected the children were not affected. In families in which one parent, either mother or father, was affected, about half of the children were affected with the malformation.

NELSON RELIC LONG IN PAWN

\$5,000 Miniature Found on Taxi Driver—Possession a Mystery to the Police.

London.—The London police are trying to trace the ownership of a superbly executed miniature of Lord Nelson, with plaitings of Lady Hamilton's hair, valued at more than \$5,000, found on a taxi chauffeur charged with being in unlawful possession of property supposed to have been stolen.

The Nelson relic had been in pawn for \$5 since September, 1912, and the taxi man went to redeem it. It was then discovered that it was worth a large sum and that the hair in it was that of Lady Hamilton. The taxi man said it was given to his wife on her marriage, but the police were not satisfied with the story and arrested him.

How the miniature came into the possession of the chauffeur is a mystery. It is gold mounted, as is also the dark green case in which it was enclosed. The plaited hair of Lady Hamilton is rich brown in color and surrounds an emblematic anchor in pearls, set in blue enamel.

BEAUTY FROM PAN-AMERICA



The second Pan-American Scientific congress brought to Washington many of the noted beauties of the South American republics. The one in the picture is Mme. Victor de Maurtua, wife of the delegate from Peru.

MAKING WAR MAPS

Only Officers of Special Training Assigned to Work.

Every Object in Territory Covered Must Be Shown With Accuracy—Maps of Vast Importance in Modern Warfare.

Berlin.—In modern warfare, and especially in the present world conflict, accurate maps are the greatest auxiliary of the armies and they play a far more important part in the operations than the general public knows. Without them success is impossible.

These maps are worked out with infinite care by special departments of the general staffs of the armies of the different countries. Only officers possessing special training and knowledge are assigned to the work.

The first military topographical bureau was established by the general staff of the Bavarian army nearly a century ago under the direction of General von Naus, who also became famous as a mathematician and daring mountain climber. Other countries, however, were slow to follow the example of Bavaria. In Prussia an exact topographical survey of the country was not undertaken by the general staff until 1862. About the same time the leaders of the Austro-Hungarian army became convinced that the maps then in existence were not sufficient for war. The Austrian topographical bureau was organized in 1863 under the direction of Capt. Julius von Payer, who later became famous as an Arctic explorer. France waited still longer, and as a result was badly handicapped in the war of 1870-71 by the lack of accurate maps. In that war it is said the French officers were supplied with maps of Germany but none of France.

During the last forty years all countries are using the same system in the production of the general staff maps. The method seems complicated, but is simple enough. First the country is divided into triangles, the corners of which are marked by church steeples, high poles, trees and other landmarks. Every one of these triangles then is surveyed separately and again divided up into smaller triangles. The corners of these subdivisions are marked by small square granite blocks, which are sunk into the ground so that only their tops are visible.

After the subdivisions have been laid out and marked the officers entrusted with the work draw large maps of every one of them. These maps show the minutest details of the landscape and are then joined together and reproduced on a smaller scale by expert draftsmen. In this manner an exact topographical picture of the larger triangles, and finally of the whole country, is obtained.

The general staff maps speak a language of their own. This language is very simple, but must, of course, be understood. Every object in the territory covered by the maps is shown by certain signs. Pine woods are marked by little sharp cones, other woods and trees by groups of small circles and dots, elevations by curves which show the heights of the hills, roads by double and footpaths by single lines.

There are also certain signs for church steeples, mills, ponds, brooks and isolated farm houses. Nothing is missing and a man looking at one of these maps and understanding it has the impression of flying over the territory and looking down upon it from a height.

All maps of the general staff have to be absolutely correct. They not only form the basis for movements of troops, but also have to be used by the artillery in ascertaining the distance and finding the range of the positions of the enemy. In this respect the German maps have become world famous, as they are drawn with the proverbial German thoroughness.

SINGLE CIGAR COST \$450

Cegeika Receives It From a Strange Man, and is Robbed After Smoking It.

Muncie, Ind.—The most expensive cigar that Joseph Cegeika, a Muncie Roumanian, ever smoked, cost him exactly \$450, according to his story as related to the police.

A man giving his name as John Adams was the cause. The two met at the boarding house of Mrs. Martha Jones. According to Mrs. Jones the men were in the same room in her house for an hour or more.

Finally Adams left the house alone. Eventually Cegeika reported to the police that he had been robbed of \$450 after having smoked a cigar given him by this Adams. The police believe the cigar was "doped."

DEER IS GIVEN AUTO RIDE

After Sojourn With Cattle Deputy Game Warden Decide to Give Animal a Change.

Altoona, Pa.—Shoppers in the business section stopped and stared at a live deer out on an automobile ride through the city. It was the buck that had been living with the cattle of Frank Weyandt's farm in Frankstown township for some time.

Deputy game wardens captured it, bound its legs and, placing it in the car, hauled it to another section of the county to be turned loose.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Home Part of White House Barred to the Curious

WASHINGTON.—While the main floor of the White House is open to visitors at certain hours every weekday, the second, or residential story, is carefully guarded against intrusion by the public, which, all the more for this reason, is intensely curious to know what goes on upstairs—how the rooms are arranged, what the furniture is like, and how the presidential folks spend their time when at home.

Fifteen years or more ago the White House was half office building. Today, however, the White House—thanks to its reconstruction by Mr. Roosevelt, at a cost of \$500,000—is the most admirably equipped and most comfortable palace in the world.

The White House now has ten bedrooms, the removal of the presidential business offices from the mansion to an annex having made space available for five additional guest chambers.

The government furnishes everything required for housekeeping purposes, and it is not desired that presidential property shall get mixed up with that of Uncle Sam. Even soap and towels are supplied, and, oh, the linen—such quantities of it, hemstitched and embroidered! The linen press of the White House is really quite a big room, its shelves weighted down under a wealth of whiteness.

The mistress of the executive mansion has no "wash list." Uncle Sam attends to that, as well as to the housecleaning.

Wonderful Machine That Computes Tide Tables

A GOVERNMENT book, "written" in as peculiar a way, perhaps, as any other modern publication, is the constant object of reference of hundreds of navigators, engineers, hydrographers and other scientists, not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world. It is the annual volume of tide tables issued by the coast and geodetic survey, that is literally ground out of a machine.

The book consists of tables of closely printed figures, more or less unintelligible to the layman, but showing, to those who understand them, for the entire calendar year, the exact hour and minute of each day when the tide will rise to its crest and sink to its lowest depth in all the important ports that are bathed by the seven seas. The creation of these wonderfully accurate tables is not in the hands of a corps of seasoned computers, for the good reason that even the best of them would have to devote six months or more to the labor of computing tide tables for a year for a single port. Instead, the work is done by a great 2,500-pound machine of iron and brass which stands, like the vitals of a giant clock, in one of the rooms of the coast and geodetic survey in Washington. The mechanical tide computer is 11 feet long, but only 2 feet wide, and stands as high as a man. It is a seeming jumble of shafts, cams, sliding plates, pulleys and chains, but each of the elements stands carefully in place as a very tangible representative of a far away force of the sun or moon, and registers figures that indicate the pull which, months in the future, will result in the raise of millions of tons of water perhaps thousands of miles away.

When the tide tables for any locality are desired the numerous cranks on the side of the machine are set in accordance with "harmonic constants" for the place, already known from observation, and the figures for the tables are then secured by turning the principal crank of the apparatus. Whenever the indicator reaches a maximum or a minimum the machine is automatically stopped by an electro-magnet, and the operator merely jots down the hour indicated by one dial and the feet and inches by another. At the same time a moving fountain pen draws on a turning roll of paper a curve of the tide. In these ways the machine turns out in from ten to fifteen hours the work that would keep a mere human calculator busy for six months.

Ontonagon Boulder Now in the National Museum

EMPLOYEES of the Smithsonian institution have finished a heavy job in moving the Ontonagon boulder from the institution to the new National museum. This large mass of copper has been in the possession of the Smithsonian institution since 1860. The boulder is 3½ feet long, 3 feet wide and 1½ feet in its thickest part, and, owing to the great density of copper, weighs nearly three tons.

For ages this mass of copper lay on the bank of Ontonagon river in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where it was known for many years by the Chippewa Indians of that region. It was not until 1776 that the first white man, Alexander Henry, an English adventurer and trader, visited this remarkable specimen. During the next 75 years many explorers and scientists followed Henry's footsteps until the boulder came to be well known as a mineralogical curiosity. It was undoubtedly worth several thousand dollars, but its weight prevented anyone from taking it away.

In 1841 Julius Eldred, a hardware merchant of Detroit, bought this copper rock from the Chippewa Indians, on whose lands it was located, and, two years later, after many difficulties, succeeded in transporting it down the Ontonagon river through Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Detroit, where it was placed on exhibition for a short time. Soon after its arrival the government claimed it, and in 1842 it was shipped to Washington and deposited in the yard of the quartermaster's bureau of the war department, where it remained till 1860, when it was transferred to the Smithsonian institution. Some years later the government repaid Mr. Eldred for his time and work in securing this boulder, congress having appropriated \$5,646.90 for this purpose.

Uncle Sam Has the Biggest of Printing Plants

OF all the governments in the world, the government of the United States tries the hardest to keep its people informed of what is doing. That is why this government printing office here in Washington is the biggest printing office in existence. The fact that the office uses more than 32,000,000 pounds of paper and more than 65,000 pounds of ink in a year in printing matter for distribution among the people is merely an index to the quantity of work turned out.

Cornelius Ford, public printer, head of the army of 4,000 employees in the great plant, was discussing his job and what it means.

"Every activity of this government gets into the printing office sooner or later," he went on, "and the number of those activities is almost past counting. Every one of them has a direct bearing on the lives and the interests of some considerable portion of the public. That is why Uncle Sam puts the record in print, so all may read.

"Of course, there is some waste. Sometimes an expensive publication will be put out for which there is only slight call, and thousands of copies will remain in storage for years, ultimately to be destroyed, but these instances are becoming rarer and rarer. More discrimination in ordering printing is being manifested by the legislative and executive departments, and the vigorous steps we are taking, through the office of the superintendent of documents, to inform the public of what we have on hand are resulting in a reduction of 'dead stock.'"

Get the Habit of Drinking Hot Water Before Breakfast

Says we can't look or feel right with the system full of poisons.

Millions of folks bathe internally now instead of loading their system with drugs. "What's an inside bath?" you say. Well, it is guaranteed to perform miracles if you could believe these hot water enthusiasts.

There are vast numbers of men and women who, immediately upon arising in the morning, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is a very excellent health measure. It is intended to flush the stomach, liver, kidneys and the thirty feet of intestines of the previous day's waste, sour bile and indigestible material left over in the body which, if not eliminated every day, become food for the millions of bacteria which infest the bowels, the quick result is poisons and toxins which are then absorbed into the blood causing headache, bilious attacks, foul breath, bad taste, colds, stomach trouble, kidney misery, sleeplessness, impure blood and all sorts of ailments.

People who feel good one day and badly the next, but who simply can not get feeling right are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from any druggist or storekeeper. This will cost very little but is sufficient to make anyone a real crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so limestone phosphate and hot water act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is vastly more important to bathe on the inside than on the outside, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

Just So. "Are we living too fast?" "Maybe so. But there doesn't seem to be any way to apply a speed limit."

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

The man who is too poor to lend money to his friends will never have many enemies.

BIG EATERS HAVE BAD KIDNEYS AND BACKACHE

Take a Glass of Salts at Once if Your Back is Hurting or Kidneys and Bladder Trouble You.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—Adv.

A lawyer doesn't know everything but he thinks a client thinks he does.

